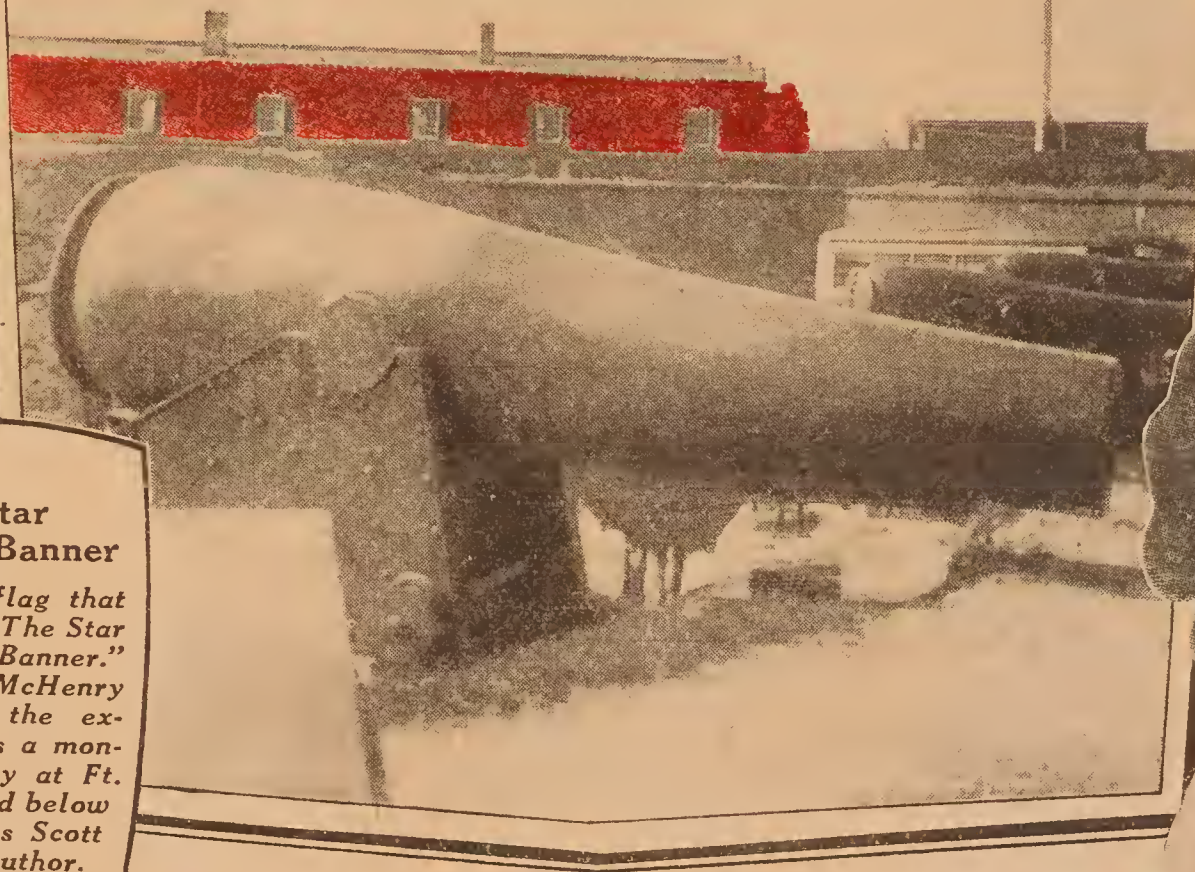
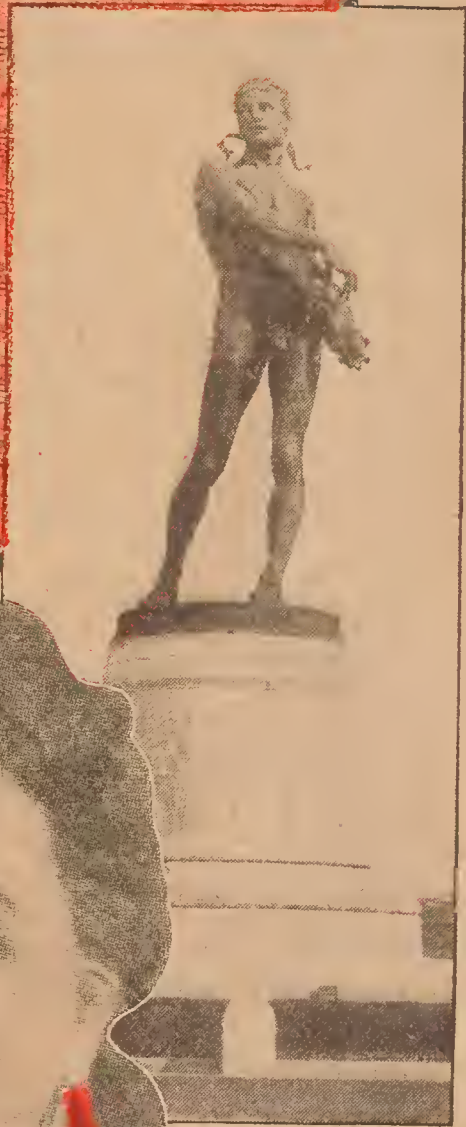
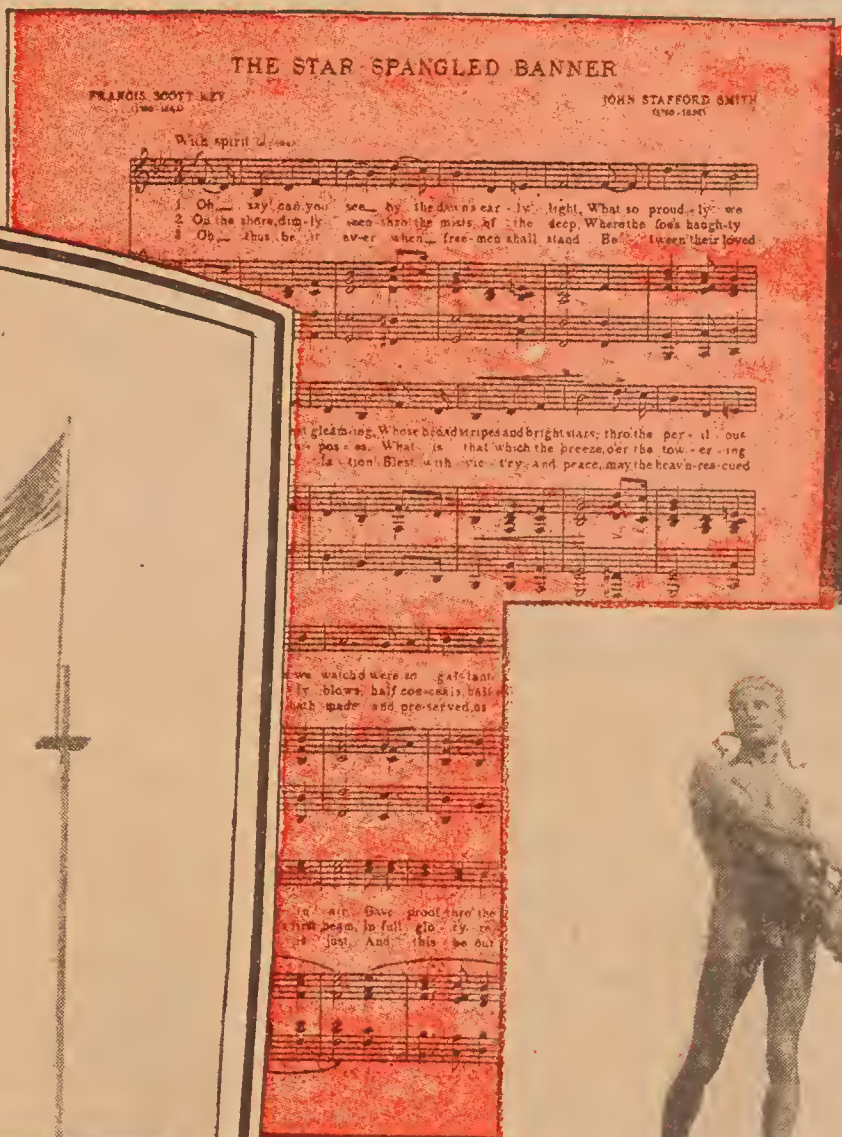
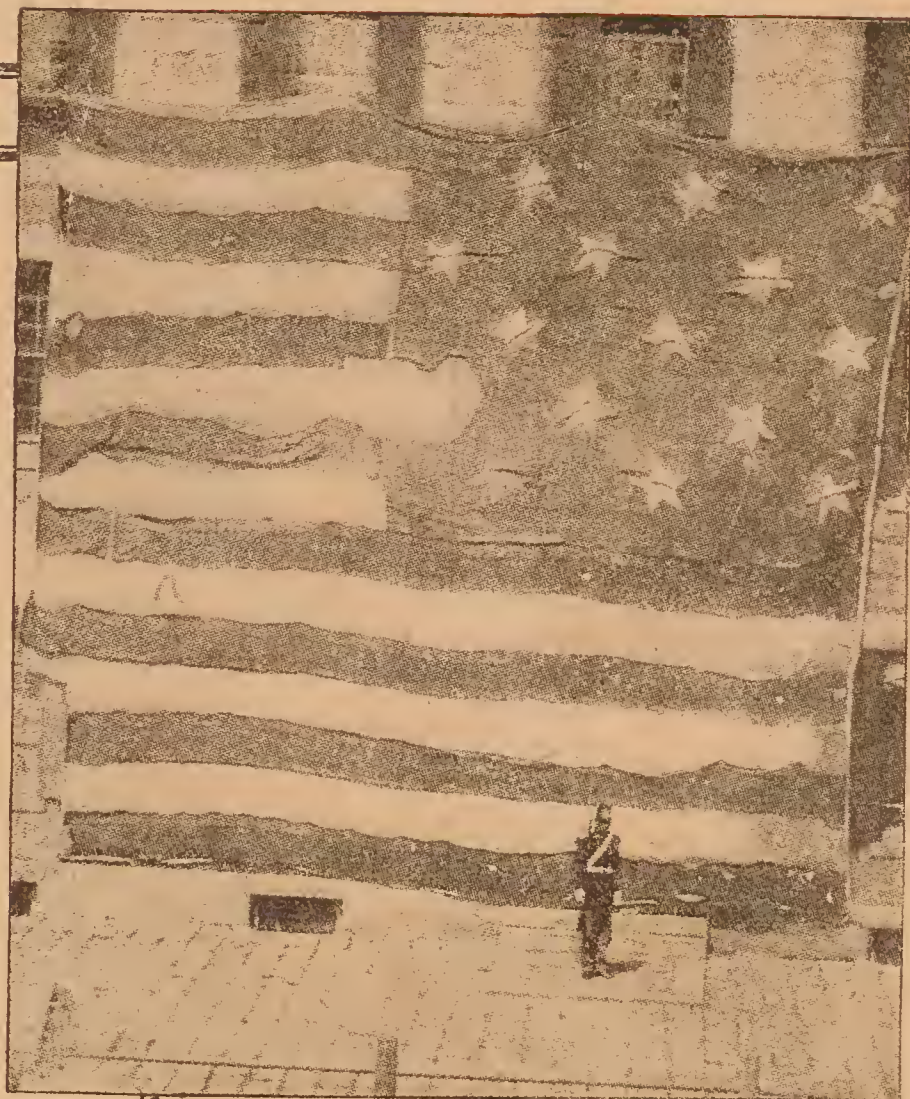
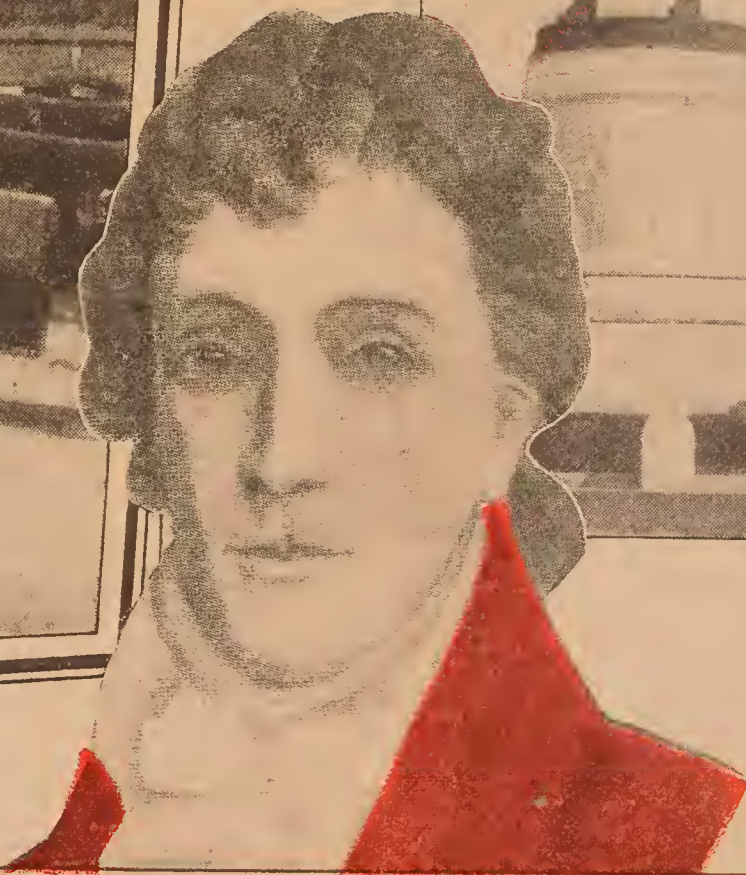


\$1.00 per Year JULY 5, 1930 Published Weekly



The Star Spangled Banner

THE old flag that inspired "The Star Spangled Banner." Below is Ft. McHenry today, to the extreme right is a monument of Key at Ft. McHenry and below is Francis Scott Key, the author. Read the story on page 5.



Songs that Mother Used to Sing

HERE'S A JOB for the BEST FUEL, the BEST LUBRICANT



This tractor pulls three plows and three harrows all day long.

THE ENGINE stays cool, and there are no repair bills due to faulty lubrication or unbalanced gasoline. For the fuel used is Socony Special *plus* Ethyl, the lubricant Socony Aircraft Oil.

New York and New England farmers have come to recognize the efficiency and economy of these products. They know, also, that—

Ruddy Harvester Oil is especially adapted for use where a heavy oil is necessary. It contains no injurious acids, is not affected by temperature changes, and reduces friction to a minimum.

Socony Household Oil is useful on the farm wherever a light lubricant is required.

Especially adapted to light machinery it will not gum or become rancid.

Socony Turex Oil is made to lubricate Diesel and other internal combustion engines, and for special lubrication of all machinery where a truly high-grade, long-life lubricating oil is essential.

Other Socony products that are helping the farmer include: Eureka Harness Oil . . . Standard Hand Separator Oil . . . Mica Axle Grease . . . Socony Disinfectant . . . Socony Motor Oil . . . Socony 990A-Motor Oil for Model A Fords . . . Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil . . . Socony Gasoline and Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl.

SOCONY

Petroleum Products for the Farm

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Seeds and Transplants

Vegetable Plants—Ready Now.

Cabbage plants—Copenhagen Market, Enkhinzen Glory, Succession, Danish Ballhead, Red Dutch, Red Danish, Long Island Savoy \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00. Rerooted cabbage \$2.25 per 1000. Tomato plants—Field grown, Marglobe, Bonny Best, John Baer, Jewel, Stone and Matchless \$3.00 per 1000, 500, \$13.00. Cauliflower plants—Early and Late Snowball and Erfurter \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00. Brussels Sprouts—Long Island Improved \$2.50 per 1000. Celery Plants—Field Grown, Golden Plume, Easy Blanching, White Plume, Winter Queen and Giant Pascal, \$3.50 per 1000 Rerooted (Send for free list of all plants). PAUL F. ROCHELLE, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

FINE HARDY FIELD GROWN HAND SELECT CABBAGE PLANTS

for late crop, Danish ballhead, \$1.50-1000—Wakefields, flat varieties, \$1.00-1000; 10,000-\$7.50—express charges collect, well packed good order delivery guaranteed. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

HARDY Cabbage Plants 1,000-\$1.25, 5,000-\$5.00. Good delivery guaranteed. Experienced growers and shippers. Buckeye Farms, Dept. O, Box 541, Youngstown, O.

CAULIFLOWER Plants Ready

Field grown, Highest quality, Catskill Mountain, Long Island and Super Snowball \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50. Celery, Tomato and Sprout plants \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$14.00; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50. Cabbage plants, Danish, Ballhead, Glory and all varieties \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; Send for list. No business done on Sunday.

F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, CHESTER, NEW JERSEY

25 MILLION VEGETABLE PLANTS

Extra fine field grown stocks. Cabbage: Enkhinzen Glory, Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch and Wakefields, \$1.25 thousand; 10,000, \$10.00. Tomato, Bermuda Onion, and Lettuce plants same prices. Prompt shipments, well packed and first class plants or money back. Shipping capacity ½ million daily.

J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

Cauliflower Plants Sulers Snowball \$3.50-1000, Pepper Plants all kinds \$3.00-1000; Tomato all kinds \$2.00-1000; cabbage leading var. \$1.25-1000. J.C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

Says Upstate Is Wet—Other Readers Take Pen in Hand

I MUST take exception to your editorial regarding the article printed in the New York World about booze in upstate New York.

First let me state I am *wet*, but never drink. I am past sixty years and have seen much of the United States from East to the coast. Three years ago I took my dog car and myself, spent six months through the West, drove nearly 5,000 miles. I found one could get a drink any place, even in Kansas where it is supposed to be so dry one needed to dust off the kids before going to bed.

To get back to my subject, I am a farmer. I worked on a power job in Lewis County (Beaver River), and out of three or four hundred men, 85 per cent of them drank white mule. All farmers sold it. Gallon after gallon of it came into camp every night. Right here eight out of ten farmers have cider in the cellar so hard it would kick an elephant over, and white mule and moonshine are to be had everywhere.

I never knew the taste of whiskey until I was twenty-eight; then took it for a cold in Colorado. I don't think I have had half a dozen drinks in my life, neither do I drink coffee, tea or milk. At the same time it is not my business to tell anyone what they should or should not drink. That is the reason I am *wet*. You surely have another think coming if you think upstate New York is dry.—F. D. J., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We know that upstate New York is not entirely dry, but we do object to the inference in the New York World editorial that all farmers drink and that most of them are bootleggers.

* * *

Crows Are a Nuisance

I SAY if there is a way of getting rid of crows, let's all start.

If you could hear some of the oaths let out on this farm in the direction of all living crows, you would believe they were our enemies. We have had to date about ten or twelve young turkeys taken by crows. They were so bold as to come right by the doorstep for them, and no amount of scarecrows or shooting can scare them away. They also have taken turkey and duck eggs from nests from my neighbor, not to mention the pulling of corn from fields and gardens.

For one farmer, I say let's have war on the crow family.—N. L. C., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This farmer's opinion is emphatic enough, and probably he is right. What are your opinion and experience?

* * *

Hard to Cut Acreage

I T is a pretty stiff problem to ask the farmers to cut acreage with all kinds of taxes and overhead staring them in the face. I spent all last winter in the Southwest, California, Arizona and New Mexico. The policy of the government in these states in my judgment is beyond all reason. If they would stop making new farmers, put a tariff on sugar so the southwestern farmer could raise cane and sugar beets at a profit, and other things along this line, crop adjustment would take care of itself. Board of Trade speculation in farm products should be stopped.

It is the injustice of politics, in my judgment, that is at the bottom of the farm problems.—H. L. B., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—There is a lot of common sense in these conclusions. Yet we feel that some way must be found in the future to "cut the suit according to the cloth"; in other words, fit production to market demands.

A NEW ROOF! WITH A 10 YEAR GUARANTEE

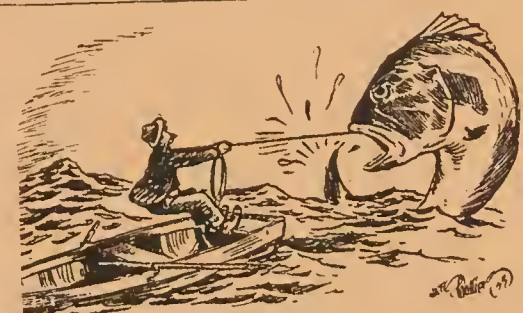
SEND NO MONEY—get all the coating and tools you need without paying a cent. Inexpensive—durable. Covers a roof like a rubber blanket. Try before you buy. Makes old roofs like new. Write today for details. **ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY, Dept. G, North Wales, Pa.**

Get our low prices on paints and varnishes.

Liquid Asbestos ROOF COATING

Agents Wanted

When writing advertisers be sure to say: "I saw it in American Agriculturist."



"My gosh! I wish the line would break or something."—JUDGE.

What Is Doing in YOUR Business

Latest Reports Direct from Field and Market

THE spring season in the East has been dry and early, in contrast with last year when it was very rainy and backward. The earlier vegetables and fruits such as strawberries and cherries have matured ten days to two weeks ahead of the usual dates. Incidentally, the first car of new wheat was received in Kansas City on June 10, the earliest date in twenty-nine years.

Peaches Nearly a Failure

The dry weather, however, has left its mark on the crops. Strawberries have been only about half a crop and of poor quality. The peach crop is practically a failure from Virginia to Oklahoma and seems likely to be the smallest crop in nine years. Apples are light also through that same territory and the Northern Central States. Heavy frosts, of course, played a part in this outcome as well as the local drought conditions.

In California, however, the fruit crops are better than last year. That State has begun shipping grapes and apples. Its citrus fruits also promise to be very abundant.

Northern Potatoes Best

As the potato harvest moves northward the crop seems to grow better. The second-early group of potato States expects a crop about 15 per cent larger than last year. Potatoes are coming freely now from the latitude of North Carolina and westward. The Virginia crop, however, is not up to last year.

Who Eats It All?

It is interesting to follow the map of fruit and vegetable shipments as they begin down around the Gulf and gradually work northward. It seems also incredible that this country can consume such volumes of fresh produce. I have before me the record of rail shipments during the second week of June: Averaging 325 cars of tomatoes every

By A. B. GENUNG
Bureau of Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

day, for example, rolling northward out of Mississippi and Texas. Also more than 300 cars of watermelons a day moving from Florida, Texas, and California. Who eats all these watermelons? All told, some 19,000 cars of fruits and vegetables moved over the railroads that week. Practically all of it is high quality, carefully graded produce. This represents one phase of the competition that the northeastern farmer is up against.

Twice As Much Butter

In respect to the main eastern livestock enterprises, conditions are rather mixed. Dairymen are bringing in more fresh heifers than last year (estimated 6 per cent increase) and there are still more yearlings coming along. Milk prices have held up fairly well, notwithstanding that butter has been off all spring. Stocks of over 50,000,000 pounds of butter in cold storage on June 1 were twice those of a year ago. A few farsighted dairymen got rid of their cull cows on the high winter cattle market but analysis of cattle and calf receipts at the central markets indicates that there has been no general liquidation within the dairy industry as yet. If feed prices should happen to turn upward some day, a good many cows will probably be for sale at the same time.

Poultry Business Slow

The egg market has been none too good this spring, as poultrymen well know. The estimates showed about 5 per cent more chickens on farms this spring than last. This is in line with the periodic tendency since the war. Following 1920, poultry numbers increased for three years, then fell in 1924. They increased three more years and dropped off in 1928. They increased last year and, if history repeats itself, will go on increasing next year, following which low prices might force a

reduction. Present storage stocks of eggs are very heavy. The evidence indicates that the bulk of this year's chicks were hatched unusually early, which would mean an early run of eggs next fall.

In general, it is difficult to pick out any one farming enterprise to make a fortune out of, in these times. Any one who travels about through the East is bound to be impressed with the fact that this region is under increasing competition with the South and West, by reason of improving transportation, refrigeration, and the spread of specialized areas of production. The writer is convinced that air transportation is going to increase this competition in fresh and perishable products within the next ten years. On the other hand, the development of motor truck conveyance helps the near-by producer.

Some Hope Ahead

The 1930 season has not started off with very encouraging symptoms. The slump in industry with more or less unemployment and reduced buying power has weakened the markets and injected uncertainty and uneasiness through the whole community. Back of our own domestic situation lies a world-wide condition of falling prices and depressed trade. It is possible, however, for things to improve greatly, before fall harvest time. In fact, well-informed observers suggest that the beginnings of a more profitable adjustment between production and consumption are already in sight in certain key lines.

* * * *

Massachusetts Crops and Markets

By DR. ARTHUR W. GILBERT, *Com. of Agriculture*

Apple Prospects

Exceptionally good—well above ten year average and possible 20 per cent above 1929.
(Continued on Page 8)

Can Bovine Tuberculosis Be Given to Humans ?

Read What Health Authorities in East Have to Say

IT should not be necessary longer to have to try to convince people that bovine tuberculosis may be transmitted to the human, particularly to a child. But there are still some who believe that cattle tuberculosis is not dangerous, owing perhaps to the fact that there has been considerable propaganda circulated in the rural districts in the East against the whole campaign of eradicating TB.

Because there are sincere people who have read this propaganda and still believe that bovine TB is not dangerous, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, recently wrote to the state health officers in all of the New England and Middle Atlantic states, asking them the definite question as to whether or not bovine tuberculosis is communicable to human beings.

Every one of these great physicians in charge of state health work answered in the affirmative.

These answers are so emphatic and interesting that we are giving them here in the physicians' own words.

NEW YORK

PAUL B. BROOKS,
State Deputy Commissioner of Health

"Dr. Parran has referred to me your letter of April 30 with reference to the communicability of bovine tuberculosis to human beings. There is no longer any question on this point, it having been well established that about one-quarter of the cases of tuberculosis in young children are the result of infection of bovine origin.

"As to the policy in this State with reference to eradication of bovine tuberculosis, I can of course only speak for the State Department of Health. The State sanitary code requires that milk

sold without pasteurization must be from herds which have been tuberculin tested or the owners of which have made formal application to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets for tests. The latter alternative is regarded as temporary and designed to give producers a reasonable opportunity to secure the tests. Of course the ultimate aim is to have no raw milk sold except from tested herds."

MASSACHUSETTS

GEORGE H. BIGELOW,
State Commissioner of Public Health

"I had not believed that there was anyone at all sophisticated in things medical or agricultural who could seriously ask today whether bovine tuberculosis is communicable to humans. Most assuredly it is. The mistaken statement by the admirable Dr. Koch in Washington about 1900 has been disproved beyond question of doubt. At one of our institutions devoted to bone and joint tuberculosis we have proved in the laboratory that 30 per cent of the children there are infected with the bovine bacillus. I have in the drawer of my desk shocking pictures

of these maimed and tortured children. Do let us have an end to this futile question."

DELAWARE

A. C. JOST,
Executive Secretary, State Board of Health

"I have your letter of April 30th in which you ask whether in my opinion bovine tuberculosis is communicable to human beings.

"I am not, myself, engaged in research and am disposed to accept in this matter the considered opinions of individuals whose work entitles them to respect. According to my views and the best information which I can procure, or have procured, the facts that bovine tuberculosis can be communicated to human beings and that the earth at least is moderately round have been about equally and adequately proven. The policy in this State is to remove animals reacting to the tuberculin test, compensating the owners in accordance with a statutory provision which has been made."

PENNSYLVANIA

THEODORE B. APPEL, *State Secretary of Health*

"In answer to your letter of April 30th the opinion is held by this Department that bovine tuberculosis is communicable to human beings."

CONNECTICUT

MILLARD KNOWLTON,
Director, State Department of Health

"That bovine tuberculosis may be conveyed to humans through milk is no longer questioned. Enclosed find two reprints bearing upon this subject."

MARYLAND

R. H. RILEY,
Director, State Department of Health

"I wish to acknowledge your letter of April 30th. It is my opinion, based upon records in medical literature, that cases of abdominal tuberculosis and tuberculosis of the skin in children have been

(Continued on Page 7)

What Health Authorities Say

THE following tabulation gives the answers of the health authorities of the leading states in the East to the question: "Is bovine tuberculosis communicable to humans?" These physicians are the directors of the health departments in their states. For more detailed and interesting statements from them, read the short article on this page.

State	Name	Answer
Connecticut	Millard Knowlton, M.D.	Yes
Delaware	A. C. Jost, M.D.	Yes
Maine	C. F. Kendall, M.D.	Yes
Massachusetts	E. F. Richardson, M.D.	Yes
New Hampshire	Charles Duncan, M.D.	Yes
New Jersey	D. C. Bowen, M.D.	Yes
New York	Paul B. Brooks, M.D.	Yes
Pennsylvania	T. B. Appel, M.D.	Yes
Vermont	Charles F. Dalton, M.D.	Yes

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Vol. 126 July 5, 1930 No. 1

Can Eastern Fruit Growers Stay in Business?

A MEMBER of the Editorial staff has been having some most interesting interviews with buyers who purchase hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of food products. Our representative is just back from a long talk with a buyer for one of America's largest chain stores, and the most interesting statement out of this interview, which we will print later in detail, is the fact that this chain system of stores buys on an average one hundred cars of apples a week, and practically none of these apples come from New York State growers.

When the buyer was asked why this was, he did not hesitate to say that he bought western apples because he knew what he was getting as to variety and size.

We believe it is time for plain speaking. It is time for New York State fruit growers to wake up to what is happening in the markets. There have been two or three experiments in organizing fruit growers of this State which have failed largely because of lack of support. The larger and better growers have never been very enthusiastic about cooperative sales organizations because they claim that they can sell their stuff better as individuals. No doubt they can temporarily, but while every man has been trying to go it on his own and working against his neighbor instead of with him, organized growers from other sections have been gradually getting control of the markets.

No individual grower can afford to grade and pack as can an efficiently managed organization. No individual grower has the volume that will interest large buyers like those for chain restaurants or chain stores. No individual grower can afford a sales organization with trained salesmen who visit regularly the big fruit buyers and sell the products of the farmers' organization in the same way that the products of any other business are sold.

No, instead of an efficient marketing system, eastern fruit growers are drifting along, while each year organized outsiders are getting a larger and larger share of their markets.

The Federal Farm Board has been making some effort to get fruit growers together. In

spite of the failures of the past, is it not time to make use of this new assistance and new knowledge and try again?

To Advertise Apples

AN organization especially worthy of support and commendation is "Apples for Health, Inc.", the purpose of which is to conduct a nationwide campaign to educate the public to the wonderful health values of the apple. The president of the organization is Paul Stark of Louisiana, Missouri, and the board of governors is composed of leaders in the apple business in the great producing centers. These officers have worked out a plan for financing a national advertising campaign. This plan calls for all producers and buyers of apples to pay a small fee, which no one will feel, to be contributed toward the national advertising fund.

We hope that every grower and every buyer will respond, and you can all count on the support of this publication to help in every way we can.

The New School Transportation Law

WE have received a good many inquiries about the new high school transportation law in New York State. This law requires that transportation be provided for pupils of high school grade who live in districts which do not provide high school facilities when such transportation is necessary.

The State Department of Education states that some common sense must be used in enforcing this law. On one side is the great necessity of helping boys and girls to get to high school, and on the other is the necessity of not putting too much of an added financial responsibility on the districts to furnish the transportation.

It is not expected, therefore, that all pupils will be entitled to transportation. Those whose parents have been getting them to high school and who have been able to do so will be expected to continue. The Department has ruled that it will not be considered necessary to transport pupils unless the distance is more than three miles, and then only when it can be shown that the parents of the children are unable to provide the transportation.

On the other hand, the voters of the district may vote to provide transportation for all pupils who live in the district.

According to law, it is also possible for several districts to join in providing transportation. This is a good plan because it is comparatively inexpensive for each of the districts, and the district's share will be more than made up by the extra State aid that was provided by the Legislature in 1929, giving rural districts so much more State aid. The State provides one-half of the costs of transportation of such pupils, in addition to all other State aid.

Every contract on transportation must be in writing. It must be submitted to the superintendent of schools for approval. The superintendent will investigate the type of conveyance, the character and ability of the driver, the routes, the time schedule, and all other matters necessary for the comfort and protection of the children while being transported to and from school.

Inventor of Babcock Test Awarded

SOME time ago Senator Arthur Capper offered through his publications, the Capper Farm Press, an annual prize of \$5,000 and a gold medal each year to the person who has rendered distinguished service to American agriculture.

We are glad to know that the first award has just been made to Stephen Moulton Babcock, professor of agricultural chemistry of the University of Wisconsin, known the world over as the inventor of the Babcock test. Most dairymen will agree that no single invention has done more

to put dairying on a scientific and successful basis than the Babcock test.

New Yorkers will be glad to know that Dr. Babcock is a native New Yorker, born at Bridge-water in 1843. He was a student at Cornell in the early 70's, and later an instructor at Cornell and at the Geneva Experiment Station. We are glad that Dr. Babcock has lived to see his great service recognized.

Something Moth nor Rust Cannot Corrupt

ALL over the land high schools and colleges have just graduated thousands of young people, many of whom, we are glad to say, are farmer sons and daughters. Those who are now ready to go to work will face some temporary difficulty, owing to the hard times. Many will not be able to get just the kind of a job they want, and some will have to wait a while probably before they get any position. But if these young men and women have the right stuff in them, they have no cause to worry. They should not be discouraged.

We would rather have our children have the right kind of an education than several thousand dollars in gold. The money is easily spent, but if a young person has character and ambition, his education will be a help to him financially and in every other way during his entire life.

Why the Covered Bridges?

TOM MILLIMAN, genial and efficient head of the Fertilizer Department of the G. L. F., sends us an editorial clipped from the New York World which wants to know why bridges were covered.

One writer suggests the nonsensical idea that maybe it was to keep horses from looking over the side and getting scared by the water. How the old-time teamsters used to swear when they had to carry snow under the bridge in order to keep from being stuck!

Well, why *were* bridges covered? Come on, you old-timers, you ought to know.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the most interesting and amusing letters I have had in some time came from L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, answering my request for his favorite joke or most embarrassing situation he had ever been in.

Let me stop to remark that, in my opinion, Master Taber is one of the most able, effective and sincere farm leaders in America today. He is a fine public officer, but more than this he is a real doer and the Grange is certainly to be congratulated in being headed up with this type of leadership.

Brother Taber sent us a joke and an amusing incident. The embarrassing situation we will hold until some other time, but here goes with the joke. We quote right from the letter:

"I agree with you that people like to laugh. In spite of the amount of gray matter I put in a speech I find people forget the meat and remember the stories. We cannot change human nature and should work with it, so I am attaching a story and an incident or two.

"Now when conditions are bad and they complain about failure of farm conditions to improve, I often say when a farmer asks me how I know conditions will get better, 'The proof is easy; no man ever fell out of bed when he was sleeping on the floor.' Another story I use sometimes is as follows:

"Dad: 'You must go to Sunday School this morning, son.'

"Hopeful: 'Did you always go when you were a boy like me?'

"Dad: 'Yes, son, it was never too hot, too cold, too rainy, or too far for me to go to Sunday School and go on time. I went every Sunday.'

"Hopeful: (after a moment's thought): 'Say, Dad, 'tain't going to do me any good neither.'"

Says Old Times on Farm Were Best

THE following friendly letter interested me so much that I am sure it will tell you. It comes from my old friend Daniel Dean, a large potato grower of Nickols, N. Y., but also a man who has many other interests in life besides spuds. In answering Dan I pointed out that memory has a very nice habit of painting out the black spots of the past and of emphasizing the pleasant things. Thus when we look back either into our own lives or into history, the unpleasant facts and the tragedy are submerged and we remember and recall only that which was good.

Now there is no doubt that Dan is right when he says that people used to be more sociable than they are now and that they had such good times. But I wonder if they were any happier than we are now? They certainly had their troubles too. For example, take the pioneer father who awoke in the morning to find that the last spark in the fireplace had gone out so that he must travel maybe several miles to the nearest neighbor to borrow fire before the family could have any heat or any breakfast.

The lives of the old-timers were full of hardship and the records show that they died young, especially the women. You know the old saying that it took two New England mothers to raise one New England family. But maybe I am wrong. Read Dan's letter and see what you think. Here it is:

Friend Ed:

Your article on Re-Creation is just what the millions of American farmers need. In these days of farm depression the auto is the only thing which drives most farmers away from farm work. Contrast the city. City prosperity manifests itself in vacations as much as in autos, radios, apartment houses and movies.

Back in my boyhood days I lived with aged grandparents. I have loved to talk of old times, the early days of this section going back very nearly to its first settlement about 1790. I know from talking to old people that even though times were hard, all work done by hand instead of machinery, there was an amount of joy and recreation in life which we seldom see now. It was not till farm depression began in the seventies after the Civil war that the stern necessity of earning a living drove the farmer to continuous toil, unrelieved by recreation.

From 1800 to the Civil war and to the panic of 1873 farm life and particularly farm labor were different from now. There was one intensely high pressure period in the farmer's year. "Haying and harvest" meant the hardest kind of hard work, not seven, eight or ten hours a day, but from daylight till dark. When grain was cut with the cradle or sickle and hay with the scythe a long day of hard labor did not account for many bushels of wheat or pounds of hay. Wheat was the largest source of cash income. Hay was the main feed through winter for the animals, which included sheep for their wool as well as the horses and cattle. Women and children worked in the hayfield and in the grain, just as when Ruth gleaned in the field of Boaz so long ago.

But when the annual rush of haying and harvest was over, the farmer and his family were not so driven the rest of the year. Corn and potatoes helped to spread out the labor load to some extent. Threshing the grain took much of the time in fall, either with the flail or by treading out with the feet of animals. I have heard my father tell of the long hours he used to ride a horse to tread out grain. With the clearing of the forests still going on there was always work in the woods, either for clearing or to provide lumber for houses, barns, churches and covered bridges. Any one who has examined many of these structures built back towards 1800 is amazed at the quantity and the quality of the timbers used for building in those days.

Through all the year outside of the rush of haying and harvest our ancestors well knew how to enjoy themselves. It is hard for us now in these

days of gasoline power, or electric power and of horse powered machinery to even imagine how much our ancestors got together. Those big churches and barns required big crowds of strong men at the "raising" of each and every "raising" was a time of fun and frolic. Something we seldom hear of now, but which was a great factor in country life fifty to one hundred years ago was the "bee". Let a farmer have the misfortune to break his leg or be laid up by sickness, and dozens of his neighbors assembled in a "bee" and the work which would have taken him four weeks was done in a day.

Another vanished type of entertainment, particularly through the long winter months was the "school" to which the whole neighborhood went. It might be a "singing-school", a "spelling-school" or a "writing-school". Did you ever see the work of the old

time penman. Pounding this out with the typewriter it is hard to even dream of the olden time when so many men were proud of their skill in making artistic designs with the pen and ink. I would hate to compare the spelling of the average high school graduate with that of most old time farmers.

On the religious side of life was the "quarterly meeting" to which came hundreds for many miles. I had a great-great-uncle whose office and duty was to sit by the church door with scissors and if a lady had a ribbon on her dress, that ribbon had to be removed before she could be allowed to enter the church. The "camp meetings" at longer intervals attracted even larger crowds and from longer distances.

On the lighter side of entertainment there was an amount of visiting among relatives and friends which we hardly

see now. With the car in 1930 we can quickly get to the house of a friend one hundred miles away, and as quickly return, but I doubt very much if we get the real joy in a visit that was earned by a ride of ten, twenty or thirty miles in a wagon or sleigh in the old times. And certainly there is no comparison between the delicatessen store food we now get and the feast which the housewives of a hundred years ago spread for their visitors.

Ed, we have seen fifty years of farm depression, in which the joy of life has very largely vanished from the farm. Back in the days of farm prosperity before 1873 there was real re-creation on the farm, because the farmer could and easily did spare time for it. Let us hope in the future the economic conditions of the farm permit the time and money for re-creation which the city family has today and which our ancestors once enjoyed.

Your friend,

Daniel Dean.

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

The Star-Spangled Banner

By DAVE THOMPSON

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY started out to help a friend who found himself in a tight situation, and finished up by writing a poem which has made his name immortal.

His great day and night came on the 13th of September, 1814. This was shortly after the British had burned Washington, D. C. in the second year of the War of 1812. Baltimore was an important city of some 45,000 population. Flushed with the success in the capture and sack of Washington, the British were sure of taking Baltimore without much trouble, for it was known that the defense garrison at Fort McHenry was not strong. Major George Armistead, in command, had instructions not to attempt a vigorous defense in view of the fact that the British could and doubtless would attack both by land and by sea. Early in September the British fleet under command of Admiral Cockburn anchored at the mouth of the Patuxent River for the attack.

On a big plantation along the shore, a doctor of Marlboro had his home. He was a genial soul, whose native hospitality outweighed any spleen he might have had against the enemies of his country. The British seamen were not slow to take advantage of the good

dinners which they soon found were forthcoming at this home. After one of these dinners, at which the wine had flowed freely and they had talked a good deal, being not sure just what important information they might have spilled about the plans for the attack upon Baltimore, they concluded that the safe thing was to take their host, Dr. Beanes, along with them aboard ship, until after the plans had been carried out. In spite of his protests, Dr. Beanes was taken with them.

Of course, among the friends and relatives of Dr. Beanes, this was cause for worry. They feared that the good old doctor, who had ushered many of them into the world, and had kept most of them well throughout their lives, would be harmed or taken away for good. After they had figured it all over, they decided that the best thing to do was to have Frank Key get in touch with the man in charge of parole of British prisoners, and if necessary, go out to the British fleet under a flag of truce and argue for the release of Doctor Beanes.

The smart young lawyer arranged to go to the British Admiral Cockburn with Commissioner of Parole of Prisoners, John Skinner, under a flag of truce

on the small boat used for this purpose.

They arrived at a time when the British forces were starting to get into shape for the attack upon Baltimore. Key was courteously received, and put up such a convincing argument that Admiral Cockburn authorized the release of Dr. Beanes.

"But," said he, "you three men know too much to be allowed to return to Baltimore now. You will have to stand by with your boat and under our guard until we have reduced Fort McHenry and are in Baltimore. Then you will be free to go."

There was nothing else for it, and during the next three days they watched the landing of troops and the maneuvers of the British ships preparatory to the attack which came September 13.

I can think of men with souls so dead that under like circumstances they would have spent the time playing seven-up or even becoming spifficated with liquor.

But Francis Scott Key was a serious-minded young man, and devoted to his country. To be confined as a prisoner in view of the preparations for the attack of his home city; to know all about what danger was threatening, and not to be able to do a thing about it; to be in sight of the attack and see shells dropping over into and around Fort McHenry with its meagre garrison; to see night close down with the lights of the shells dropping over; to listen in vain for answering guns from the fort, silent became of too short range to reach the British ships, and used only in the early morning in their successful repulse of the land attack; to wait through the hours of dark quiet following the bombardment, without knowing which way the tide of battle had turned, only knowing that one or the other side had been beaten and the firing had stopped; to watch through the fog of the dawn for the first glimpse of Fort McHenry; to see, waving in the first gleam of the sun to pierce the morning mists of the river, the same old flag flying, torn and rent, but still high above Fort McHenry; to live all this vividly was epic to the serious, religious patriot, with the training of a lawyer and the soul of a poet, and he then and there wrote on such paper as was at hand, the rough lines of his first draft of the poem. The Star-Spangled Banner. Its first lines are the words set to measure which he and John Skinner and Dr. Beanes had been asking throughout the night,

"Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bold stars
through the clouds of the night,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?"

With his soul transported with joy, he wrote on until he had described the

(Continued on Page 10)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY JANE MIRANDY had to Mgo and join up with the home bureau, and now she hardly dares to sneeze, her head's so full of new ideas. Each time they meet they have some plan for some new stunt that their old man will have to pay for, from his crops, it's time that this here nonsense stops. Just yesterday them women met and all decided they would get a water system so the pump no more would keep them on the jump. Mirandy says no woman should lug in the water or the wood, she says them women all assail the good old-fashioned water pail. They want a lot of pipes and sinks, you turn a tap and git your drinks; with lots of water right on tap a woman's life is sure a snap.

Them women fail to understand there ain't no profit farmin' land, the little money that we make must go to buy a new hay rake and tools to cultivate our beans, we're allus needing new machines. We need these modern implements along with woven wire fence to keep our farm right up to date, we must improve our real estate. When I have purchased what I need to make this farm of mine succeed, I ain't got money left, by jinks, to pay for any kitchen sinks. I tell my wife it's no avail to rave about the water pail, she'll have to keep on for a spell, a-luggin' water from the well, I ain't got money to begin a-puttin' water systems in!

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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

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8 to 10 weeks old...\$5.25

Choice Chesters, 8 wks. old, \$5.75

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

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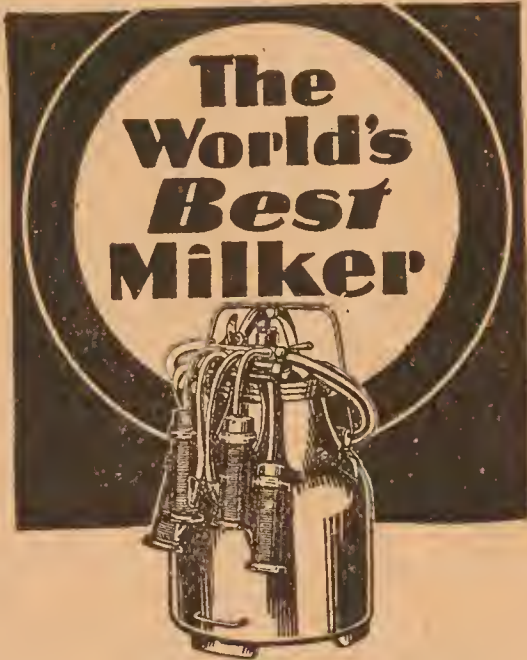
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BIG TYPE PUREBRED O. I. C. Service Boars
Weight about 250 lbs. Price \$35.00 each. F.O.B. Heuvelton, N. Y. No papers furnished.
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**With the A. A.
Vegetable Grower**



How Can We Meet Outside Competition?

By PAUL WORK

VEGETABLE growers of New York are fast awakening to the necessity of modifying practices in the interest of competing more effectively with distant shipping points. Without a doubt, New York possesses weighty advantages in being near



Paul Work

The activity of New York growers along marketing lines is expressing itself in the holding of meetings and formation of committees for the solution of various problems.

Lettuce Growers Organizing

The lettuce growers of western New York, some weeks ago, held a conference with C. S. Wilson of the Federal Farm Board. It was fairly well agreed that the Farm Board cannot do much until the industry is more thoroughly organized. A committee of growers was formed to establish a clearing house for information on lettuce movements and also to promote organization in the unorganized lettuce territory of the state. This committee is actively at work and it would appear that results will be realized during the current season.

Huge and delicious peas come from the State of Washington into New York during the summer. These are well graded, shipped with ice in the package and with excellent refrigeration, and they come through in fine shape. New Yorkers are inclined to pick and pack anything that grows. Madison County growers are now giving careful study to the problem of central packing and special equipment for grading.

Wayne Celery Growers

The Wayne County Celery Growers' Association was organized three years ago to establish the Frostland brand, making sure that only celery of proper quality should go forward under this mark. During the past two seasons the Frostland Association was not able to use its label very extensively on account of poor growth and disease. The association has held together, however, and a comparatively small nucleus of membership is at present working out a plan for the handling of the 1930 crop. The selling is to be entrusted to an agent who will have a representative to look over the fields, and to see that the label is used only on crates which measure up to the required U. S. No. 1 standards. The agent will also look after the disposal of the crop.

New Mimeographed Bulletins

The Department of Vegetable Gardening at Cornell University has recently issued mimeographed bulletins V-20 on Side Dressing Vegetable Crops by F. O. Underwood, and V-21, Pumpkins and Squashes by E. V. Hardenburg. These bulletins are available on request to the College.

Standard Package Adapted

The increased volume of shipped produce in attractive packages, well graded and packed, is forcing consideration of containers and methods for local sales. Markets are no longer local and a package needs to be suitable not only for nearby use, but for truck transportation to considerable distances. Many markets are using for various crops packages that are highly un-

suitable. The Southern Tier Vegetable Growers' Association has undertaken to solve the problem for tomatoes. A number of different containers have been used on this market. The Association has now agreed to make use of the square woven splint basket in the 12-quart size. This is an attractive package, its cost is low, it displays the goods in excellent shape and it can be covered and stacked in trucks or cars. It would appear that a wise choice has been made.

A committee of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association headed by Mr. L. H. Gasper of Geneva is considering the matter of a state-wide standard package for tomatoes. The square woven splint basket will be one of those considered along with the lug box, which is so widely used for western and southern shipments, and the Climax basket which is extensively used in Ohio and, to some extent, in western New York. The diamond market basket which is the usual package at Rochester is objectionable because it is too flexible, resulting in softening and bruising of the fruits and it cannot be stacked. Half a truck load of lumber must be carried to permit handling a full load.

Greenhouse Development

A class of Cornell students spent a day not long ago visiting greenhouses at Rochester. One grower spoke very interestingly about the race between flowers and vegetables as profitable hothouse crops. A good many had supposed that flowers offer considerably larger profits. They have found, however, that the costs of flower growing are also proportionately heavy, and there seems to be general agreement that there is not much choice between the two as to net returns.

One Irondequoit grower, Alonzo Parr, has erected a half acre of the finest modern greenhouse construction in the form of two houses each 70x150 feet. These houses thus far have not been provided with heat. They are not used in mid-winter, but as soon as possible in the spring a crop of lettuce and radishes is planted. This is followed by a crop of tomatoes and results thus far have been highly satisfactory.

Minor crops such as watercress, mint and parsley, seem to be cutting an increasing figure in winter operations at Irondequoit. These crops are easily grown and yield fairly good returns. Markets, however, do not require very heavy amounts and it is not hard to overdo the proposition.

Summer Tour

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association plans to hold a market and farm tour beginning the evening of August 21st and continuing through Saturday, the 23rd. This will cover New York markets and gardens of Nassau and Suffolk Counties. Watch for announcement of details.



"Y" can come out now, Mister, the rain's all over."—JUDGE.



With the A. A.
Dairyman



The Abortion Test in Buying Cows

By PROFESSOR E. S. SAVAGE
N. Y. State College of Agriculture

EDITOR'S NOTE—Last week we told of the important conferences on contagious abortion, held recently at the New York State College of Agriculture by leading animal husbandry men from all over the East. We printed a report of C. J. Fawcett, telling how the State of Massachusetts is working on this great problem of controlling abortion in dairy cattle.

This week Professor Savage tells some of the experiences of the New York State College in applying the abortion test to new purchases.

In 1928 it was necessary to buy 40 cows for the University experimental herd used in the experiment to determine the optimum amount of protein for dairy cows in milk. The tuberculin test records on these cows were carefully checked and their udders examined for mastitis.

From each prospective purchase a blood sample was taken and examined at the New York State Veterinary College. If found negative to the Bang abortion disease test the cow was accepted. One hundred fifty-five cows were tested to select forty. Not all rejected were positive, but nearly all. No farmer objected to the check on his cows by means of the blood test.

In the fall of 1929 ten more cows were purchased for this experimental herd and five for the regular University breeding herd. These cows were not isolated on bringing them into the herds, but have been tested with the

Bang abortion blood test regularly each month since.

We have had only one cow change to positive. She was immediately sold for beef. We have had four premature births in the University experimental herd. One cow shipped by train aborted the day after she arrived. She was isolated and kept for some time, but always remained negative. A second cow aborted a four months' fetus, but remained negative. Her previous history showed that she had aborted twice before, but always remained negative. A third cow aborted a seven months' fetus, but remained negative to the blood test. A fourth cow gave birth to twin calves from one horn of the uterus about one week before her calculated due date. She has remained negative and has been retained in the experimental herd.

All cows have been safely bred except one rather old cow. These experiences indicate that the blood test is an effective aid in purchasing cows.

Can Bovine Tuberculosis Be Given to Humans?

(Continued from Page 3)

traced to the bovine type of the tubercular organism. I personally believe that every effort should be made to eliminate tuberculosis in cattle, and that it is unwise to drink raw milk from tubercular cattle."

NEW JERSEY

D. C. BOWEN,
State Director of Health

"In answer to your question, 'Is bovine tuberculosis communicable to humans?' my answer is 'yes.'"

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHARLES DUNCAN,
Secretary, State Board of Health
"In my opinion bovine tuberculosis is communicable to humans."

MAINE

C. F. KENDALL,
State Commissioner of Health
"In reply to your communication, asking us whether in our opinion bovine tuberculosis is communicable to humans, will say that not only do we think so, but know that it is an established fact."

WHAT DR. MOORE SAYS

The following is a statement by Dr. V. A. Moore, dean for many years of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, and now superintendent of the Ithaca Memorial Hospital:

"Many studies have been made by the research laboratory of the New York City Board of Health, the Royal Tuberculosis Commission of England and the German Tuberculosis Commission, to determine to what extent the bovine tubercle bacillus is found in the tubercles of tuberculous people. Hundreds of cases have been examined and the type of bacilli that caused them determined. They found that children under 16 are more or less susceptible to bovine tubercle bacilli. In abdominal tuberculosis in adults over 16 years, both human and bovine bacilli were found in two cases, and the human only in eight. In children under 16, the human bacilli were found in 19 cases and the bovine in 28."

"If the milk from tuberculous cattle is unfit for use, why is the meat passed for food?" many ask. When the cow is slaughtered the veterinarians can tell if the disease is localized. The remaining part of the animal may not be infected and is therefore good for food. But with the milk it is impossible to tell whether or not the udder is tuberculous and if it is, the milk is sure to contain the bacilli."

These Astounding Results

Astounding results! Yes! Cold, hard facts! Facts that answer once and for all, the old question "Does grain with pasture during the summer pay dividends fall and winter as well as in summer?"

These facts settle it!

Group 1. Cows started on pasture only June 1, 1929 dropped from 45.6 lbs. of milk to an average of 14.5 lbs. in September! Then back in the barn on full regular winter feeding, they showed a loss of \$15.78 per cow from October 1 to February 1! Over the entire test period, from June 1 to February 1, all the profit they could show was \$51.43 per cow!

Group 2. Cows started on Larro and pasture June 1 with a production of 49.1 lbs. daily, dropped to 32.2 lbs. average in September. Then back in the barn on full regular winter feeding, they showed a profit of \$17.05 per cow from October 1 to February 1. Over the entire test period, they showed a profit of \$85.89 per cow!

Group 3. Cows started on pasture, Larro, hay and silage June 1, with a production of 46.8 lbs. of milk, dropped to 40.9 average in September. Then back in the barn on full regular winter feeding, they showed a profit of \$38.47 per cow from October 1 to February 1. Over the entire test period, they showed a profit of \$113.85 per cow—more than twice the profit of group 1!

At the start of this Larro Research Farm test, all cows were producing at the same level—all had freshened at the same time. From October 1 to February 1 all were fed hay, silage and Larro. Check their records point by point! Their records tell this truth—that not only summer, but fall and winter profits depend on the right summer feeding schedule. A copy of the complete report of this test will be sent upon request.

Larro
ROUGHAGE AND
PASTURE
\$113.85
PROFIT OVER
FEED COST

Larro
AND PASTURE
\$85.89
PROFIT OVER
FEED COST

**PASTURE
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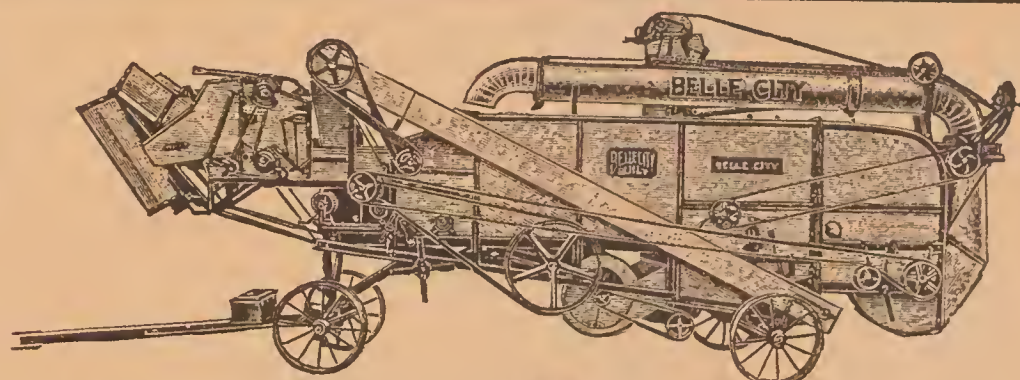
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Larro Family Flour, best for Bread,
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Field grown. Highest quality. Catskill Mountain, Long Island and Super Snowball \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50. Celery, Tomato and Sprout plants \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$14.00; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50. Cabbage plants, Danish, Ballhead, Glory and all varieties \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; Send for list. No business done on Sunday.

F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, CHESTER, NEW JERSEY

Another \$50. Off

in the
**CHINESE
AUCTION**

of
Fishkill Piebe Beauty

Born October 15, 1928

HIS SIRE—King Piebe 19th whose dam made 33.43 lbs. fat in 7 days and 1113.83 lbs. in 365 days. His sire is by King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe whose get have won more show ring honors than any sire that ever lived.

HIS DAM traces twice to Dutchland Colantha Sir Iaka. She has a semi-official record of 10,907 lbs. milk and 514 lbs. fat at 2 yrs., 3 mo.

His price
is NOW . . . **\$150.**

We will drop the price of this bull \$50 the first of each month until sold.

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal.

For pedigrees, terms of sale, etc., write

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
461-4th Ave. New York City

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.00	2.80
2 Fluid Cream		1.80
2A Fluid Cream	1.96	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.21	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.90	1.70
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Slight Variations in Butter

CREAMERY SALTED	June 28, 1930	June 20, 1930	July 29, 1929
Higher than extra	33 1/2-34	33 1/2-34	43 1/2-44
Extra (92 cc.)	33	33	43
84-91 score	28	32 1/2-28	32 1/2-39
Lower Grades	26	27 1/2-26	38

The butter market experienced slight variations during the week ending June 28. The market opened very firm on Monday, following a rather unsatisfactory close on the 21st. However, by Wednesday reports showed that street stocks were abnormally high and in accordance, prices eased off. However, Thursday and Friday found the market back to 33c for extras. These fractional changes that take place from day to day indicate the very sensitive condition of the New York but-

ter market. Speculative buying has been dominating the market. When reports come from the West showing radical changes, the speculators are the first to react and when they discontinue their buying the market immediately responds. Receipts of butter are still running ahead of last year and of course, the cold storage situation is still very unsatisfactory. Of late, consumer-buying has been lighter than usual but this has been offset by heavier out of town buying. School is over and folks are headed for the mountains and seashore.

Cheese Prices Gain

STATE FLATS	June 28, 1930	June 20, 1930	July 29, 1929
Fresh Fancy	13 1/2-19 1/2	18	-18 1/2
Fresh Average		24	-25 1/2
Held Fancy	25	-26	24
Held Average	23	-23	27 1/2-29 1/2

New York State whole milk cheese gained half cent since our last report. Slowly but surely trade appears to strengthen. For sometime, upstate New York markets have been above par with New York City. The Metropolitan district refused to meet the higher rates but finally had to come to it. The fact that the situation is stronger in the West had much to do with the improvement in price. Following the advance the market held steady though trade is not particularly active. Receipts of New York State flats have been comparatively light and naturally under the higher rates, top quotations are received for only the finest pet marks.

The storage situation is still on the wrong side of the ledger. We are millions of pounds over last year and the into-storage movement has been running much heavier than last year.

Egg Market Easier

NEARBY WHITE	June 28, 1930	June 20, 1930	July 29, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	30	-34	38
Average Extras	27 1/2-29	28	-29
Extra Firsts	25	-26 1/2	25
Firsts	23 1/2-24 1/2	23 1/2-24 1/2	33
Undergrades	22	23	22
BROWNS			
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	28	-34	28
Gathered	24 1/2-26	23	-26 1/2

*Include premiums.

The New York egg market suffered a "chill" during the week ending June 28 due to a combination of hot weather, poor retail buying, etc. Receipts have been running lighter than last year in the four leading markets, but accumulations in the warehouses have been running heavier, indicating unsatisfactory trade output and distribution. The West reports country prices are above par with New York City and a good many cars are going into cold storage rather than sell at the low figure prevailing and at a loss.

Nearby eggs of the finest quality have not been clearing well and many lots have been repacked for storage purposes. Indications are that receipts are falling off which will materially help the situation.

Live Poultry Market Better

FOWLS	June 28, 1930	June 20, 1930	June 29, 1929
Colored	-22	-25	-32
Leghorn	-19	-22	-30
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	20-33	20-42	32-40
Leghorn	16-25	16-25	25-33
OLD ROOSTERS	16-17	-17	-21
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-25	20-25	25-35
DUCKS, Nearby	18-22	15-23	20-25
GESE	-12	12-14	16-17

The live poultry market is a lot better during the week ending June 28. Killing has been better in the slaughter houses and the market for fowls has been in a much better condition. Leghorns have not been doing as well as fancy colored stock. Comparatively few fowls have been arriving by express and those that have been sent forward have cleared promptly.

The broiler market has turned in the seller's favor, following a lighter supply of these birds. Fancy Rocks have been scarce and sales are reported up to 35c. Fancy Reds have also been scarce and sales are reported up to 35c. Fancy Reds have also been scant and bring better returns.

Hay Market Quiet

Buying has been slightly restricted lately. A good many stablemen are against stocking up with hay before the

Fourth of July due to the increased fire hazard. We look for better buying next week. Top quality hay has been scarce and naturally has been selling very readily. The bulk of the offerings have been of medium and low grade as well as in small bales. These have been selling at \$1 to \$3 less than the large bales. Alfalfa has also run into a little opposition. Second cutting State alfalfa is now bringing from \$27 to \$30. Rye straw has been very slow barely outdoing oat straw which brings from \$14 to \$15. The following are the usual schedule prices; timothy No. 1, \$29; No. 2, \$27 to \$28; No. 3, \$24 to \$26; sample, \$21 to \$23; timothy containing mixtures of grass or clover No. 1, \$27 to \$28; No. 2, \$25 to \$27; No. 3, \$23 to \$24. Small bales range from \$1 to \$3 below the above quotations.

Pea Beans Easier; Red Kidneys Steady

Pea beans have turned easier of late now selling at \$6.50 to \$7. Red Kidneys on the other hand appear a little stronger. They are still selling at \$10.50 to \$11.25 while White Kidneys bring from \$9.25 to \$10. Marrows bring from \$7.75 to \$8.75 with Jumbos at \$9.25 to \$10. Yellow Eyes generally bring \$10.75 for the best. They appear to be holding steady.

Wool

The wool market is steady. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound, 21-30c; 1/2 blood 23-29c; 3/8 blood 24-29c; 1/4 blood 24-29c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Eight loads of steers on sale, very slow, few loads early sold steady. Bidding lower on others. Three loads medium \$10.00-10.50. Load Common grassers \$6.85. No cows nor bulls on sale.

VEALERS AND CALVES—Small lot good to choice vealers steady at \$12.50. Fed Mediums \$9.00 to \$10.50.

HOGS—\$10.00 to \$11.00.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs very slow, weak to \$50 lower. Good to choice \$11.75-12.50. Mediums \$10.00-11.50. Common \$8.00-9.00. Ewes \$1.00-\$3.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Fresh receipts were light all the week, mostly heavy coarse calves, which sold at irregular prices. Trading was slow all through. Prices were irregular on all but lightweights. A number of receipts were received in bad order. Market closed steady. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 14-15c; fair to good 12-14c; small to medium 10-12c, stale stock lower.

LIVE RABBITS—Supply light all the week. Demand slow. Market weak. Per pound, by the coop: 15-20c.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	June 28, 1930	June 20, 1930	June 29, 1930
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.94 3/8	.96 5/8	1.20 3/4
Corn (Sept.)	.73 3/4	.74 3/4	.94 3/4
Oats (Sept.)	.36 1/4	.36 7/8	.44 1/2

CASH GRAINS	June 28, 1930	June 21, 1930	June 29, 1929
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.11 3/4	1.09 7/8	1.45 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.91 3/4	.92 1/4	1.00 1/4
Oats, No. 2	.49 1/2	.48	.56 1/2

FEEDS	June 28, 1930	June 21, 1930	June 29, 1929
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	31.50	31.50	32.00
Sp'g Bran	23.50	24.50	26.50
H'd Bran	25.00	26.00	28.50
Standard Mlds	24.00	25.00	27.00
Soft W. Mlds	29.50	29.50	33.50
Flour Mlds	29.00	29.00	31.00
Red Dog	31.00	30.50	34.00
Wh. Hominy	30.00	30.50	38.00
Yel. Hominy	30.00	31.50	38.00
Corn Meal	31.00	33.00	40.00
Gluten Feed	35.00	35.00	38.50
Gluten Meal	45.00	45.00	46.50
36% C. S. Meal	39.00	37.00	39.00
41% C. S. Meal	42.00	40.00	42.00
43% C. S. Meal	44.00	42.00	44.00
34% O.P. Linseed Meal	44.00	44.00	50.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight earlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than earlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Massachusetts Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 3)

Baldwins heavy set—McIntosh well set, other varieties above normal.

Potato Situation

Acreage normal. Too early to note crop conditions.

Hay Crop

Due to comparatively light snow during late winter, small rainfall for

spring with heavy drying winds in May and June the hay crop in Massachusetts appears light. First cutting of alfalfa shows fairly well, while permanent mowings have failed to bottom out well and not over a 90 per cent normal crop is anticipated.

Onions

The reported acreage of all onions in Massachusetts this spring is 2530 acres against 2730 of last year, and the condition of the crop rated as 90 per cent. Set onions acreage is slightly more than twice seed plantings.

Dairy Situation

Important changes are taking place in the system of milk distribution which will be of material benefit to both consumer and producer. It is encouraging to note that the dairy situation in Massachusetts continues to look most promising.

Poultry

The Bay State has always been noted for its advanced work in poultry breeding and increasing interest is evident in this line of husbandry from all sections of the commonwealth. The season of 1930 promises to excel all others in the quality and amount of certified breeding stock, graded products and general improvement in poultry matters.

Cranberries

The cranberry industry of the commonwealth which is more than 60 per cent of the crop of the United States, never appeared more promising. The growers marketing program, including the utilization of all berries not suitable for standard grades, and the extension of the consumer demand to all parts of the world offer an opportunity to growers which is well appreciated and of which they are taking good advantage.

In general Agriculture of the Commonwealth never appeared to be in better condition than at the present time. The introduction of the New England Label as a guarantee of quality products has been an incentive for improved methods of grading with resultant higher prices.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

REGISTERED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS and dogs. MAPLE GROVE KENNELS, Heuvelton, New York.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beauties. Males \$15-\$20; Females \$10. P. McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa.

PEDIGREED ST. BERNARD PUPS. Large, rough coated, noted for size, quality and breeding. Priced reasonable. J. C. LEE, Norwiche, N. Y.

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPS shipped on 5 days approval. Males \$20; females \$12. GAYLORD BARTON, Vosburg, Pa.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES. Both Black and Brown; also one female 5 yrs. old. CLIFFORD SOPER, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

POULTRY

Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Eggs

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 30 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 320 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C.O.D. GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

9 1/2-7 1/2 CHICKS; Big Husky Pure Barron English White Leghorn chicks from 2 year old trapped hens 9 1/2c. Pen Two 7 1/2c. Satisfaction Guaranteed. PULLETS NOW FOR SALE. Catalog free. WIL-LACKER LEGHORN FARM, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds \$10; Leghorns \$8; heavy mixed \$8; light \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding System, raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAllisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—Early hatched vigorous free range stock. Steady layers, large white eggs. F. L. MORTON, Groton, N. Y.

POULTRY

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS \$2.00. Eggs 10c each. Ducklings 30c. M. J. VROMAN, Schoharie, N. Y.

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SPRING PIGS READY TO SHIP

When starting to raise a hog, why not have the best to start with? Do you want pigs that will live and grow fast? If so, try pigs from our quality stock. These prices are for feeders or breeders.

Chester & Yorkshire cross or Chester & Berkshire cross 7 to 8 WEEKS OLD, \$4.75 EACH
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Keep them 10 days, and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
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Field grown, Highest quality. Catskill Mountain, Long Island and Super Snowball \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50. Celery, Tomato and Sprout plants \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$14.00; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50. Cabbage plants, Danish, Ballhead, Glory and all varieties \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; Send for list. No business done on Sunday.

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Farm News from New York

New Apple Grades?--Picnics--Cattle Sales--County Notes

THE New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has called a hearing at Albany on Tuesday, July 15, at 1:30 p. m. daylight saving time, to consider the advisability of the adoption of new and official standards and designations of the various grades of apples.

The hearing is being held so that interested growers, dealers and packers in the Hudson River and other fruit sections of the eastern part of the state, may have the opportunity to express their views on the question of the adoption of the federal apple grades.

These federal apple grades have been revised recently and under the apple grading law Commissioner Pyrk is empowered, if it seems advisable, to adopt these grades as official New York State grades.

Dairy Business Second Only to Automobile

MORE than 100 people enjoyed a recent banquet of the Franklin County Holstein Friesian Club, held at Malone. Mr. C. Plumb a director of the State Association, acted as toastmaster. Dr. J. White, president of the Malone Chamber of Commerce, showed that the future of Franklin County points to dairying as the most important industry.

Mr. W. D. Barney of the Extension Department of the National Holstein Association, stated that the dairy industry stands second only to the automobile business in revenue and production. He strongly advises more advertising and pointedly said, "There should be more cows and less camels on the billboards."

Charles Baldwin, president of the State Association, also emphasized the need of advertising and gave several reasons why there is now a surplus of dairy products. W. D. Robens, Master Farmer, and secretary of the New York State Holstein Club, showed how herd testing was a means of eliminating poor cows.

Ayrshires Average \$642. At Sale

PUREBRED cows are evidently in demand. The second annual Strathglass Farm Sale at Port Chester, New York, sold forty-nine Ayrshires at an average of \$642. Byreholm Grace, a four year old, topped the sale at \$2400. She was bought by Mrs. E. R. Fritsche of Douglasville, Pa.

One of the reasons why the sale was a

success is that every animal was guaranteed as to health and soundness. Here is a lesson for cattle men at every sale.

Otsego Dairymen Foregather

THE second annual field day of the Dairy Improvement Council of Otsego County, held at Cooperstown on June 25, was an interesting and enjoyable affair. The chief speaker was Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist and chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission. Mr. Morgenthau reviewed the new laws which have been secured for agriculture during the last two years and explained how these laws operated to the direct benefit of farmers.

Congressman J. D. Clark of Delaware County and Assemblyman Frank M. Smith of Otsego, were scheduled for a milking contest for the legislative championship of the United States. Mr. Clark

had business in Washington and was unable to be present, much to the disappointment of the crowd.

Congressman Clark's Otsego County friends are wondering just how important that Washington business was and are saying that he has got to return to Otsego County and prove that he knows which side of a cow to sit down at!

Farm Bank Reduces Discount Rate

E. H. THOMSON, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield, Mass., announces that the new rate of discount on all new loans and discounts is now 4 per cent. Successive reductions in the discount rate have been made recently from 5 per cent.

It is expected that it will be generally possible for banks, trust companies and agricultural credit corporations rediscounting notes of farmers with this bank,

to pass the savings on to farmers by decreasing money rates.

The facilities of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Springfield, are available to the agricultural producers of New England, New York and New Jersey, through their local banks, agricultural credit corporations, incorporated livestock loan companies and similar financing institutions, as provided in the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923.

Off for South America

D. R. U. P. HEDRICK, well known, popular and efficient director of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, sailed with a party of twenty American scientists and agricultural leaders on June 28, for Chile, to participate in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the nitrate of soda industry.

The party will spend about two weeks in Chile. Among other functions planned for the visitors is a reception by the President of Chile, visits to the principal cities of the country and to typical farms. While in Chile, the American party will participate in several official functions in honor of the part nitrate of soda has played in the agriculture of the world.

League Reelects Old Officers

THE new board of directors of the Dairymen's League, following the annual meeting of that organization on June 19, reelected all of the old officers.

Fred H. Sexauer of Auburn, New York, was reelected president; J. D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pa., and J. D. Beardslee of New Berlin, New York, were reelected vice presidents; J. A. Coulter of Watertown, New York, was reelected secretary and Chester Young of Napanoch, New York, was reelected treasurer. L. A. Chapin of North Bangor, New York and H. H. Rathbun, New Hartford, New York will succeed themselves on the Executive Committee.

Pennsylvania County Notes

Potter County—The agricultural students of our local high school have organized an association which they named "The Future Farmers of America." Its aim to promote confidence and leadership in farm boys and to encourage thrift.

Many men are engaged in building roads and bridges. Lower price for Pa. crude oil makes dull times here.

Grass and grain crops growing wonderfully but fruit orchards hard hit by frost. Wild fruits abundant, some pears and apples but on many farms there will not be enough for home use.

Cattle are being again tested for T. B. but have as yet heard of no reactors.

Prices: Butter, 42c and 45c; Cheese 17c; Butterfat 37c; Eggs 24c and 25c.—M.C.S.

Western New York News

Cattaraugus County's Farmers' Hold Great Picnic

ONE of the outstanding events in Cattaraugus County, is the county picnic and field day which was held in the county fair grounds in Little Valley, Saturday, June 28. This is the fourteenth annual affair and plans have been under way since early spring.

The principal speaker of the day was Fred J. Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange.

A wide variety of amusements were furnished for the entertainment of those in attendance. There were two ball games consisting of teams from Leon and Conewango as well as Salamanca and Cattaraugus. Mr. R. C. Witter, principal of Little Valley high school, staged a series of athletic events for high and rural school boys and girls. A horseshoe pitching tournament was held to decide the championship of the county. Dr. E. C. Cleveland of Cattaraugus, managed some fine racing events in the afternoon. A parachute jump from a moving airplane was announced from the grandstand.

—M. M. SAALFIELD.

Latest from Ontario County

THE wet weather has bunched the farm work. Grain and hay harvest is close at hand and much cultivating is yet to be done. In the eastern part of county

fruit promises a big crop. Harvest of early cherries began the last of June and sour cherries are ripe. Early peaches promise a big crop and many trees need thinning but late varieties are not so full.

Grape vines around Naples and South Bristol and Canandaigua Lake region are blossomed more than ten days earlier than for many years before. The second tying of grapes has well begun and the outlook for grapes is favorable.

Farm help is a bit more plentiful than usual and wages seem to be a little lower than for the past few years. Wholesale prices in local markets of the county quote eggs 22c per dozen and butter dairy 30c to 35c and creamery at around 37c per pound.

4-H work in the county is progressing. Two outstanding club members are: Miss Virginia Phillips of Holcomb, who represented New York State at a 4-H exhibition at Springfield, Mass., where she won state championship and Frederick Klinbell of Victor who won state championship in Forestry in 1928 and was a state representative in 1929. Keith Bennet of Ionia a 4-H boy has the distinction of being the only boy east of Wisconsin to own a Karakul sheep.

The New York State Jersey Cattle Club held a field day at the Geneva Experiment Station in June and many 4-H members had exhibits there.—C. HATCH.

* * *

Steuben County—We have had a very heavy rain for several nights. Some potatoes were not planted and ground is too wet. Much buckwheat is expected to be sown.—D. C. F.

Hudson Valley Farm Notes

Columbia County—Fine weather for all crops, just enough rain each week to grow crops in fine condition. Farmers have commenced their haying, corn is cultivated and looking fine. Potatoes have been "bugged" or sprayed and are in blossom. Buckwheat ground ready for sowing by the 4th of July, "wet" or "dry". Gardens are looking the best in years. Oats and rye will be fine crops. Abundance of strawberries and cherries. Peas are being picked and are a bountiful crop. Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and guineas are plentiful and growing fast. Not much loss reported. Old potatoes 45c a peck, eggs 32c, butter 34c, honey 20c a comb.—MRS. C. V. H.

Sullivan County—Potatoes, corn, oats and garden products look very good. Hay is a fair crop, most all farmers have commenced haying. The weather has been very good. Butter, eggs and milk are very low in price, feed doesn't seem to decline any. There are a few city folks coming out. Court is being held at Monticello with Judge Cooke on the bench. Stanley Sprague was 100% in a spelling contest held at Liberty, June 18. He will now try to enter the Syracuse spelling contest.—MRS. P. E. R.

Saratoga County—On June 14 Saratoga County Pomona Grange met at Gansevoort, where there was a fine ad-

dress by Mr. Gardner. Some farmers are pooling wool. It is being loaded at Saratoga Springs today. Have had plenty of rain lately, too wet for cultivating in many fields. Gansevoort Grange will hold its annual picnic at Lake Sunnyside, on June 26. Not a very heavy crop in prospect from all reports. A very bad hail storm in some parts of county last week, doing much damage to crops and gardens.—MRS. L. W. P.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held preparatory to fixing and promulgating official standards for grading and classifying apples packed or repacked within the State of New York, under the authority given by Article 13 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, on Tuesday, July 15, 1930, at 1:30 P. M. Daylight Saving Time, at the Office of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, 20th Floor, State Office Building, Albany, N. Y.

The purpose of this hearing is to give all parties interested an opportunity to learn the provisions of the proposed standards and to make suggestions for changes. Dated at Albany, N. Y., June 20, 1930.

Department of Agriculture & Markets,
(Signed) B. A. Pyrk, Commissioner

CAULIFLOWER Plants Ready

Field grown, Highest quality. Catskill Mountain, Long Island and Super Snowball \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50. Celery, Tomato and Sprout plants \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$14.00; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50. Cabbage plants, Danish, Ballhead, Glory and all varieties \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; Send for list. No business done on Sunday.

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June Insect and Disease Conditions

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following is a detailed summary of insect and disease conditions in the east in general and particularly New York State, ending June 14, furnished through courtesy of the New York State College of Agriculture. Compare this report with conditions in your section.

ROSY APHIS—have caused practically no commercial injury. In a few orchards throughout the state they are still present in fair numbers together with the green apple aphid.

Foliage and fruit injury by the overwintered caterpillars of the **BUD MOTH** is about over. Many of the caterpillars are now changing to the adult or moth stage.

FRUIT TREE LEAF ROLLER larvae are beginning to change to the moth stage.

RED BUGS have caused considerable injury in orchards where control measures were not applied.

PLUM CURCULIO has caused serious injury in a considerable number of orchards in the Hudson Valley and occasional orchards throughout the state.

CODLING MOTH "side worm" entrances are beginning to appear in apples in the Hudson Valley. Codling moth eggs are abundant in Western New York.

PEAR PSYLLA nymphs of the 2nd brood are abundant in orchards in the Hudson Valley. In Western New York eggs of the 2nd brood are abundant and beginning to hatch.

Twig injury by the **ORIENTAL PEACH MOTH** is beginning to be evident in

western New York and is already common in the Hudson Valley.

CABBAGE MAGGOTS have been rather abundant and cause serious damage in untreated seed beds and to early cabbage in the field. Many growers used the corrosive sublimate treatment. Cabbage worms are beginning to appear.

APPLE SCAB is abundant on the leaves in poorly sprayed orchards throughout the state and some fruit infection has appeared in these orchards.

FIRE BLIGHT is serious in a number of apple orchards particularly in the central lakes region with some reports from the Hudson Valley. All infections entered through the blossoms.

CEDAR RUSTS are abundant on the leaves of many apple orchards in the Hudson Valley and are beginning to appear on the fruit.

FROG-EYE LEAF SPOT is prevalent in a number of apple orchards.

FIRE BLIGHT in pears does not yet appear serious except in scattered individual orchards.

BROWN ROT is present but not yet serious in cherries.

CHERRY LEAF SPOT is beginning to appear in the Hudson Valley in unsprayed or poorly sprayed orchards.

PEACH LEAF CURL is not of economic importance this season.

BROWN ROT BLOSSOM blight was very light in peaches.

LEAF SCORCH is reported serious in gooseberries in the lower Hudson Valley.

—W. E. BLAUVELT, Assistant Extension Entomologist, New York State College of Agriculture.

Farm Women Meet In Albany

One Thousand Members of Home Department of Dairymen's League Gather in Annual Meeting

ON June 18th more than 1,000 farm women of the state met in the Capitol Theatre of Albany, representing 43,000 Dairymen's League farm homes. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Home Department of the League which had its own special session one day prior to the general meeting of the League.

Miss Vera McCrea, director and founder of the Home Department, presided. The morning meeting was devoted to business, committee reports, appointments, reading and adoption of resolutions.

At the afternoon meeting Commissioner Berne A. Pyrk was the chief speaker. He said that within the next 30 or 40 years agriculture must adjust itself to a stabilized level, not to an

within the organization and compiled by Harry M. Epps, League entertainment director.

Home Economics Scholarships

TO the following organizations and individuals goes the credit for furnishing scholarships which have enabled worthy young women to pursue their studies at the New York State College of Home Economics.

The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs gave a scholarship in 1911-12 then again in 1924-25, 1927-28 and in 1928-29. The New York State Federation of Home Bureaus has founded the permanent scholarship fund known as the Carrie E. Brigden Scholarship awarded each year to a senior in the College of Home Economics. The Student Home Economics Club of the college awards \$100 each year to a student of their own choice on the basis of financial need and outstanding ability in scholarship and leadership. The Morgenthau Fellowship of \$1000 a year has been given for three years by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Sr., for a graduate student to study economic opportunities open to women of rural communities and types of vocational training needed in relation thereto.

The New York State Conference, Daughters of American Revolution has created a 4-year scholarship in Home Economics for an Indian student. It is hoped that by January 1st enough will be raised to make this a permanent scholarship, named in memory of Olive Whitman, late wife of ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman.

The New Rochelle chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, has also created a scholarship in the College of Home Economics. The recipient this year is Miss Inez Blackchief, a Seneca of the Tonawanda Reservation who is a former winter course student and founder of a very large and active group of the Genesee County Home Bureau.

Records of the students who have been helped by these scholarships show that it was money well invested. There

are still many special studies which ought to be made in various phases of home economics and no greater contribution can be made to research than just such scholarships.

Songs That Mother Used To Sing

(Continued from Page 5)

scene of the battle in the heroic measures of the first two verses which most of us know by heart, and in the third had paid his bitter respects to the enemy, closing with the fourth which is a prayer for the eternal safety of his country.

There was plenty to talk about upon their return to Baltimore, but before getting to his home, Key found time to re-write his poem of the attack upon Fort McHenry, and the evening of September 14, showed it to a friend.

Together they went to a newspaper office, and finding young Samuel Sands about the place, cleaning up after all the regulars had left they had him set it up in type, and it was struck off on some handbills.

These were handed around on the streets—the newspaper printed it the next day—it was the best dramatization of the attack and its repulse. People of Baltimore talked about it as they read and re-read it. A group of soldiers got a copy of it. In their bunch were two brothers, Durang by name, whose regular business was on the vaudeville stage, but who, like many other young fellows were in the war against Great Britain. When Ferdinand Durang heard this poem read, he at once saw that it would be great on the stage, coming at a time when the people of the United States were once more aroused to hope for victory. Going through the flute music in the camp, whistling the tune as he tried to fit to it the words of the Star-Spangled Banner, he finally came upon a popular tune of the day. "To Anacreon in Heaven," which fit. With his brother he went through the words to this tune a few times and then the whole group of soldiers joined in singing it.

The next day he and his brother were

granted a furlough and they sang The Star-Spangled Banner in the old Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore to tremendous applause. Soon everyone was singing it. It expressed the prayer in the heart of everyone hoping that the United States would win the war.

Today, it expresses the greatest hope of every true American. Perhaps you haven't read through all the verses lately. Let us do it together:

"Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the clouds of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
Oh, say, does that star spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner: oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

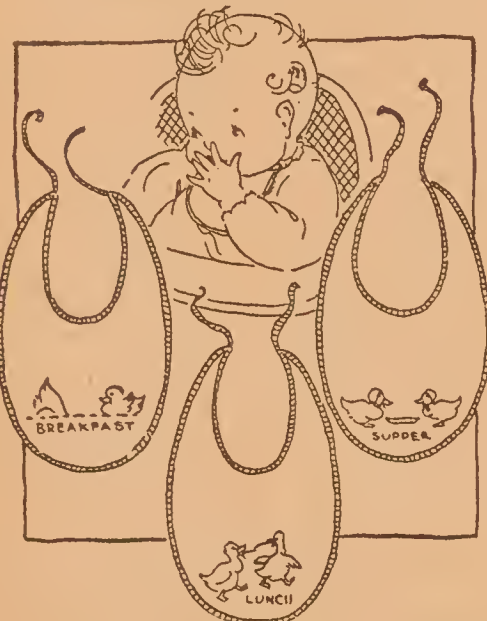
And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of fight or the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and wild war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

It is a long poem, set to a tune which is hard to sing, but it has become generally accepted as our national song. A lawyer, moved by the stress of a tremendous experience, wrote the words. Because of this, his name is honored today. And because of him, you and I, in our school day learn to sing The Star-Spangled Banner as a tribute to our flag; to stand at attention when it is played on Memorial day, Fourth of July, and Armistice Day.

The old flag which Francis Scott Key first called The Star-Spangled Banner has stopped its waving, for it has become fragile with age. It is kept in the National Museum in Washington, D. C. One of its fifteen stars missing, carried away by a fragment of shell during the battle of Fort McHenry; and a piece missing from one corner, wrapped about a soldier who took part in the battle and whose dying request was that a piece of the old flag be buried with him. Pause a moment before this old relic of the heroic days of our forefathers when you visit the National Museum on your trip to our capital. It is the original national emblem to be called The Star-Spangled Banner. It is well that a nation treasures its old relics and that a people cherishes the songs which tell of heroic moments of gallant days that are past.

Three Ducky Bibs



THESE three ducky bibs for breakfast, lunch, and dinner need only a few inches of embroidery in black and orange to complete them into something useful yet welcome. They are stamped on heavy, cream colored muslin, made and bound all around with yellow. The binding makes yellow ties at back of neck. The bibs measure approximately eight inches wide, and from front of the neck, nine inches deep.

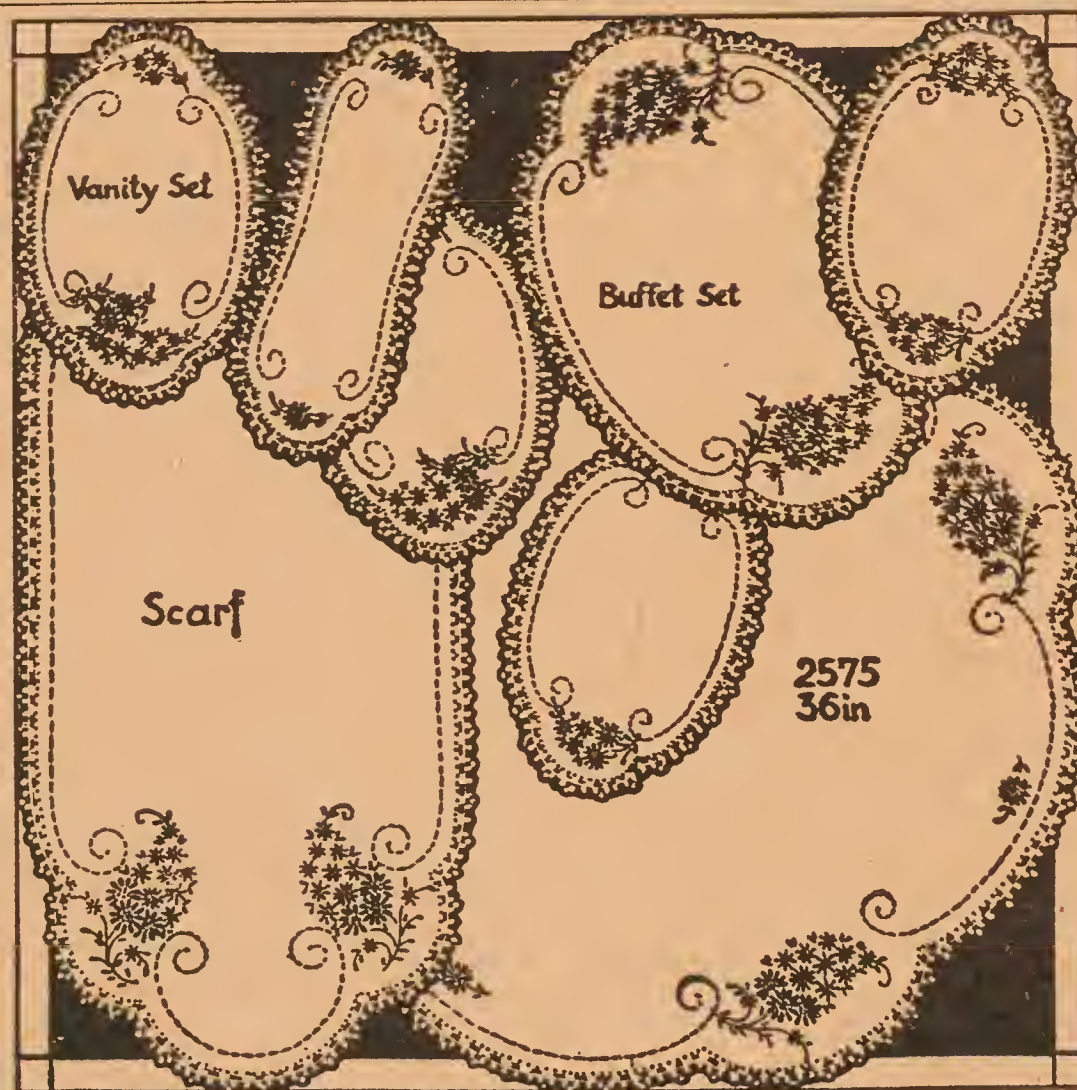
M239—Includes the set of three ready-made, stamped bibs, floss and instructions to complete at 50 cents.

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

increasing population or market. Miss McCrea gave a review of the accomplishments of the League and of the Home Department during the past year. She said that concrete evidence of the value of cooperative effort came when last year the League urged members to increase milk production. Then the market changed and an appeal went out to convert milk into cheese. A further appeal asked members to use more cheese and help relieve the crowded market. Immediate responses to all these appeals showed the value of organized effort.

Mrs. Beatrice Crawford Newcombe, associate editor of the Dairymen's League News, in her address said "Farming has gone big business. No longer are mergers limited to Wall Street and big corporations. All over the country the farmers, the sheep growers, hog growers, dairymen and ranchers have organized co-operative associations that insure a wide market for produce. The farmers' interests are protected." She further declared that the cultural ideal of rural people is as real as that embodied by George Washington—the country gentleman. The leisure which modern improvements afford, the ease of reaching cultural centers in the cities, the talent carried everywhere by the radio and the companionships brought by the telephone make this ideal more possible than ever.

The chief feature of the evening program was a 3-act play entirely original



No. C2575 as shown herewith presents a combination that will meet with the approval of every woman in the home. The articles as illustrated are stamped on fine quality genuine cream linen, a material that will give years of most satisfactory service. The scarf is 18x45 inches; the centerpiece, 36x36 inches and there is a full size three-piece buffet set and also a full size three-piece vanity set. All are hemstitched ready for crocheted edge. The design is most attractive and very easy to complete. Price of this material is as follows: Scarf 95c; buffet set 90c; vanity set 50c; 36x36 inch centerpiece \$1.25. Sufficient embroidery floss for completely finishing anyone of the items in this set is 35c additional. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

Aunt Janet's Corner

A Hero's Wife Is Often Heroic in Sacrifices

THE spectacle of a great city let loose to do honor to a national hero is a sight worth seeing. When Rear-Admiral Byrd and his Antarctic expeditionary crew came home, New York put on its company clothes and manners and went forth to greet them. And the eager public took first place, fairly squeezing into the background his mother, his wife and the children. Not until the political "big bugs" and the insistent reporters had been met was the Admiral able to excuse himself and go to the room where waited those nearest and dearest to him.

Thus it ever happens, it seems, when one is famous. It is one of the sacrifices which the great are called upon to make, that of putting the public ahead of their own personal wishes and inclinations. Furthermore, it takes a good, stout spirit on the part of the hero's wife to submit gracefully to such circumstances. More than once Mrs. Richard Byrd has shown herself the modest, retiring gentlewoman, holding herself in check and quietly waiting until such time as her famous husband can devote himself to family matters. When I think of her I am always reminded "They also serve who only stand and wait." Hers is the inconspicuous, less dramatic part, but none the less important in the Admiral's successes.

Another modest figure, conspicuous by his absence on this day of welcoming heroes, was that of Colonel Lindbergh. Not for a moment would he allow the interest which always follows his own public appearance to detract from the honors he considered were due to Admiral Byrd. He quietly telephoned his congratulations and made an appointment for a private meeting—the very acme of tact and good taste under the circumstances.

Thus the public is treated to the demonstration of the popular love of great deeds nobly done—by a magnetic

personality—and that of a fellow-venturer's quiet way of acknowledging a great accomplishment.—Aunt Janet.

Tested Salads

Mint Salad

DISSOLVE one package of mint gelatine in one pint of boiling water, add one-half cupful sugar and let cool. Dice a small bunch of celery, combine with small can diced pineapple and one cupful nut meats. Add to the gelatine as it begins to set. Serve on lettuce leaf, or on plate as a garnish for roast lamb.—T., N. Y.

Fish Salad

Remove the bones from six or eight sardines and arrange fish on a bed of lettuce leaves. Shred two small red peppers very fine and scatter over the fish. Sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice, dress with mayonnaise and serve.—T., N. Y.

Grape Fruit Salad

Cut medium-sized grape fruit in thirds, lengthwise. Remove the pulp, being careful not to press out the juice, divide in small pieces, add an equal amount of chopped celery and mix. Refill the grape fruit shell, dress with either mayonnaise or a French dressing and serve.—T., N. Y.

Raisin Salad

Put one cupful seeded raisins in sieve over boiling water until plump. Chill, add one cupful cottage cheese and one half cupful broken nut meats. Serve on lettuce leaves with a dressing of mayonnaise.—T., N. Y.

Glass supports under the legs of the stove or kitchen cabinet will keep them from cutting the linoleum.

Frocks Both Cool and Becoming

FROCK PATTERN NO. 2562 is a lovely little design for girls of 1, 2, 4 and 6 years with its cap-sleeve effect, side pleats, and scallop finish at neck, sleeves and hem. Dotted swiss, organdie, voile, handkerchief linen or tub silk would make up charmingly. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 32 or 39-inch material. PRICE 15c.



FROCK PATTERN NO. 2552 is chic, youthful and slimly flattering. Its princess styling and lengthened silhouette make it very becoming to the slender figure. The knotted trimming softens the neckline while the flared sleeves are distinctly smart. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with 6 yds. of binding, PRICE 15c.



DRESS PATTERN NO. 2560 wraps its bodice in tuxedo coat styling, a very becoming style for full figures. The flaring skirt adds both style and comfort in walking while the cap sleeve effect is particularly good for those who like to be cool but not entirely sleeveless. Linen, cotton broadcloth, pique, shantung, tub silk and cotton shirting lend themselves particularly well to such a style. Besides that, the beautiful color combinations this season make it possible for anyone to find her best and most becoming shades. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting. PRICE 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Summer Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR

That's why

FELS-NAPTHA GIVES YOU SUCH SWEET-SMELLING WASHES

YOU'LL never know how sweetly fresh and fragrant your clothes really can be—until you try Fels-Naptha.

For Fels-Naptha brings you *extra* help to get clothes clean clear through. The *extra* help of two safe, active cleaners combined in one bar. Plenty of dirt-loosening naphtha (smell it!) and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. Working together, they dissolve grease and grime. They loosen every tiny particle of dirt and wash it away—thoroughly. And when your clothes come off the line, they're sure to smell fresh and airy—sweetly clean through and through.

Fels-Naptha's *extra* help does away with hard rubbing. It saves your clothes. It saves you! And because it works so quickly and keeps your hands in water less time, Fels-Naptha saves your hands, too.

Try it and see! Use Fels-Naptha in

tub or machine. For soaking or boiling. In hot, lukewarm or even cool water. For housecleaning, and for *all* your soap-and-water tasks—use Fels-Naptha and get *extra* help! Ask your grocer for a few bars—or the handy 10-bar carton—today!

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of Fels-Naptha Soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naphtha!) just as you need them. Send only a two-cent stamp to cover postage, and we'll mail you this chipper without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-7-5. Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Colors guaranteed fast
Latest design creations

2 pieces printed percale, 2 pieces cotton voile
16 Yards for only \$3.89

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66 Leonard Street, New York, N. Y.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Imparts Color and
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ROOM with BATH \$3.00

Only fire-proof Hotel
in Philadelphia
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In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

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The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

A party of nearly a dozen men and girls, with an older woman chaperoning them, lounged under the shade of an awning over the after deck. They greeted her gaily and looked curiously at Alan as she introduced him.

As he returned their rather formal acknowledgments and afterward fell into general conversation with them, she became for the first time fully aware of how greatly he had changed from what he had been when he had come to them six months before in Chicago. These gay, wealthy loungers would have dismayed him then, and he would have been equally dismayed by the luxury of the carefully appointed yacht; now he was not thinking at all about what these people might think of him. In return, they granted him consideration. It was not, she saw that they accepted him as one of their own sort, or as some ordinary acquaintance of hers; if they accounted for him to themselves at all, they must believe him to be some officer employed upon her father's ships. He looked like that—with his face darkened and reddened by summer sun and in his clothing like that of a ship's officer ashore. He had not weakened under the disgrace which Benjamin Corvet had left to him, whatever that might be; he had grown stronger facing it. A lump rose in her throat as she realized that the lakes had been setting their seal upon him, as upon the man whose strength and resourcefulness she loved.

"Have you worked on any of our boats?" she asked him, after luncheon had been finished, and the anchor of the ship had been raised.

A queer expression came upon his face. "I've thought it best not to do that, Miss Sherrill," he replied.

She did not know why the next moment she should think of Henry.

"Henry was going to bring us over in his yacht—the *Chippewa*," she said. "But he was called away suddenly yesterday on business to St. Ignace and used his boat to go over there."

"He's at Harbor Point, then."

"He got there a couple of nights ago and will be back again to-night or to-morrow morning."

The yacht was pushing swiftly, smoothly, with hardly a hum from its motors, north along the shore. He watched intently the rolling, wooded hills and the ragged little bays and inlets. His work and his investigations had not brought him into the neighborhood before, but she found that she did not have to name the places to him; he knew them from the charts.

"Grand Traverse Light," he said to her as a white tower showed upon their left. Then, leaving the shore, they pushed out across the wide mouth of the larger bay toward Little Traverse. He grew more silent as they approached it.

"It is up there, isn't it," he asked, pointing, "that they hear the Drum?"

"Yes; how did you know the place?"

"I don't know it exactly; I want you to show me."

She pointed out to him the copse, dark, primeval, blue in its contrast with the lighter green of the trees about it and the glistening white of the shingle and of the more distant sand bluffs. He leaned forward, staring at it, until the changed course of the yacht, as it swung about toward the entrance to the bay, obscured it. They were meeting other power boats now of their yacht's own size and many smaller; they passed white-sailed sloops and cat-boats, almost becalmed, with girls and boys diving from their sides and swimming about. As they neared the Point, a panorama of play such as, she knew, he scarcely could have seen before, was spread in front of them. The sun gleamed back from

the white sides and varnished decks and shining brasswork of a score or more of cruising yachts and many smaller vessels lying in the anchorage.

"The Chicago to Mackinac yacht race starts this week, and the cruiser fleet is working north to be in at the finish," she offered. Then she saw he was not looking at these things; he was studying with a strange expression the dark, uneven hills which shut in the two towns and the bay.

"You remember how the ship rhymes you told me and that about Michabou and seeing the ships made me feel that I belonged here on the lakes," he reminded her. "I have felt something—

and down there, pressing her hands together. He must be looking at the things now, unrolling the muffler. . . . What would he be feeling as he saw them? Would he be glad, with that same gladness which had mingled with her own sorrow over Uncle Benny, that his father was gone—gone from his guilt and his fear and his disgrace? Or would he resent that death which thus left everything unexplained to him? He would be looking at the ring. That, at least, must bring more joy than grief to him. He would recognize that it must be his mother's wedding ring; if it told him that his mother must be dead, it would tell him that she had

send them that he didn't have? Or, if he had the instructions, was he waiting to receive word when they were to be sent?"

"To receive word?" she echoed.

"Word from my father! You thought these things proved my father was dead. I think they prove he is alive! Oh, we must think this out!"

He paced up and down the room; she sank into a chair, watching him. "The first thing that we must do," he said suddenly, "is to find out about the watch. What is the 'phone number of the telegraph office?"

She told him, and he went out to the telephone; she sprang up to follow him, but checked herself and merely waited until he came back.

"I've wired to Buffalo," he announced. "The Merchants' Exchange, if it is still in existence, must have a record of the presentation of the watch. At any rate, the wreck of the *Winnebago* and the name of the skipper of the other boat must be in the files of the newspapers of that time."

"Then you'll stay here with us until an answer comes."

"If we get a reply by to-morrow morning; I'll wait till then. If not, I'll ask you to forward it to me. I must see about the trains and get back to Frankfort. I can cross by boat from there to Manitowoc—that will be quickest. We must begin there, by trying to find out who sent the package."

"Henry Spearman's already sent to have that investigated."

Alan made no reply; but she saw his lips draw tighter quickly. "I must go myself as soon as I can," he said, after a moment.

She helped him put the muffler and the other articles back into the box; she noticed that the wedding ring was no longer with them. He had taken that, then; it had meant to him all that she had known it must mean. . . .

In the morning she was up very early; but Alan, the servants told her, had risen before she had and had gone out. The morning after the cool northern night, was chill. She slipped a sweater on and went out on the veranda, looking about for him. An iridescent haze shrouded the hills and the bay; in it she heard a ship's bell strike twice; then another struck twice—then another—and another—and another. The haze thinned as the sun grew warmer, showing the placid water of the bay on which the ships stood double—a real ship and a mirrored one. She saw Alan returning, and knowing from the direction which he came that he must have been to the telegraph office, she ran to meet him.

"Was there an answer?" she inquired eagerly.

He took a yellow telegraph sheet from his pocket and held it for her to read.

"Watch presented Captain Caleb Stafford, master of propeller freighter *Marvin Halch* for rescue of crew and passengers of sinking steamer *Winnebago* off Long Point, Lake Erie."

She was breathing quickly in her excitement. "Caleb Stafford!" she exclaimed. "Why, that was Captain Stafford of Stafford and Ramsdell! They owned the *Miwaka*!"

"Yes," Alan said.

"You asked me about that ship—the *Miwaka*—that first morning at breakfast!"

"Yes."

A great change had come over him since last night; he was under emotion so strong that he seemed scarcely to dare to speak lest it master him—a leaping, exultant impulse it was, which he fought to keep down.

"What is it, Alan?" she asked.

(Continued on Page 14.)

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Constance, living at the Sherrill summer home, receives a package containing a wedding ring and a watch that appear to come from Benjamin Corvet. Shortly after Spearman calls at the Sherrill home.

not recognition exactly, but something that was like the beginning of recognition—many times this summer when I saw certain places. It's like one of those dreams, you know, in which you are conscious of having had the same dream before. I feel that I ought to know this place."

They landed only a few hundred yards from the cottage. After bidding good-by to her friends, they went up to it together through the trees. There was a small sun room, rather shut off from the rest of the house, to which she led him. Leaving him there, she ran upstairs to get the things.

She halted an instant beside the door, with the box in her hands, before she went back to him, thinking how to prepare him against the significance of these relics of his father. She need not prepare him against the mere fact of his father's death; he had been beginning to believe that already; but these things must have far more meaning for him than merely that. They must frustrate one course of inquiry for him at the same time they opened another; they would close for him forever the possibility of ever learning anything about himself from his father; they would introduce into his problem some new, some unknown person—the sender of these things.

She went in and put the box down upon the card table.

"The muffler in the box was your father's," she told him. "He had it on the day he disappeared. The other things," her voice choked a little, "are the things he must have had in his pockets. They've been lying in water and sand—"

He gazed at her. "I understand," he said after an instant. "You mean that they prove his death."

She assented gently, without speaking. As he approached the box, she drew back from it and slipped away into the next room. She walked up

been married, or had believed that she was married!

Suddenly she heard him calling her. "Miss Sherrill!" His voice had a sharp thrill of excitement.

She hurried toward the sun room. She could see him through the doorway, bending over the card table with the things spread out upon its top in front of him.

"Miss Sherrill!" he called again.

"Yes."

He straightened; he was very pale. "Would coins that my father had in his pocket all have been more than twenty years old?"

She ran and bent beside him over the coins. "Twenty years!" she repeated. She was making out the dates of the coins now herself; the markings were eroded, nearly gone in some instances, but in every case enough remained to make plain the date. "Eighteen-ninety—1893—1889," she made them out. Her voice hushed queerly. "What does it mean?" she whispered.

He turned over and reexamined the articles with hands suddenly steadying. "There are two sets of things here," he concluded. "The muffler and paper of directions—they belonged to my father. The other things—it isn't six months or less than six months that they've lain in sand and water to become worn like this; it's twenty years. My father can't have had these things; they were somewhere else, or some one else had them. He wrote his directions to that person—after June twelfth, he said, so it was before June twelfth he wrote it; but we can't tell how long before. It might have been in February, when he disappeared; it might have been any time after that. But if the directions were written so long ago, why weren't the things sent to you before this? Didn't the person have the things then? Did we have to wait to get them? Or—was it the instructions to



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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DRESS MATERIALS, all colors guaranteed fast. Wonderful values. Two pieces beautifully printed percale, two pieces printed cotton voile, in latest design creations, sixteen yards for only \$3.89. PRISCILLA MILLS, 66 Leonard Street, New York, N. Y.

PATCHWORK PERCALES 7 pounds \$1.00. Silks 3 pounds \$1.00. Silk Jersey 3 yard cut \$1.00. 34 inches wide single width Black, Blue and Brown. Pay postman plus postage. Silks or velvets large package 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., South Boston, Mass.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Smoking 5 pounds \$1; 10, \$1.75. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARS—TRIAL 50 large PERFECTOS postpaid \$1. SNELL COMPANY, Red Lion, Pa.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed; chewing, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.25; smoking, 5 pounds \$1.00, 10, \$1.75; pay when received. FARMERS' UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE: Petersime electric incubator, 15,000 capacity. Low price for immediate sale. L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30; 6 1/2 in. \$1.50, postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Kansas.

"Answers to Everyday Questions" a collection of the answers to questions asked Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, one of America's foremost preachers. His radio voice is known to millions. Teners while his written advice sought by multitudes through his columns in numbers of publications.

This volume of 360 pages is compiled according to the content of questions asked and is indexed so Dr. Cadman's opinion or advice given topic may be found readily. Written in Dr. Cadman's forceful, simple style and contains an amazing amount of information in a very readable form which has become muddled is clearly demonstrated in this Abingdon Press, \$3.00.

"What to eat for good teeth" extension bulletin from the University of Wisconsin which will be sent to states for five cents as long as the supply lasts. Diet instructions for prospective mothers, for young children and for adults are included which provide the necessary foods for building teeth. Send your request to the Extension Service of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of _____ words to appear _____ times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$_____ to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Bank Reference _____

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep Flies Out of the House

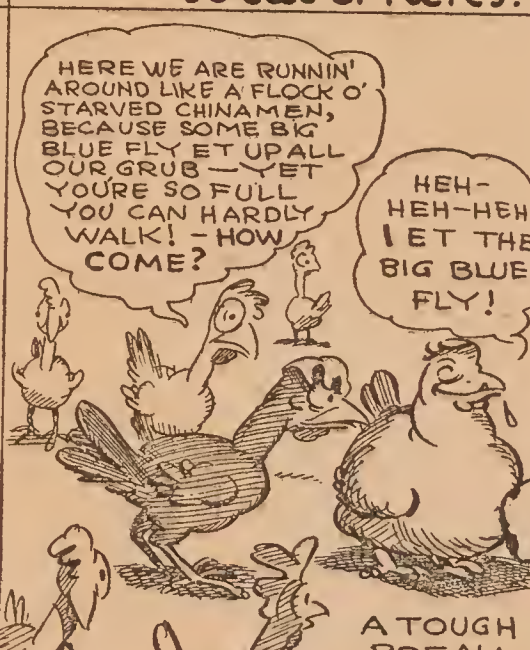
By Ray Inm

To keep flies out of the house, do not allow food to stand around uncovered.

"BUT WHY SHOULD FLIES BE KEPT OUT OF THE HOUSE?" (SEZ YOU), A FAIR QUESTION (SEZ WE) AND THE DIAGRAM BELOW GIVES THE EIGHT MOST IMPORTANT REASONS WHY:

- 1 ANYONE WHO WEARS A PLUG HAT FOR NO GOOD REASON, THROWS HIMSELF OPEN TO IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL SUSPICION
- 2 NEVER ADMIT ANYONE WHO SMOKES A CORNCOB PIPE, ESPECIALLY IF HE IS
- 3 TO 8 INCL: TWO FEET ARE BAD ENOUGH TO CLEAN UP AFTER, BUT WHEN A GUY COMES BARGING IN WITH SIX—WELL, ITS JUST TOO MUCH!

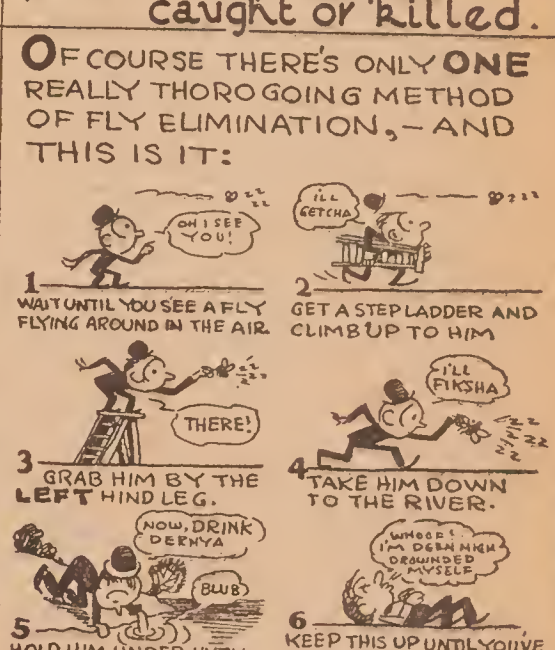
Never leave remnants of food exposed that is to be fed to cat or hens.



Let nothing decay near the house—pull window shades down almost to sill.



Flies will be attracted to the light where they may be caught or killed.



BABY CHICKS



Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS

W. LEGHORNS 15c S. C. REDS 16c B. ROCKS 17c W. WYANDOTTES 18c
Prices are per 100, July delivery. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00.
Special Mating chicks, \$2 per hundred extra. A few weaned pullets.
All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES JULY 1-8-15-22-29. CAN SHIP C.O.D. Per 50 100 500 1000
Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$4.00 \$ 7.70 \$37 \$74
Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Rocks..... 5.00 9.00 44 85
Mammoth Light Brahmas..... 6.50 12.00 57
Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

SHIP C.O.D. 25 50 100 500 1000
White & Brown Legs.....\$2.00 \$4.00 \$7.50 \$36.00 \$70
Red Anconas & Bl. Leg..... 2.25 4.25 8.00 38.50 75
Plymouth Rocks..... 2.50 4.75 9.00 43.50 85
Wyandotte Reds and
Plymouth Rocks..... 2.75 5.25 10.00 47.50 90
Mixed Chicks..... 2.25 4.25 8.00 38.50 75
Mixed Broilers..... 2.00 4.00 7.00 33.50 65
12 week old White Leghorn pullets \$85 per 100
page paid. Full delivered count guar. Order now.
Greater Profit ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
ery Chicks. Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

Quality Baby Chicks

Free Range Selected Flocks. Cash or C. O. D.)
50 100 500
Red Strain S. C. Wh. Leghorns.....\$4.00 \$7.00 \$32.50
Barred Rocks..... 5.00 9.00 42.50
Mixed..... 4.50 8.00 37.50
at Mixed..... 6.50 per 100
live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Order direct
this adv. or write for free circular.
AR C. LEISTER, Dept. B, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Near Spring Quality Chicks

CASH OR C.O.D. 100 500 1000
Red S. C. White Leghorns.....\$7.50 \$36.25 \$70.00
Red S. C. White Leghorns..... 7.50 36.25 70.00
Red Rocks and R. I. Reds..... 9.00 42.50 80.00
ht Mix. \$6.50 per 100. Heavy Mix. \$8.00 per 100
live delivery. Postpaid. Write for free circular
ing full details of all breeds and prices on brooders.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
B. LEISTER, Prop., R.No.2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Haines' Chicks and Pekin Ducklings

are money makers for you. Both are bred from
high class bred-to-lay stock and have years of repu-
tation back of them for high egg production, vigor
and size. No small eggs set—all weighed and se-
lected. Incubators run by an expert. We pay postage
and guarantee 100% live delivery. Write for Cata-
logue. Prices Reasonable.
Desk H, Nunda, N.Y.
Nunda Poultry Farm L.V.Haines, Prop.

BABY CHICKS SUMMER PRICES ORDER NOW

C. White and Brown Leghorns.....\$2.75 \$5.50 \$10
s, Barred Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes 2.75 5.50 10
ey Black Giants..... 4.00 8.00 15
ed Chicks..... 2.50 5.00 9
1/2c less on 500—1c less on 1000
% with order, balance C. O. D. Parcel
post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed
DEL-MAR-VA HATCHERY,
EPT. A DENTON, MD.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English.
S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh
up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks
from free range selected stock at
\$8.00 per 100, \$23.50 per 300, \$38.00
per 500, \$75.00 per 1000. Two big
hatches every week. Chicks 100%
live arrival guaranteed. 10% books
order. Catalog free.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS AT LOW PRICES

CASH OR C. O. D. 100 500 1000
United Strain Leghorns.....\$7.00 \$32.50 \$65.00
Barron or Wyckoff Leghorns..... 7.00 32.50 65.00
Special Leg. Wyckoff only..... 8.00 37.50 70.00
Barred Rocks..... 9.00 42.50 85.00
Mixed Chicks..... 6.00 30.00 60.00
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D. 100 500 1000
S.C. Tancored Strain White Leghorns.....\$7.00 \$32.00 \$60.00
S.C. Barron Strain White Leghorns..... 7.00 32.00 60.00
S.C. Barred Rocks..... 8.00 37.50 70.00
Light Mix \$5.50 per 100 Heavy Mix \$7.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order direct from this
100% live advertisement or write for circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS

Wh. Leghorns, \$6.50-100;
Tancored and Barron Strain
\$8; S.C. Barred Rocks, \$8.
100; White Rocks & Reds, \$8, 100; Heavy Mix. \$7.
Light Mix. \$6. My chicks are from the best laying strain
of free range flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS

PURE CASH OR C.O.D.
BRED \$1.00 Per 100 Books Order
Barred Rocks—S. C.....\$9.00 \$43.00 \$85.00
Heavy Mixed..... \$8.00 per 100
100% guar. Book your order
Free. TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, Penna.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



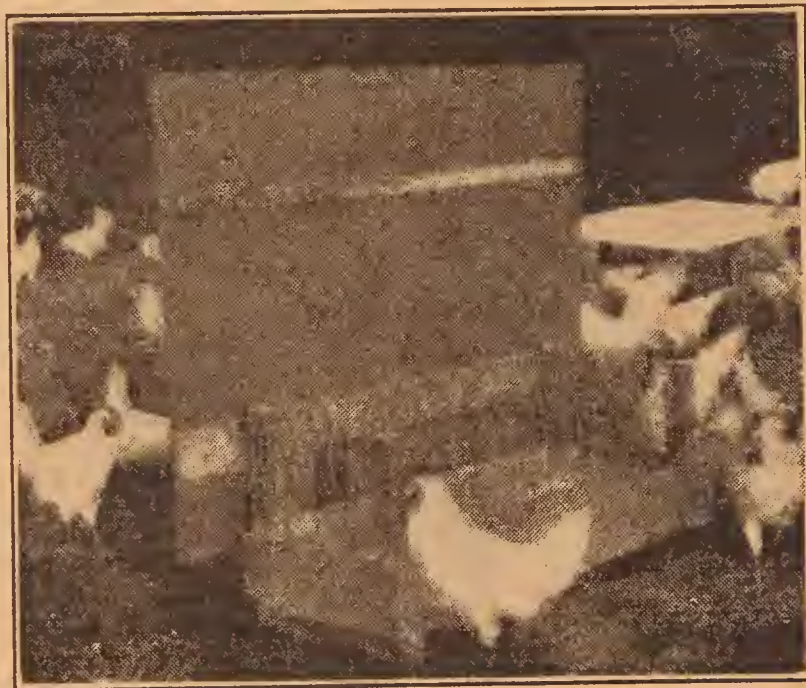
How to Build an Outdoor Brooder

THE perfect outdoor mash feeder for pullets on range has never been built. Perhaps it never will be. However, some are more satisfactory than others, and I am going to describe one that seems to combine as many desirable features as any that I have seen. It is one that has been used by Professor Rice on his own farm for quite a number of years. The features which appeal particularly to Professor Rice are that it is light enough to be easily

spring. The ones Professor Rice built are slightly different in dimensions and quite different in roof material. He used matched boards covered by a sheet of galvanized iron. This is undoubtedly more durable and probably more satisfactory, also considerably more expensive and harder to construct. We find that the Prestwood even though it is painted warps more or less in the rain, but that does not seem to be a serious matter.

Galvanized iron comes in standard-

Here is the practical outdoor mash feeder described in the article on this page. Note that the top is tilted up in order to give a better view of the feeder.



STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C.O.D. 25 50 100 500 1000
Wh. Wyandottes (Fishel's).....\$3.50 \$6.50 \$12 \$57.50 \$110
Barred Rocks (Thompson)..... 3.00 5.50 10 47.50 90
S.C. Reds (Owens)..... 3.00 5.50 10 47.50 90
Heavy Mixed Breeds..... 3.00 4.50 8 37.50 70
From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Used 500 egg incubators cheap. Catalog Free. Write today.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75 A, The Dependable Plant RICHFIELD, PENNA.

BABY CHICKS

(July Hatched) White, Brown, Buff Leghorns \$10. per 100. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, \$12. Or-
pingtons, Wyandottes, \$14. August hatched \$2. more.
Prompt shipment. C. O. D. Postpaid. Live delivery.
Twelve varieties. Custom Hatching. Started chicks
priced according to age. Send for folder.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,

335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE
ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery,
DOVER, DELAWARE

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancored Strain W. Leg. \$7 per 100
Barred Rocks..... 9 per 100
S. C. Red..... 9 per 100
Heavy Mixed..... 8 per 100
Light Mixed..... 6 per 100
500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or
write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HILL SIDE CHICKS Will Ship C. O. D.

Tancored Strain 100 500 1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....\$7.00 \$32.50
Barred Rocks..... 8.00 37.50 70.00
S. C. Reds..... 9.00
Heavy Mixed..... 7.50 35.00
Light Mixed..... 6.00
Less than 100 add 1c per chick. 100% live delivery.
100% Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box 5 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Quality Baby Chicks

PREPAID PRICES FOR 50 100 500 1000
Large Type White Leghorns.....\$4.00 \$ 8 \$38 \$75
Barred and White Rocks..... 5.00 10 48 95
Blk. Minorc., S.C. & R.C. Reds..... 5.00 10 48 95
Wh. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons..... 5.00 10 48 95
Silver and Columbian Wyan..... 5.50 11 53
Hamburgs and Sussex..... 6.00 12
Assorted..... 8c Assorted Heavy 9c
100% Live Delivery. Order Direct or send for catalog.
LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX 6, TIFFIN, OHIO

CHICKS

Will Ship C.O.D. 25 50 100
S. C. Reds.....\$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00
Barred Rocks..... 3.00 5.50 10.00
White Leghorns..... 2.50 4.50 8.00
Heavy Mixed..... 2.50 4.50 8.00
Light Mixed..... 2.25 4.00 7.00
500 lots 1/2c less—1,000 lots 1c less. Free range.
100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

W. A. LAUVER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Kline's Barred Rock Chicks

NDW \$8.00 100; \$75.00-1,000
Pennsylvania State College Strain; None
better. Fully Guaranteed. Folder Free. Or-
der from ad. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Del.
S.W.KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

SQUAB BOOK FREE

PR squabs selling by millions to rich trade. Raised
in one month. Write at once for free 48-p. book
telling how to breed and profit by new fast sales
method. Plymouth Rock Squab Co.,
334 H St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

75c Class "A" Pullets 75c

Extra heavy laying strain English White Leghorns ready
for shipment. Cash or C. O. D. 8 wks. 75c, 10 wks. 85c.
12 wks. 95c. Also Browns, Anconas and Barred Rocks.
BOS HATCHERY, R. No. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

S. C. White Leghorn Pullets

Mar., Apr. and May hatched good healthy free range
birds bred from high producing stock. Description and
prices free. FISHER BROS., ATLANTIC, PENNA.

moved, and that the low flat construction permits of loading a lot of them on a truck by piling one above the other, and of nesting them back snugly together with little waste space when they are stored away under cover in the fall.

In addition to those advantages the feeder allows the chicks to feed from all four sides without getting into the mash with their feet. It is also low in cost, and easy to build. Because they are close to the ground the wind does not tip them over. The one described will hold about 50 pounds of feed.

How to Build It

Go to your lumber dealer and get these materials: One 8 inch board 6 feet long—dressed on all sides. One 6 inch board 6 feet long—dressed on all sides. One 2 in. x 2 in. stick 8 feet long. One sheet of Masonite Prestwood 4 feet by 2 1/2 feet. One strip of woven wire 8 inches wide and 9 feet long, with ob-long meshes about 2 in. x 4 in. and preferably electric welded. One pair 3 in. T hinges.

Since some dealers object to bothering with short lengths, perhaps you may as well double the bill of material and make two feeders, one for mash and one for scratch grain.

Cut the 8 in. board into 3-foot lengths. Lay two of these side by side for the floor and fasten them together by two 18 in. pieces cut from the 2x2 stick. Allow an inch to project at each side for the side boards to rest on. There will be a crack between the floor boards and this should be stripped on the under side. Now cut two 3-foot lengths from the 6 in. board for the side pieces and two 18 inch lengths for the end pieces. This leaves a three-foot length of the 6 in. board. Rip that to make two 3 in. pieces to nail to the underside of the Prestwood cover for reinforcing it, and to fasten the hinges to. Now cut 2 pieces 15 inches long from the 2x2 and 2 pieces 16 inches long. Put these in the corners of the feeder for roof supports being sure that two of the same length come at each side thus giving a slight but sufficient slope to the roof. Hinge the roof to the supports so as to give a six inch overhang on all four sides, then the rain won't keep the chicks from eating. The woven wire is wrapped around the feeder and stapled to the supports. Perhaps I should mention that the feeder is described as we have built them this

sized sheets and if planning to use it one will save money by getting the sheets and then altering the dimensions of the feeder to suit.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 12)

"What is it about the *Miwaka*? You said you'd found some reference to it in Uncle Benny's house. What was it? What did you find there?"

"The man—"Alan swallowed and steadied himself and repeated—"the man I met in the house that night mentioned it."

"The man who thought you were a ghost?"

"Yes."

"How—how did he mention it?"

"He seemed to think I was a ghost that had haunted Mr. Corvet—the ghost from the *Miwaka*; at least he shouted out to me that I couldn't save the *Miwaka*!"

"Save the *Miwaka*! What do you mean, Alan? The *Miwaka* was lost with all her people—officers and crew—no one knows how or where!"

"All except the one for whom the Drum didn't beat!"

"What's that?" Blood pricked in her cheeks. "What do you mean, Alan?"

"I don't know yet; but I think I'll soon find out!"

(To be Continued Next Week)

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....\$8.00
S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain..... 8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds..... 9.00
Heavy Mixed..... 8.00
Light Mixed..... 7.00
1/2c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots.
For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live
arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference.
Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM

Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

5000 PULLETS S. C. White Leghorns

April hatched.
Columbia Poultry Farm
TOMS RIVER, N. J.



Education by Mail

WE continue to get many inquiries about correspondence courses. We hesitate to discourage anyone who wishes to add to their education, but the figures show that less than 10 per cent of all persons who enroll for such courses ever complete it.

We make the following suggestions for your consideration before you sign on the dotted line.

1. A correspondence course is an excellent way of getting more information about the work which you are doing. If you are farming take a correspondence course in farming. (Your State College will furnish you one free of cost). We feel however, that a correspondence course is a rather doubtful way of getting information about a new type of work. An engineer might have difficulty in learning to farm by mail and a farmer to be an engineer by mail.

2. Some correspondence schools are thoroughly reliable, others are not. Investigate before you sign an agreement.

3. Once you sign an agreement you are legally liable for the entire amount of the course, whether or not you finish it. Some schools guarantee satisfaction, but here the student must finish the course before he can even hope to get a refund.

4. Before you sign be sure that you have the time and ability to complete the course, that you have the interest which will enable you to finish the course and that you have money sufficient to pay for it.

The City Has Its Easy Marks

THERE is a misapprehension rather common in some quarters that all the easy marks live out in the open country. We are glad to present some evidence that such is not the case.

A few days ago as the writer was going across town a man standing near a doorway said, "Hey, Buddy, do you want to pick up a bargain?" Inasmuch as I had just time to catch the train and particularly as I had grave doubts about the bargain I did not stop to investigate.

The point I am making is that this gentleman must have been successful in interesting some people in his bargain or he would not have continued to stay in business. I have heard various stories from others about similar experiences some of whom, unfortunately, fell for the bait.

The bargain usually consists of furs, clothing or jewelry although any article may be used, the impression being given that the stuff is either stolen or smuggled and that it is being sold at a remarkable sacrifice. A good salesman sometimes puts over the sales but the buyer is likely to find that he has simply been duped and that his purchase is worth nothing or a small part of what he has paid for it.

The bad thing about such a deal is that it is not possible to return the purchase and get your money back as you could do had you bought it at a reliable store. In the first place, you are not likely to find the gentleman in the same location long and but if you did he would think it a huge joke if you tried to persuade him to return your money.

Again we repeat not all the easy marks live in the country.

Nothing to Collect From

"I was wondering if you could help us collect a bill for \$265.50 from Mr. Ellis Kretchmer. I cannot give you his address because he lived for quite a while at Alloway, N. J. and the last I heard of him he was staying at Woodstown, N. Y. He has been doing cow trading and the bill I have against him is for three cows which he bought from me."

WE wrote to the Trenton, New Jersey Police to ask their help in locating this man and in reply they sent us their record showing that Mr.

Kretchmer was arrested in 1927 for driving a car without a license and fined \$10. On March 4th, 1930 he was arrested by a state trooper on a charge of passing worthless checks and was released after paying complainant and court costs. On May 23rd, 1930, he was again arrested on a charge of passing worthless checks. He was arraigned, pleaded guilty, held under \$3000 bail and committed in default of bail.

For Your Information

"About the middle of December we ordered some acetylene light fixtures from Charles A. Brown of Mansville, N. Y. and enclosed a Post Office money order in payment. We have written him several times asking him why our order has not been received and that he has promised several times to fill it but has failed to do so.

"Recently we demanded a refund of our money and he sent a check which was returned to us with a protest charge amounting to \$1.35."

"About the middle of January I sent Charles A. Brown of Mannsville, N. Y. an order for goods amounting to \$7.80. In about two weeks I wrote him again but received no reply so again wrote him and received an answer that he was in Watertown but that he would send the goods soon. I waited two or three weeks and wrote him again but did not receive the goods or a reply.

"The check has come back from the bank showing that he cashed it but he has not yet returned my money nor filled the order."

THE two letters we have printed above are samples of a number of complaints we have received recently. We had occasion nearly a year ago to comment on the business methods of Charles A. Brown and inasmuch as we still get complaints we are giving you the facts for your information.

Is It Worth the Cost?

"A short time ago an agent was here in this community trying to sell farmers the Morris Detective Agency. The contract agreed for free towing up to 15 miles, free emergency road service to the amount of \$5., discounts on tires, tubes, batteries, etc., at any of their authorized stations, detective service, legal representation for the prosecution or defense of a violation or criminal action either for or against the holder of the contract arising from the operation of a motor car. They also furnish a \$5000 bail bond. The agent stated that there was a large office in Philadelphia and that there were also offices in Syracuse and Scranton. I have just been to Philadelphia and Scranton and have not seen any of their signs on cars either place. I should very much like to know if this company is O. K. or not."

WE can only repeat what we have so frequently stated in the past; namely, that hundreds of subscribers who have written to us about similar concerns do not feel that they have secured full value for the money they spent on similar associations.

Pay No Fees in Advance

"Will you kindly advise me as to the standing of the C. F. Mayer, Inc. Chicago, Illinois who agree to place my name every week with a certain number of firms who are hiring employees? For this service they want \$5.00 a year."

AGAIN we advise subscribers to give no fees in advance. Upon investigation we learned that this concern is not licensed as an employment agency under the Illinois Law and we understand that even licensed employment agencies are not permitted to operate in the manner proposed by this company.

Even though the company operated in this manner may do as they agree and circularize a large number of concerns there is absolutely no guarantee or assurance that positions will result from it.



EASY GOING

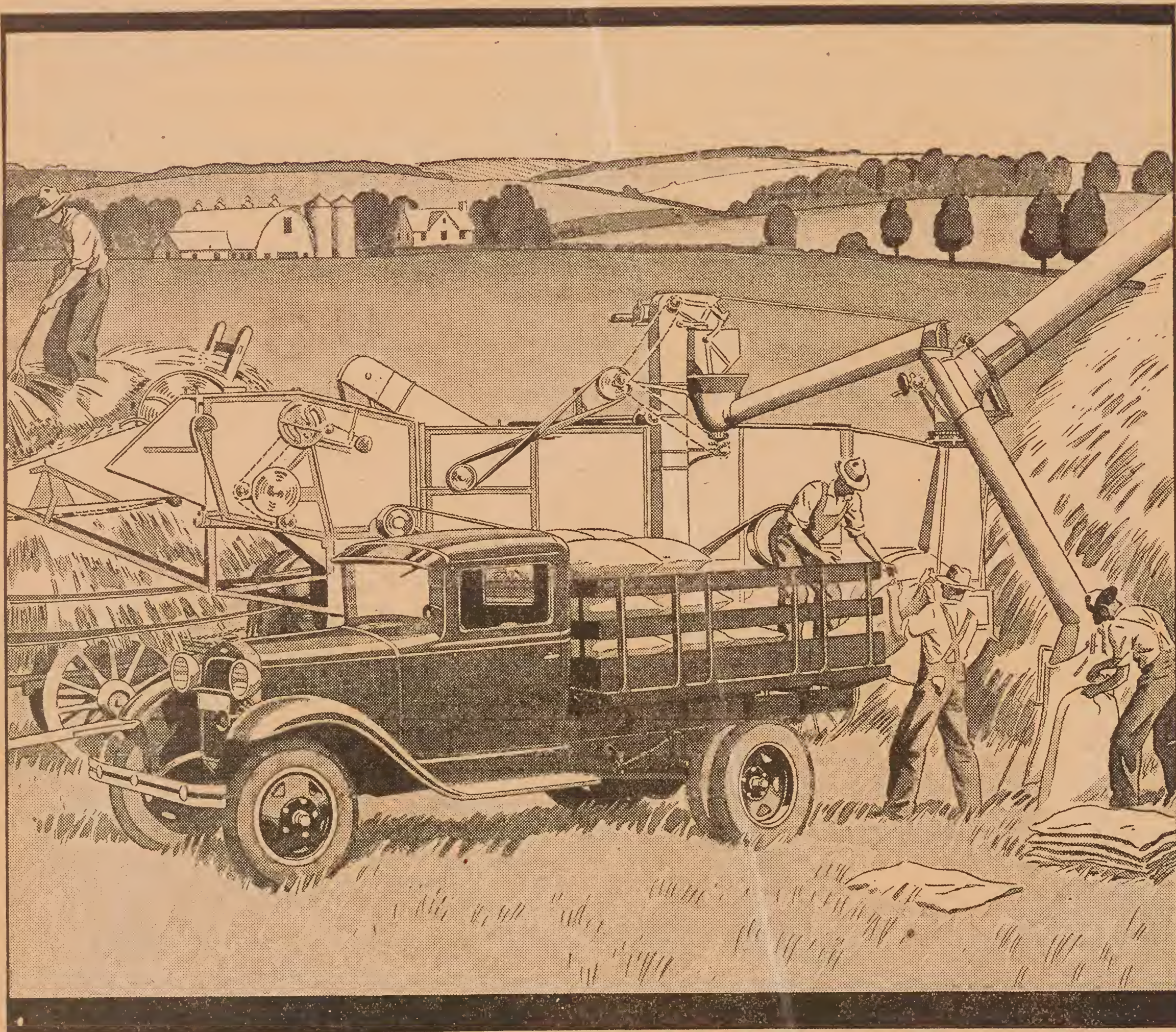
IN THE wide, roomy, comfortable seat of an easy-steering "Caterpillar" Tractor you take the fatigue out of even the hardest jobs on the farm. The eager, powerful purr of "Caterpillar's" cool-running engine and the reassuring feel of positive traction give you confidence in your work. You aren't afraid of weather — or the repairman. You know that you have plentiful power for tough jobs—and traction to keep power effective. Plowing and planting and harvesting are no longer nightmares—they're just easy jobs that you know will be done on time. You've more time for yourself—zest to enjoy it—for the hard jobs are gone forever —while you farm in comfort with a "Caterpillar" Tractor.

Prices—f. o. b. Peoria, Illinois
TEN . . . \$1100 TWENTY. \$1900
FIFTEEN. \$1450 THIRTY. \$2375
SIXTY. . . \$4175

Caterpillar Tractor Co.
PEORIA, ILL. and SAN LEANDRO, CALIF., U.S.A.
Track-type Tractors Combines Road Machinery
(There's a "Caterpillar" Dealer Near You)

CATERPILLAR
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TRACTOR

*Whatever
you have to haul* **The Ford Truck serves you well**



A FORD TRUCK will help get your grain to the elevator at the time that suits you best. It will speed milk to an early train, or trudge beside a combine. And do *all* your hauling — reliably.

The Ford truck is strong, powerful, speedy. It is always ready to work, to shoulder a paying load . . . and to hurry, if need be. It will serve you long, and travel every mile at exceedingly low cost.

Many new features have been incorporated in the chassis of the truck which increase its strength and improve its performance. Important among them is the new rear axle, which has a spiral bevel gear of special design, with straddle-mounted pinion. The axle shafts are heavier than formerly, and because of the three-quarter floating construction, they serve only to turn the wheels, without carrying any of the weight of truck or load.

Two rear-axle gear-ratios are optional. The low gear-ratio provides abundant power for moving heavy loads, and for

operation under difficult road conditions. For lighter work, and for use where greater speeds are frequently needed, the high gear-ratio is offered.

The 4-speed transmission gives a flexible range of speed and power. A large-sized opening in the transmission permits installation of a power take-off mounting.

Other features are the new larger brakes; the heavier front axle and spring; more than twenty ball and roller bearings; forty different kinds of steel; the extensive use of fine steel forgings; the Triplex shatter-proof windshield; and the dual rear wheels available at small additional cost.

All of these add value to the Ford truck, increase its ability to do your work when and how it will profit you most, and help keep operating costs at a minimum. Go to your Ford dealer and see how well this truck is adapted to your requirements.



RIVERSIDE TIRES "Vitalized!"

Scientific discovery
doubles life of rubber

Prices lowest in the history of RIVERSIDES



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Rubber deteriorates with age, just as steel rusts. Both of these effects are caused by *oxidation*.

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"Anti-oxidant" keeps tires young and more elastic. Cracking and premature ageing are virtually overcome. Mileage is remarkably increased.

These facts have been proved by over 30,000,000 tire miles of road tests on a fleet of 18 cars and trucks.

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As the result of "vitalizing" RIVERSIDES offer you greater value than before...and prices are reduced to the lowest in our history. Today, RIVERSIDES cost you as little as 26c per thousand miles of service.

We claim there are no better tires than RIVERSIDES—in appearance, in materials, in workmanship, in service. The price is less because our profit and selling expenses are less—and these are the only reasons.

You may obtain these new vitalized RIVERSIDES in sizes for all cars at our retail stores, or by mail postage prepaid.

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Enter the Ward contest for the best slogan for these new "anti-oxidant" built RIVERSIDE Tires. Write for full details to any store listed below or ask for rules at any of our 550 Ward retail stores.

Buy Now
at lowest tire
prices in our
history!

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Unconditionally guaranteed for
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30x4.50 \$10⁷⁵ 33x6.00 \$18⁸⁵

SIX-PLY RIVERSIDE
Guaranteed for 22,000 miles

30x4.50 \$8²⁵ 33x6.00 \$13¹⁰

FOUR-PLY RIVERSIDE
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Guaranteed for 15,000 miles

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Prices slightly higher in Texas

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KANSAS CITY
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DENVER

BALTIMORE
ALBANY

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

Dixie (See Cover)

By DAVE THOMPSON

DANIEL DECATUR EMMET, earning a living for himself and family in New York City in the year 1859 working in Dan Bryant's Minstrel Show at 472 Broadway, was told on a Saturday night in September, 1859 to have a new piece for the walk-a-round the following Monday.

Making catchy words and tunes was a big part of the business of this black-face artist, but to turn off the most important piece of the show between Saturday and Monday nights was something of an order at that. Of course no one really knows how it came about, but the best story of how he happened to strike upon the idea of Dixie runs something like this:

Sunday was a dark, uninspiring day, and he couldn't think of a thing. Neither he nor his wife could get hold the tail end of an idea. Monday dawned, with still nothing shaped up for the night's performance. And the day was just as drear and dark.

Standing at the window looking out upon the dark prospects of an autumn day in New York City of the days before the Civil War, and thinking of how tough it was coming with his song and tune, he involuntarily muttered a phrase common with his companions of earlier days on the circus lots when winter was coming on—"I wish I was in Dixie."

For Dixie even then was the name of the land of sunshine and warmth when snowdrifts were covering the New England lanes, and the circus folks—and many of the minstrel troupes headed south for the winter. Dixie lar!—right here it may be well to give what seems to be the best explanation of how the Southland came to be known as Dixie.

Origin of "Dixie"

In 1833, there was established in New Orleans the Citizen's Bank which continued in business until 1911. In the early days it had the right to issue bank notes or certificates. The population about there was largely French, and so the denomination of these notes was printed in French. Some of the notes were for \$20, others for \$50, but most of them were \$10 bills. Upon them was printed in large letters the French word for ten. It is DIX. The French people called them properly—dees notes. But the English speaking people who knew not how to pronounce French, called them just as they were spelled—dix notes—and then, easily—dixies.

From that it was but a step to calling the Southern Mississippi region the land of the dixies—then Dixie land—and finally Dixie.

And so, when winter came on—troupers on the circus lots and in tent shows sighed—"I wish I was in Dixie."

On this Monday morning September 19, 1859 with a new walk-a-round demanded for the evening minstrel show, Old Dan Decate, as he was called by his intimates, looked out of the window of his home, and sighed, "I wish I was in Dixie."

It was his cue.

With his fiddle under his chin, he

set to work upon it, and soon had the words and melody worked out well enough so that with the orchestra director's help they went on with it that night.

The original words, as sung that night in Bryant's Minstrel Show, mean little, if anything. Carefree gayety of the slaves as pictured by a New York minstrel man is about all of sense that can be made of them. After all, a good, lively, spritely tune was more important than words. And so, fitting words and tune together as he worked, Daniel Emmet wrote:

I wish I was in the land of cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten,
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie land

In Dixie land where I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie land.

Den I wish I was in Dixie,
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie land I'll take my stand,
To lib and die in Dixie.
Away, away, away down south in Dixie!
Away, away, away down south in Dixie!

The chorus was a repeat, of course, all the way through, but there were many variations of the main lines. Those used at the first performance were:

Ole missus marry Will-de-Weaber.
William was a gay deceaber;
But when he put his arms around 'er,
He smiled as fierce as a forty-pounder;
His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaber,
But dat did not seem to greab 'er;
Ole missus acted de foolish part,
An' died for a man dat broke her heart;
Now here's a health to de next ole missus,
And all de gals that want to kiss us;
But if you want to drive away sorrow,
Come and hear dis song tomorrow;
Look away, etc.

As you read it over, it does not make much sense, does it. Well, it wasn't meant for sense. It was meant simply as something with which to close the show with a wow—plenty of pep and spirit and every one stepping fancy.

There were plenty of other verses added from time to time as other minstrel shows took Dixie and used it at the close of their shows. Some started it out with these two lines—

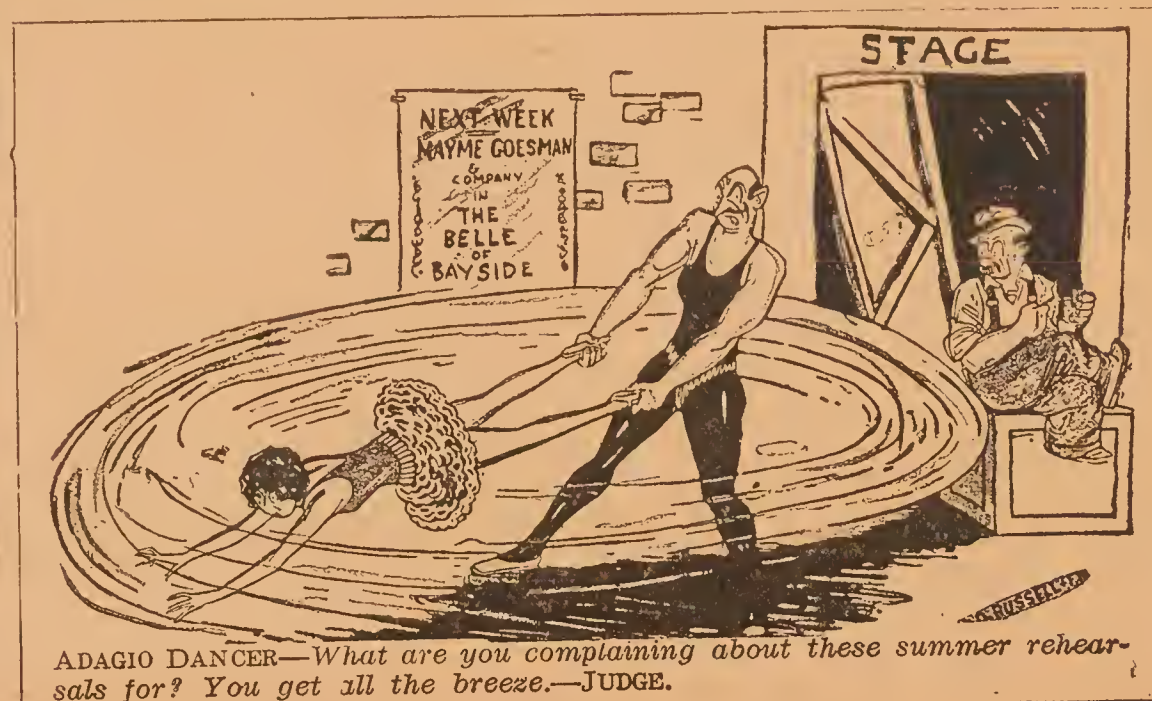
I wish I was in de land ob cotton,
Cimmon seed and sandy bottom—

Another two lines which became popular were—

Sugar in de gourd and stoney batter,
De white's grow fat and de niggers fatter!

No question about it—Dixie was a popular tune. The folks who went to the minstrel shows whistled it as they came out. It was on the streets, everywhere. Other minstrels—those troupes which traveled as well as those who, like Bryant's had their permanent show houses in New York, used Dan Decate's Dixie. It must be remembered that just before the Civil War was the time when black face minstrel shows were in their hey day. These troupes traveled much

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How a Chain Store Gets Its Supplies

What a Buyer Considers in Ordering Food in Hundred Car Lots

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

IN the June 21 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I told of a very interesting visit I had with a buyer for a large chain of famous restaurants, and set forth some of the facts he told me about the conditions under which he buys food for the hundreds of thousands of men and women who eat in his restaurants.



Mrs. G. W. Hockett

Now I would like to tell you of another visit, this time with a food buyer, or rather the manager of buyers, for one of the largest chain groceries in this country. These stores extend throughout the East and Middle West, and have an interesting history. Every one of my readers has no doubt traded in these stores time and again. The business was started years ago in traveling wagons, and was limited chiefly to the sale of tea and coffee, with credit offered to the customers. Today, it is a great "cash and carry" business with practically no deliveries, handling all kinds of food products.

One of the fundamental ideas of this grocery chain is to sell at the lowest possible prices. To do this, both volume and variety of stuffs have been constantly increased, and sales include not only the staples but fresh fruits, vegetables and meats, and even milk and other dairy products.

All chain stores are often criticized because it is claimed

that they beat down the prices which are paid to farmers for products, and also because their lower prices to consumers have driven many independent merchants out of business. Whether these criticisms are justified or not, it is not my purpose to discuss, except to point out that the great volume of products sold by these chain groceries at lower prices tends to increase consumption and thereby get rid of more surplus.

Well, to get back to my visit with Mr. W., the buyer manager, I went to his office on a very hot afternoon, where the orders are made representing not just tons but carloads of foodstuffs. In the outer office I found a room full of busy people, buyers and office workers, and in the private office was Mr. W., who directed it all. He is a young looking man for such a great responsibility, and like nearly all men in important and responsible positions, he had time enough to be kind and courteous and to give the information I asked for.

I told him that farmers wanted to know what guided him in the purchase of his supplies.

"That's easy," he said. "Demand, of course." One of my next questions was about the purchase of products at long distance.

"Nowadays," answered Mr. W., "the railroads guarantee delivery of perishable foods within a certain specified time. If the railroad does not come up to the guarantee, then the railroad and not the buyer must stand the loss. The buyer takes no risks. This makes it possible to get foods from long distances such as carloads of berries from Florida within a five-day limit. These berries are packed when they are green, shipped in refrigerator cars, and hurried to our stores. Thus, while out-of-season locally, many fresh vegetables and fruits can be counted on for rapid delivery from long distances. When vegetables and fruits are in season locally, buyers of this chain store get them from the farmers' markets as long as they are open.

"In some cases," said Mr. W., "the farmers deliver their orders straight to the corporation warehouses."

However, Mr. W. was quite positive against the policy of buying from individual producers.

"We find," he said, "that it is easier to deal with wholesalers for several reasons. The main reason is the stricter grading and financial responsibility of the company as compared with the individual. Besides, it is more convenient to buy that way in large quantities than to pick things up in several different places."

What better argument could one have for a good cooperative organization than this? In fact, Mr. W. stressed this point. He said that a large,

(Continued on Page 20)

What the Consumer Wants When He Wants It

IN line with our policy of giving our readers the latest and best information about their markets, Mrs. Hockett of the A.A. staff has been interviewing some of the largest buyers of food products in the world. In our June 21 issue, she described a visit with a buyer for a great chain of restaurants. On this page, she gives the suggestions and point of view of another buyer for what is probably the greatest chain store system in the world.

No one knows more about what the market wants when it wants it than these men. We have been greatly impressed and worried by their attitude about products from other sections. They claim that most sections beat out the East on uniform grading and packing and therefore other sections get the business, even though the products have to be hauled longer distances.

There is much criticism of the chain stores because farmers feel that they beat down the prices of farm products. The only answer from our eastern standpoint to all of these problems, as we see it, is effective organization.—The Editors.

Is the Tuberculin Test Reliable?

An Authority Says "Yes" and Gives Some Evidence

By JOHN R. MOHLER

Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture

EDITOR'S NOTE—As the campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis has progressed, many rumors have been circulated about the tuberculin test and many questions have been raised in the minds of dairymen. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST had constantly striven to give our readers the facts from the most reliable sources. Doctor Mohler, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is recognized as an authority. He was asked to discuss the reliability of the tuberculin test at a recent meeting of representatives from several states to discuss tuberculosis eradication. Dr. Mohler makes no statement without giving evidence to support it. Do not fail to read what he says.

A REVIEW of the literature, and a careful study of the developments in connection with the control and eradication of tuberculosis among livestock, can not help but convince any fair-minded person that the tuberculin test as used in the tuberculosis campaign has been a most reliable and helpful agency.

Tuberculin, which is prepared by sterilizing, filtering, and concentrating the liquid upon which the tubercle bacilli have been allowed to vegetate, contains no tubercle bacilli, either living or dead. The very nature of the process of the manufacture of tuberculin precludes any possibility of contamination with living or dead tubercle bacilli. The product contains no substance that has any detrimental effect upon a non-tuberculous animal. It

does, however, cause what is known as a reaction in tuberculosis animals, making it of great value in the detection of tuberculosis in the living animal. Quantities of tuberculin, much larger than those ordinarily used in connection with the diagnosis of tuberculosis, have been injected into cattle by numerous investigators, who have found that it has no detrimental effect whatsoever on healthy animals.

Efficiency as a Diagnostic Agent

You are all familiar with the remarkable progress that has been made in the eradication of animal tuberculosis in this country during the last twelve years in which the cooperative campaign has been in progress. Almost 2,000,000 tuberculous cattle have been removed from the herds

in this country as a result of their detection by tuberculin. More than 180,000 herds containing 2,500,000 cattle in the United States are now on the fully accredited herd list, and there are more than 2,000,000 additional herds containing 20,000,000 cattle that have passed one successful tuberculin test. Herds heavily infected with tuberculosis have been freed from the disease in a few years by continued tuberculin testing and the enforcement of proper sanitary measures.

Today there are more than 900 counties, including two entire States, in what is known as the modified accredited area, meaning that the degree of infection of bovine tuberculosis does not exceed one-half of one per cent of all the cattle contained within such areas. Within a very short time all the counties in a third State will be placed in the modified accredited area.

Other evidence of the effectiveness of tuberculosis eradication, based upon the tuberculin test, can be obtained from the records of the

Federal Meat Inspection Service. There has been a very marked reduction in the amount of tuberculosis found among cattle and swine slaughtered under inspection in the last few years.

Concerning Some of the Criticisms

One of the frequently used statements of the critics and opponents of the tuberculin test is that it does not detect the badly diseased cow. This is not so except in a small

(Continued on Page 7)

Progress of TB Eradication in A. A. Territory

State	Number modified accredited counties	Total Once-tested-free		Total Accredited		Total Under Supervision	
		Herds	Cattle	Herds	Cattle	Herds	Cattle
Connecticut....	0	3,356	15,938	3,111	52,625	7,000	77,629
Delaware.....	1	4,379	19,442	1,286	19,006	6,414	47,435
Maine.....	16	42,778	221,330	952	16,218	43,817	238,761
Massachusetts..	1	2,943	24,324	1,763	26,496	6,003	66,027
New Hampshire..	1	3,297	26,861	4,268	53,961	7,997	85,511
New Jersey....	0	4,562	14,101	3,419	15,804	11,657	43,017
New York.....	12	26,152	237,473	78,635	768,764	114,699	1,133,954
Pennsylvania...	29	116,923	632,973	6,116	105,771	133,696	1,048,263
Rhode Island...	0	249	2,953	134	2,346	713	7,500
Vermont.....	**	5,487	59,993	7,450	138,876	20,957	235,762
United States..	946	2,371,644	20,093,898	181,177	2,595,319	2,853,338	27,012,800

** 42 Towns

"—And They Lived Happily Ever After"

A.A.'s Golden Wedding Folk---Our Finest Contest

IS marriage a success? It depends upon whom you ask. If you read the newspapers, it would seem that society's finest and best institution, that of marriage, is failing. But if you read the nearly 200 letters that came in from the fine old folk who have been

married for more than fifty years, you would agree that there is some hope for the institution of marriage still. The trouble is, we always hear of the failures, but little is said about the successes.



Mr. and Mrs. William Morton,
Port Ontario, New York

married for more than fifty years, you would agree that there is some hope for the institution of marriage still. The trouble is, we always hear of the failures, but little is said about the successes.

American Agriculturist's golden wedding contest reverses this, and on these pages you may get a little of the evidence that marriage most certainly may be a success, if both man and wife do their part.

There were one hundred and seventy-eight couples who have lived together for more than fifty years from whom we had a letter and a picture. These were the most interesting set of letters that members of the A. A. staff have ever read, and the pictures of the fine and kindly old folk were an inspiration to live better lives to all who had the privilege of seeing them. We are sorry that we cannot print all of the letters. All we can do is to give you a few of the high spots and some of the pictures—enough we hope, to serve as an inspiration to every married couple and to prove that marriage is a success if you really want to make it so.

The first eight pictures are chosen according to the longest time married. The rest were taken at random from all those submitted in order to get pictures that would print clearly or because of some especially interesting comment in the letter.

We must take this opportunity to thank everyone who took part in this contest and to wish each and every golden wedding couple many more years of happiness together.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Morton

Port Ontario, New York

Married November 28, 1856-1930,
74 years.

Meet American Agriculturist's oldest Golden Wedding couple, and probably the longest married couple in New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Morton will be married seventy-four years this Thanksgiving, and win the first prize in the American Agriculturist contest.

Mr. Morton was born in 1837, and Mrs. Morton, whose maiden name was Arvilla Wright, was born in 1841. They were married on Thanksgiving Day, 1856.

Pause for a moment, and consider the changes in our history that have taken place in the lifetime of this old couple. No similar period in all history has seen such tremendous and such far-reaching changes. What a privilege to have lived happily together during all of this time.

During many years of Mr. Morton's

life, he was a sailor on the Great Lakes, and if you want to get his interest, just ask him about some of the changes that have taken place in water transportation in his time. Take the harbor of Oswego, for instance, where once there were over 300 schooners owned, and not one today.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton

come from that old Vermont stock which pushed onward into the wilderness in pioneer days and took such a large part in the settlement of the West.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Ottman

Carlisle, New York
Married Jan. 1859-1930,
71 years.

Here is A. A.'s second longest married couple, Mr. Ottman was born in 1835, and Mrs. Ottman nine years later. In the fall following their marriage, they took up farming on their own account, and remained on the farm until 1919. Who has a record of longer service on

the soil? Two sons were born to them, one of whom is now farming. They have five grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

Mr. Ottman says if they were back



Mr. and Mrs. James Ottman,
Carlisle, New York

again fifty years they would start in farming again—that is what he thinks of farming as an occupation.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Signor

Granby, New York

Married February 17, 1859-1930,
71 years.

Mr. Signor was born in 1833, and Mrs. Signor in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Signor gave Mr. and Mrs. Ottman a close



Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Signor,
Granby, New York

run for second place in the A. A. contest. They were only about a month behind. If this had been an old age contest instead of a golden wedding one, Mr. Signor would probably have won the prize. You will note that he is close to the hundred mark. They still live with one of their children on the place where they have lived for sixty years.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Ames

Bronx, New York

Married February 1860-1930, 70 years.

Mr. Ames was born in 1841, and Mrs. Ames in 1843. One of the outstanding impressions of Mr. Ames is shaking hands with President Lincoln. Mr. Ames is especially proud of the fact that his family has been closely tied with



Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Ames,
Bronx, New York

the historical events of the nation for several generations. John Fargo Ames was an officer in the Revolutionary War. His son was an officer in the War of 1812. This man was the father of Alonzo H. Ames, the subject of this sketch, who was a private soldier in the Union army during the Civil War. Mr. Ames does not remember his grandfather, the Revolutionary War officer, but he does remember his grandmother, wife of that officer. Therefore, Alonzo H. Ames is said to embrace in his own memory the whole history of America. He also had a brother a soldier in the Mexican War, a son who was a soldier in the Spanish American War, and a great grandson in the World War. This list includes members of six generations of the Ames family. Ames himself participated in 23 battles of the Civil War.

In 1861 he shook hands with President Lincoln. He had heard that a reception was going on and that the President was receiving guests. So he strayed off and walked right into the President's home, just a twenty-year old boy from New York, wearing the blue uniform. "The guards called after me and told me to come back, but I did not. I walked right in. The President saw me and smiled, so I approached him. He offered me his hand, and asked me where I came from."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Heller

Feura Bush, New York

Married November 28, 1860-1930,
70 years.

Mr. Heller was born in 1839, and Mrs. Heller in 1842. Here is another couple whose lives go back to pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Heller say that during all their long married life they have never quarrelled, one of the reasons being that they both had a sense of humor.

In that long ago day when they were married, there were about thirty guests, and only one person besides themselves is still living.

We like especially what Mrs. Heller

said about old times. She said: "They were good, but we enjoy the present times also. We take auto rides and are



Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Heller,
Feura Bush, New York

able to visit our children, grandchildren and great grandchildren."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Howell

Belvidere, New Jersey

Married January 9, 1862-1930, 68 years.

Mr. Howell was born in 1840, and Mrs. Howell in 1841. Mr. Howell says: "I have never been sick in bed under a doctor's hands in all of my life."

Mrs. Howell still does all of her own housework.

"I have seen," said Mr. Howell, "seven generations; five are living. I



Mr. and Mrs. George G. Howell,
Belvidere, New Jersey

have two great, great grandchildren. I can still do quite a bit of work."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dumas

Springfield, Massachusetts

Married 68 years.

Mr. Dumas is eighty-six years old, and Mrs. Dumas eighty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Dumas started their married life together in a small place called Pike-



Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dumas,
Springfield, Mass.



ville, near the town of Burke. At that time, where they settled was nearly a wilderness. The land had to be cleared before they were able to build their first home, which was a log cabin—real pioneers, you see.

They were blessed with eleven children, all of whom are living except one.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Philo A. Markham

Orchard Park, New York

Married April 17, 1862-1930, 68 years.

Mr. Markham was born in 1837, and Mrs. Markham in 1842. The July following their marriage, Mr. Markham enlisted in the 154th New York State Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and went to Libby Prison.



Mr. and Mrs. Philo A. Markham,
Orchard Park, New York

He was exchanged, took up active service again, and finally had to have his arm amputated as a result of a battle wound.

The friend who writes us about this fine old couple concludes her letter with these words: "They have since celebrated their sixty-eighth anniversary, and are still living in harmony, peace and happiness. Can you beat it?"

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Thurston

Salisbury Mills, New York.

We like to make you acquainted with this golden wedding couple because they have found time in all of their busy life to take part in community affairs. We found in our Master Farmer work that a well-rounded life on the farm includes being a successful farmer, a good husband and father and a conscientious citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurston are outstanding Grange workers, being charter



Mr. and Mrs. John Thurston,
Salisbury Mills, New York

members of Mountainville Grange 946 and also of Orange County Pomona Grange. Mr. Thurston was the first Master of Mountainville Grange and held office for eight years. Mrs. Thurston was secretary for nineteen years.

The picture shows them holding a loving cup which was presented by the Salisbury Mills Fire Company, of which Mr. Thurston is president, on their fiftieth anniversary.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew LaPolt

Napanoch, New York.

We were especially interested in the fine letter which came from this golden wedding couple. We quote in part:

"The success of our marriage lies with us, who really have done our best to make it so. We consider marriage our job, not our graft. So far, we have weathered the storms and have passed the springtimes, summers and falls of life. We have stood the tests and the

road has never become a weary place, nor married life an empty promise, and we find this old world still a good place to live in.

"There never were any romantic or economic reasons to justify either one



Mr. and Mrs. Andrew LaPolt,
Napanoch, New York

of us in trying to cheat the other. We have always played the game fair, and met each other half way, and our happiness still depends upon each other."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Willis E. Hover

Newark Valley, New York

Although not among the oldest of our golden wedding couples, I take some pride in including Mr. and Mrs.



Mr. and Mrs. Willis E. Hover,
Newark Valley, New York

Hover because they live in my home town and because years ago when I was first starting out in life I lived in their family for a time and worked for Mr. Hover on his farm—E. R. E.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. Halsey Hallock

Mattituck, Long Island.

Mr. Hallock is the fourth member of his family, including his parents, a sister and a brother, to celebrate a golden wedding. Mrs. Hallock is one of three in her family, including a brother and a sister, so to celebrate.

A granddaughter, Miss Bessie L. Hal-



Mr. and Mrs. D. Halsey Hallock,
Mattituck, Long Island

lock, states with some pride that none of these couples, and none of any of the rest of the family were ever users of tobacco or alcohol in any form. Miss Hallock also says:

"They are just ordinary farm folk, trying by precept and example through the home and church to inculcate ideals of sobriety and integrity in their fellow men, including their children and grandchildren."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Wilson

Moscow, Pennsylvania.

This fine old golden wedding couple writes: "We started our married life in England, but came to America when our family numbered six. Here, through hard work and careful living, we raised our family and are now watching those children of ours raise children of their



Mr. and Mrs. John E. Wilson,
Moscow, Pennsylvania

own. Already the grandchildren number twenty-nine and the great-grandchildren, twenty-one."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan W. Taylor

Turtle Point, Pa.

"We began housekeeping in the little town of Turtle Point on a farm of thirty acres which was once owned by Mr. Taylor's grandmother. The house was a small one consisting of one quite large room, a small pantry and a very small bedroom as well as an attic which was used as an extra bed room. For furniture we had one bed besides a home-made bed which Mr. Taylor built for our spare room; a lounge, six chairs, a rocker, a table and stand, a few dishes such as we could get along with and of course, a stove. We had no carpet nor rug.

"We lived in this house for the first six years where two of our four children were born and then we had a new home built, in which we are still living."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Distin

Fulton, New York

"We were glad to see that you have money to burn and so we decided to enter your contest and see if we could not get some of it. Even if we live as many years as we have already lived, we expect to cling together. We have a small family of seven children and they are all good to us in our old age for which we are very thankful. Our family, children and grandchildren, furnished thirty-six votes at the last election.

"I can remember sixty years ago when the snow went right over the top of the fences on the first of May and we had sleighing almost to

the first of June. We do not have near as much snow in Oswego County as we did then."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dick

Mineral Township, Pennsylvania

This golden wedding couple started their housekeeping on the farm on which they still live more than sixty-two years ago. This farm was covered



Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dick
Mineral Township, Pennsylvania

with brush and stones and the buildings were in poor repair. Now they have a prosperous farmstead. Hard work did it.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Woodward

Thomaston, Connecticut.

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Mr. and Mrs. Dan Woodward,
Thomaston, Conn.

interesting family history. There were three Woodwards in his father's family who married three Newtons and each couple lived together over sixty years.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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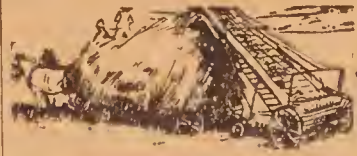
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Cabbage and Bean Acreage Heavy

By M. C. BURRITT

WESTERN New York farms look the best this spring that they have in years. And speaking generally the farm prospects in the fruit belt are considerably better than they have been in several years. This is partly due to



M. C. Burritt

a favorable season so far and may be changed by unfavorable conditions subsequently. But in all probability it is also due to a realization of facts and improved practices especially orchard practices, for our apple trees generally have a much better appearance—a heavier green foliage

and larger growth—than has been the case for some time.

June has been a beautiful month this year, fully up to its reputation—warm growing weather, plenty of sunshine and good rains. My, how things have grown under these conditions! The absence of too much rain of the heavy, soaking kind, is I believe, in large part responsible for the improved crop and tree growth in this area where many of the soils are heavy and poorly drained. It is excessive moisture with its accompanying root injury in winter that has caused much of the damage to our apple orchards in late years. And yet there has been enough rain to supply plenty of moisture. Indeed in the last few days for almost the first time this season the rainfall has been excessive in some sections.

Baldwin Crop Will Be Light

The fruit crop prospect continues to be fairly good. Cherry picking will soon start with much better yields in prospect than for two or three years back. The early apple yield will be very good and so far the fruit is apparently quite clean. Baldwins are scattered and the crop will be light. The apple crop as a whole will average around half. The prospective pear crop is excellent.

While crop production conditions continue good, we may be in for trouble in price due both to over-production and to unemployment and other unfavorable urban conditions. This is especially likely to be the case with beans and cabbage. There is certainly the biggest bean acreage in New York in many years and reports indicate that the same is true of other bean growing states. Here the crop is an excellent stand and off to an exceptionally fine start. Rush of work and heavy rains during the last few days have prevented cultivation and weeds may get an equally good start.

Cabbage setting began in this section earlier than usual and is still going on. There is certainly a big increase in

acres hereabouts and due to good rains the stands are generally good. The first reports show a probable increase of 17 per cent in the total cabbage acreage in the late cabbage states as compared with the last five year average. The domestic acreage shows a 32 per cent increase and the Danish only 6 per cent. The increases in Wisconsin are even larger proportionally than in New York. The moderate crop last year was not due to small acreage, but rather to low yields after a dry summer. As usual the size of the crop depends now on the rainfall in July and August.

Haying got started last week but rains have checked it. A few—including ourselves—got some alfalfa in ahead of the rain but much hay got wet and is still out. Alfalfa is in full bloom and should have been in the barn before this, but the rush of planting and cultivation has prevented. This crop is good but other hay is not so promising.

It is a very busy time. We are just finishing cabbage planting. All crops need cultivating. Hay is more than ready. And the second codling moth spray must be put on this week. But we have good help. No use worrying. That won't do work. One thing at a time and keeping at it will bring us out on top finally if anything will.—Hilton, N. Y., June 29, 1930.

Will Improve Buffalo's Elk Street Market

SEVERAL times we have mentioned the plan for constructing a new Buffalo produce market on what is known as the Clinton-Bailey site. While we understand that members of the Vegetable Growers in Erie County have agreed to come to the new site which will be backed by the Nickle Plate and Erie Railroads, we learn that the New York Central Railroad, following a conference with the Elk Street Market Association and the Wholesale Fruit and Boosters Club, plan to go ahead and improve the Elk Street Market.

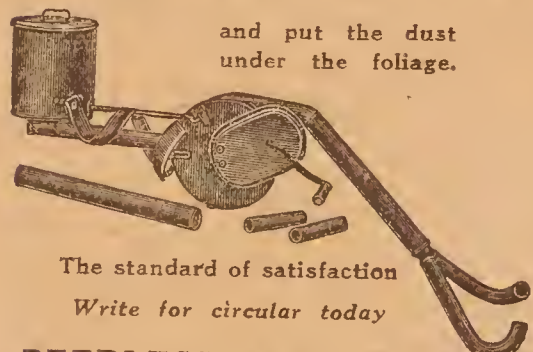
The first unit to be constructed will cost \$1,000,000. Under an agreement just reached the property now controlled by the New York Central will be turned over to the Elk Street Market Corporation under a twenty-five year payment agreement. Rentals will be applied to the purchase of the site which is valued at \$300,000.

After apples are picked the questions of storing, marking, and loading come in order. Cornell extension bulletin 126, "Harvesting, Grading, Packing and Loading of Apples", will be useful.

When raspberries and blackberries have been harvested, cut out and burn the old fruiting canes. This will help hold disease and insect injury in check.

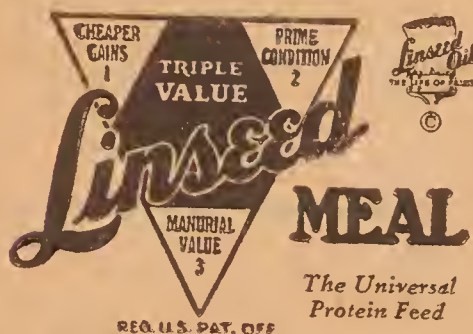


"Scuse me! I got the wrong guy! I was lookin' for a fella that put sand in my engine!"
"He did? The dirty pup! Hit me again!"—LIFE.

BEANS or BEETLESuse a
PEERLESS DUST GUNand put the dust
under the foliage.

The standard of satisfaction

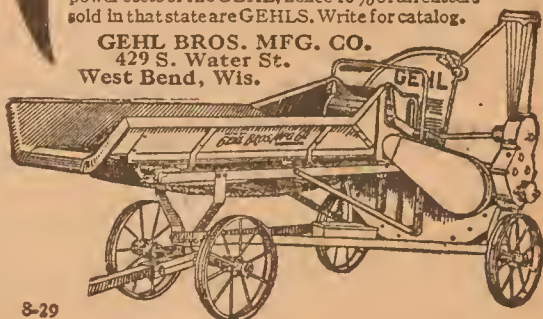
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Mention American AgriculturistGround Oat
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the label of the
Ready-Mixed
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label, you know that you are getting
the best quality protein available.
And you can be fairly certain that
the other ingredients are of the same
high quality as Linseed Meal.Don't count too much on July pas-
ture. Grass is apt to turn dry. Then
a good grain ration containing Lin-
seed Meal is important. It pays a
profit now, and keeps your cows in
condition for heavy fall and winter
production.Mail the coupon for book on Sum-
mer Feeding and wall chart of bal-
anced rations for all farm animals.
They're free.The Universal
Protein Feed

Free Feeding Book and Ration Chart

Linseed Meal Educational Committee,
Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.Send free Summer Feeding Book No. R-7
and Chart of Balanced Rations.Name _____
Address _____**With the A. A.
Dairyman****Is the Tuberculin Test Reliable ?**

(Continued from Page 3)

proportion of cases. Retests in herds
occasionally disclose advanced cases
that did not respond to a previous test.
However, physical examination and re-
testing locates these advanced cases
that are occasionally missed.On the other hand, it is a fact that
approximately 10 per cent of all cattle
that react to a tuberculin test in con-
nection with the cooperative campaign
have been found to be well marked and
advanced cases of bovine tuberculosis.
This distinctly shows that tuberculin
does detect the badly infected tuber-
culous animal. Of course, as the cam-
paign progresses the old chronic, ad-
vanced cases are being eliminated and
the percentage of carcasses going to
the fertilizer tank is being greatly
reduced.Again, it is stated at times by critics
that tuberculin causes the condemna-
tion of the best cows in the herd. It is
probably true that many of you have
seen some outstanding animals react
to a tuberculin test, but in gathering
statistics on this subject the bureau
found that about 33 per cent of a
group of reactors numbering approxi-
mately 17,000 head were considered to
be below the average in quality. It was
also found that about 25 per cent were
above the average in quality. These
records were obtained chiefly on cattle
of the dairy type. Of course, you hear
a great deal about these 25 per cent
but never a word from our critics about
the 33 per cent of reactors below av-
erage.**Tuberculin Cannot Get into Milk**One absolutely erroneous criticism
totally unsupported by the facts and
manifestly a figment of the imagination
that lacks also the background of good
horse sense, refers to the appearance
of the injected tuberculin in milk fol-
lowing the testing of cows for tuber-
culosis. As a result of consuming milk
from tested cows it is alleged that
babies are made seriously ill and men
suffer from rheumatism, heart disease,
and even sterility. Such a suggestion
to anyone who is informed on this sub-
ject, is so fantastic as hardly to require
discussion. Consider for a moment the
amount of tuberculin injected into a
cow when she is tested. The dose cer-
tainly does not ordinarily exceed 2 or
3 drops (1/10 of a cubic centimeter).
Careful laboratory experiments have
shown that this amount of tuberculin
does not contain more than 1/500 of
a grain of total material which may
arise from the growth of the tubercle
bacillus. So far as I am aware, even
the most toxic substances known to us
are without any effect in a dose of
1/500 of a grain, so that even if this
entire amount of tuberculin were placed
in one glass of milk, yet we could not
conceive of any effect upon the person
who drinks it. But we have no such
condition in tuberculin testing. This
minute amount of material is injected
into the skin. It is certainly absorbed
very slowly requiring as a rule more
than 48 hours to produce a reaction and
there is nothing whatever to indicate
that any of it ever reaches the milk
supply. If it did, you can readily un-
derstand that the amount would be so
extremely minute that the health of
the consumer could not possibly be af-
fected, even though tuberculin were a
virulent poison. I have already stated,
however, that tuberculin is not poison-
ous, but when given to normal guinea
pigs by injection or otherwise, in doses
28,000 times greater in proportion to
weight than those used for testing cat-
tle, it is without any observable effect
whatever.However, in order to obtain definite
experimental evidence relative to the
possible appearance of tuberculin in
milk from tested cows we conducted
the following investigations:A highly distinctive aniline dye
(methylene blue) was injected into the
tissues of a series of cows. A blue so-lution 40 times the intradermic dose
of tuberculin was used. None of the
milk samples examined over a 2-day
period showed any evidences of abnor-
mal color. Additional tests were made
with samples of milk from cows which
were injected with 30 times the average
dose of tuberculin. Milk was drawn
from their udders at the two regular
milking periods after their injection
and five cubic centimeters inserted into
the abdominal cavities of each of a
number of tuberculous guinea pigs
known as Group A. Other tuberculous
guinea pigs of Group B were injected
intra-abdominally as controls with the
same quantity of untested cows milk
and a series of tuberculous guinea pigs
of Group C with the usual dose of
tuberculin only. The results were clean
cut and decisive. All guinea pigs of
Group C injected with straight tuber-
culin either died within 48 hours or
developed marked depression with high
temperatures. Those of Group B re-
ceiving the milk from untested cows
remained normal and likewise the
guinea pigs of Group A which received
milk from recently tuberculin tested
cows never missed a meal nor developed
any visible abnormal conditions what-
ever.**Tuberculin Cannot Cause
Abortion**Still another frequently heard criti-
cism of some no doubt well-intentioned
but misinformed individuals is that the
tuberculin test is the cause of con-
tagious abortion among cattle. This
statement can not be substantiated by
any line of reasoning or by unbiased
observation. Unfortunately, contagious
abortion among cattle is a rather wide-
spread disease in the United States at
this time. Naturally, any disturbance
in the health of a herd of cattle that
may follow the tuberculin testing will
be attributed to the test by those not
in favor of it.At one of the hearings a few years
(Continued on Page 18)Send for Amazing
Facts About the**GEHL**
LOW SPEED
BIG CAPACITY
**SILO
FILLER****Breaks Sales Records**Positively
self-feeding, can-
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won't wind up on lower
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proves it. Write for free copy.
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Field grown, Highest quality. Catskill Mountain. Long Island and Super Snowball \$4.50 per 1000; 5000. \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50. Celery, all varieties, Tomato and Sprout plants \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$14.00; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50. Cabbage plants, Danish, Ballhead, Glory and all varieties \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, CHESTER, N. J.

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A choice lot of those good heavy old fashioned young feeders, that will make hogs quickly and fill the pork barrel. Those heavy legged, square backed Chester and Large Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed 6-8 weeks old \$5.00; 8-10 weeks old \$5.50. A few choice White Chester boars and unrelated sows at \$12.00 a pair. Ship any number you want C.O.D. on approval. I assure you satisfaction and pigs that will more than please you.
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
8 to 10 weeks old... \$5.25
Choice Chesters, 8 wks. old, \$5.75

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

SPRING PIGS READY TO SHIP

When starting to raise a hog, why not have the best to start with? Do you want pigs that will live and grow fast? If so, try pigs from our quality stock. These prices are for feeders or breeders.

Chester & Yorkshire cross or Chester & Berkshire cross
7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD, \$4.75 EACH
8 TO 9 WEEKS OLD, \$5.00 EACH

Keep them 10 days, and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
Chester White Barrows 8 to 10 weeks old, \$6.00 each.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086
P. S.—Will ship any number C.O.D.

PIGS CHESTER WHITES AND DUROCS

Here is your chance to buy real quality pigs of either of the above breeds direct from the breeder. These pigs are from highgrade sows and pure bred boars, and are rugged growthy youngsters. The quality you buy in a small pig means fifty pounds more at killing time.

6 to 8 weeks old \$5.00 each
Shipped C.O.D. Crated free.

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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beauties. Males \$15-\$20; Females \$10. P. McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa.

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Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Eggs

9½-7½c CHICKS: Big Husky Pure Barron English White Leghorn chicks from 2 year old trapnested hens 9½c. Pen Two 7½c. Satisfaction Guaranteed. PULLETS NOW FOR SALE. Catalog free. WIL-LACKER LEGHORN FARM, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds \$10; Leghorns \$8; heavy mixed \$8; light \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding System, raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.00	2.80
2 Fluid Cream		1.80
2A Fluid Cream	1.96	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.21	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.90	1.70
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Butter a Shade Higher

CREAMERY SALTED	July 3, 1930	June 28, 1930	July 3, 1929
Higher than extra	34 -34½	33½-34	42½-43
Extra (92 sc.)	33½-	33 -	42 -
34-91 score	28½-33	28 -32½	39¾-41½
Lower Grades	26½-28	26 -27½	38 -38½

The butter market is a shade higher than it was a week ago. Just how long it is going to stay there is any man's guess. It is a speculators' market and when you have that situation you cannot depend a great deal upon its stability. It is here today and gone tomorrow. On the other hand, it may be with us a week. It was speculative interest that pushed the market up a half cent on July 3. Among the speculators there are a great many who are decidedly bullish in their sentiments, due chiefly to a less unfavorable statistical condition that has developed of late. On the other hand, there are just as many who are bearish in their sentiments, fearing consequences from the unfavorable industrial situation. At the moment the market is very unsettled as to its future development. There is nothing to indicate what will take place. The market is guided a great deal by the statistical situation, but local circumstances are creating powerful influences. The weather, retail distribution, the stock market and any number of factors are creating very definite swing, which to be expected at a time like this.

Cheese Prices Hold

STATE FLATS	July 3, 1930	June 28, 1930	July 3, 1929
Fresh Fancy	18½-19½	18½-19½	23½-25
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	25 -26	25 -26	27½-29½
Held Average	23 -	23 -	

The cheese market is the same as it was last week. Upstate markets hold steady on fresh New York State flats. Locally prices are holding steady under moderate trading. Last week, our quotations on fresh fancies carried an error that your reporter did not notice until after the presses started rolling. The quotation last week should have been 18½c to 19½c. In the haste of reading we mistook the 3 for an 8.

Whether or not the market will be able to hold this price remains to be seen. As the first week of July draws to a close a little irregularity in prices is cropping out. This is particularly true of some Wisconsin makes, especially Daisies. Here and there concessions are being made, although some of the finest light colored Daisies are holding at full prices.

Outlook for Eggs Slightly Better

NEARBY WHITE	July 3, 1930	June 28, 1930	July 3, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	30-34	30 -34	40 -45
Average Extras	27-29	27½-29	39 -
Extra Firsts	25-26	25 -26½	35½-38
Firsts	22-23	23½-24½	33 -34½
Undergrades	-21	22	23
31			32
BROWNS			
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	27-34	28 -34	36 -41
Gathered	21-25	24½-26	32 -35

*Include premiums.

Although prices as yet do not reveal any improvement in the near future egg market, nevertheless there appears an undertone that makes us believe that prices are going to go higher very soon. There has been a marked falling off in receipts and at the same time current demand just before the holiday was much better than was anticipated. There is more speculative interest and all lines of fancy eggs have cleared quite closely. In fact, in some lines, especially in fancy nearby whites, the available fresh stock is barely sufficient to meet the trade

needs. If this keeps up for another day or so, you can expect better prices.

Poultry Market Quiet

	July 3, 1930	June 28, 1930	July 3, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	-22	-22	-32
Leghorn	16-19	-19	28-30
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	20-33	20-33	28-45
Leghorn	18-25	16-25	24-32
DLD ROOSTERS	16-17	16-17	- 21
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-25	20-25	25-35
DUCKS, Nearby	15-22	18-22	20-25
GESE	-12	-12	16-17

The live poultry market is a comparatively mild and quiet affair. Fowls were not in over supply but the demand was such that there were plenty to go around without disturbing values. Broilers were also in limited demand and although the supply was light, receivers were satisfied to let prices alone. Occasionally premiums were obtained for unusually fine stock. Although as a whole Reds and Rocks sold at the top quotation.

No Change in Hay

There has been no change in the hay market since our last report. Up to the Fourth buyers were not inclined to take on any stocks and with the holiday coming late in the week all lines of commodities got very little attention on Saturday with no expectation of a serious resumption of trade until the 8th. In the hay market the supply is limited and there is nothing to indicate any heavy increase in the supply. We look for the hay market to open next week very firm. Buyers have not been active for the past week and it seems as though they have got to get busy very soon. Prices on timothy and timothy plus mixtures of grass or clover range from \$21 to \$29 per ton but we look for higher prices next week.

Meats and Livestock

VEALERS steady, good and choice \$11.00-13.00, medium \$8.50-10.50, cull and common \$7.00-8.00.

LAMBS in moderate supply, moderately active, steady. Deck good to choice 73 pounds Kentucky lambs \$11.00. Top good \$10.00-10.25. Medium \$8.50-9.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Fresh receipts light. Demand fair at higher prices, heavy coarse calves proving hard sellers. Market steady. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 16-17c; fair to good 14-16c; small to medium 12-14c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts light. Demand very slow. Market weak. By the coop, 15-20c per pound.

Wool

Market has been steady. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound 21-30c; ½ blood 23-29c; ¾ blood 24-29c; ¼ blood 24-29c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

Trend of the Farm Markets

(Special to American Agriculturist from Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Hopeful features around the first of July were the generally good crop conditions and various slight and partial recoveries in the long downward course of the farm markets. The price upturns were confined mostly to grain, cotton, cattle and hogs. Butter, cheese and egg markets have dragged along without much change although eggs showed stronger market action. Lambs are selling low. Wool values were well sustained. Lower prices of millfeeds were of interest to feeders. Foreign commodity markets which have shared in the general depression showed some gains late in June. Potatoes are in liberal supply and showing what may be termed the usual summer decline in price.

The trend of potato prices was distinctly downward around the first of July. Last report on Cobblers from North Carolina showed an f.o.b. level of \$3 per barrel and Eastern Shore points declined to \$3.25. City market sales of eastern potatoes were mostly at \$3 to \$4.50 per barrel. Very heavy movement from Virginia brought the daily average of potato shipments to about 1,000 cars. Movement of old stock potatoes from Maine continued

to the end of June and some cities still quoted Maine Green Mountains.

Combined with the more satisfying rate of consumption in steadying the egg market, has been the falling off of weekly receipts, which are not only showing the normal seasonal declines from those of the preceding weeks, but are also running substantially under those of a year ago. This situation is in part due to the fact that the peak of production for this year was reached earlier than the peak for 1929, but as the level of production for the season as a whole so far has been above that of last year, it is partly a reflection of the attempt of farmers to increase their profits per bird through elimination of unprofitable layers. This is substantiated by the large receipts of fowls at the principal markets for the past month.

The June poultry market was well stocked with broilers, particularly of the smaller sizes. The heavy early winter and spring hatches this year has resulted in an unusually large supply of broilers at this time of the season. The tendency of many producers to rush their stuff to market as early as possible this summer has created somewhat of an unusual situation, in that while the supply of small broilers has been more than sufficient to meet the demand, in some cases almost causing a glut, the large size broilers have been in limited supply, and hardly ever sufficient to satisfy the requirements. Dealers reported no difficulty in handling broilers over two pounds at attractive prices.

The easier trend at country cheese markets was reflected in the barely steady tone which dominated distributing markets around the first of July. While many dealers were holding goods close to quoted prices, others were willing to make concessions in order to effect a turnover of stocks. Cured cheese continues in fairly good demand with prices steady. Process cheese movement is just fair with tone irregular. New York State board remained unchanged at 16¼c.

No definite trends appear in the butter markets and price variations have been small. With decidedly unfavorable industrial conditions it appears that considerable good news is required to effect any marked upward price trends. The make of butter as reported by the large manufacturers organizations shows a shortage as compared with last year. Eastern cream markets are well supplied and prices obtainable for western cream are not attractive. Condensories are not as aggressive as last year and this leaves more butter fat to go into the manufacture of butter.

Demand for wheat improved at the lower levels reached in late June and offerings were only of moderate volume. A relatively large percentage of the new wheat is being placed in storage and not offered for sale. Marketings of oats were small but generally equal to trade requirements.

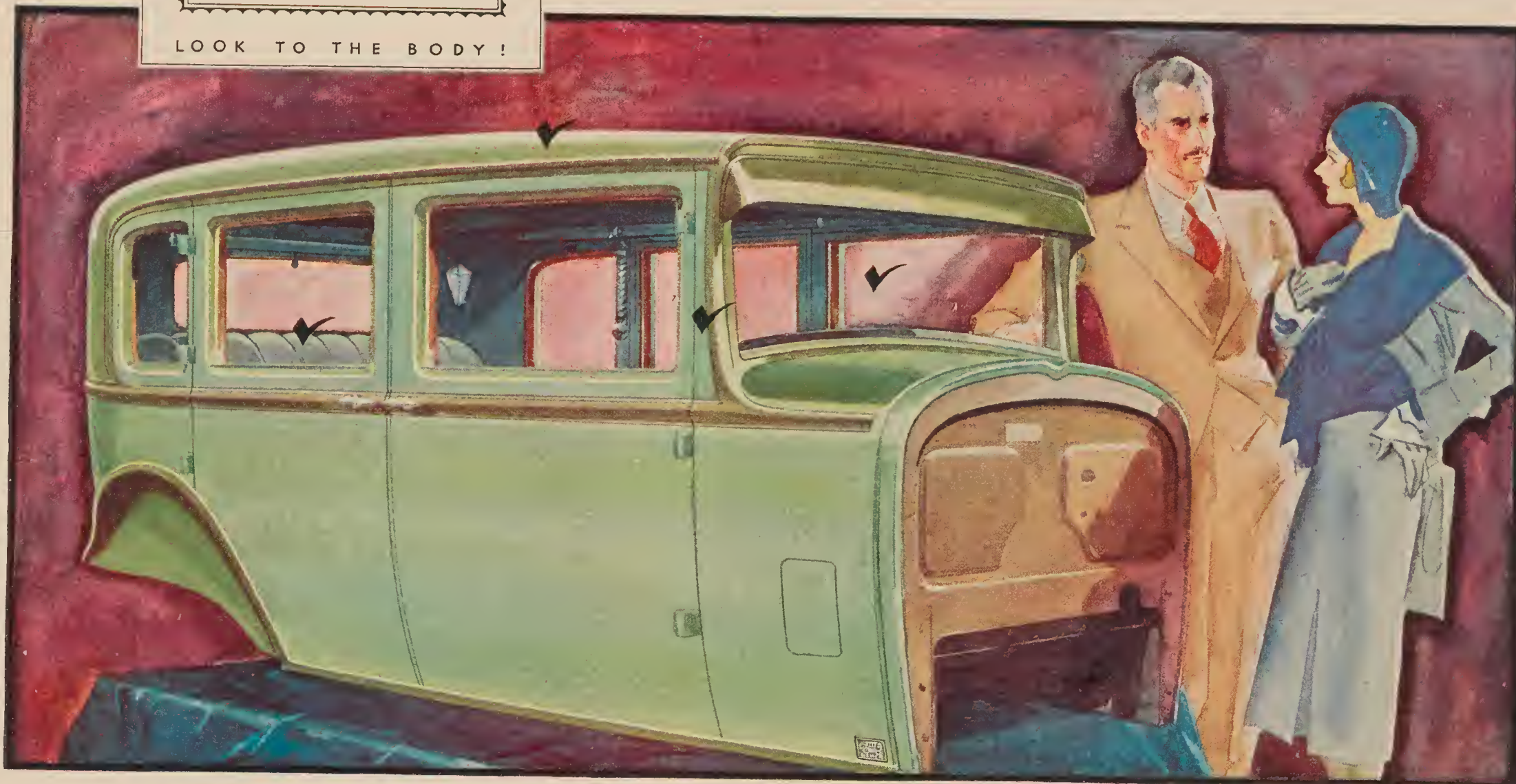
Feeds were lower at the end of June. Bran led the recent downward trend in feedstuff prices. This unusual weakness is largely a result of the sharp reduction in other feeds and feed grain prices. Some readjustment in linseed meal prices is generally expected by the trade. Cottonseed meal was quoted lower and appeared weaker than linseed meal. Prices were \$2 to \$2.75 lower at eastern markets. In general, the situation is dull with buyers holding off because of the generally unsettled market conditions, yet very little is for sale. Hominy feed prices declined with the only moderate demand but were also influenced by lower corn prices. Timothy hay markets were generally unchanged with supplies light, particularly of the better grades. Demand was generally good for this class of hay. The outlet at most of the principal markets was considerably restricted by continued poor credit conditions, low prices for dairy products and extensive use of pastures, green feed and cheap feed grains.

Most wool concerns reported a slackening demand for 56's, 60's and 64's and finer fleece wools in eastern markets, although prices were firmly maintained. Sales were closed on most grades of western wools, but the volume showed some decrease from the previous week. A feature of the week, however, was the sale by a few houses of large quantities of 56's, strictly combing Territory wools.



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These are only a few of the many extra value features of Body by Fisher. All told, the special and exclusive advantages of Fisher Body assure much more value from every standpoint in the Fisher Body car.



G E N E R A L M O T O R S

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"Let's stay home and rest" says MR.HACKETT



More vigor per spoonful... **GRAPE-NUTS**

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To play hard and work hard—to greet each hour with zest and draw from it the utmost pleasure and profit—that's living! And that's what we want most. Vigor, energy to make life every day a glorious adventure.

Why don't we always have this vigor, and energy? What happens to us when we can't "get up steam"—when we haven't even enough initiative and enthusiasm to grasp the pleasures we long to enjoy? Look

for an answer in the food you eat. For food, day by day, must rebuild the body and recharge it with vital energy. And only the right kind of food can do the right kind of job!

If you want all-around health, exuberant energy and vitality, see to it that your food, every day, gives you all the building, energizing elements your body needs.

There is one food long known for the contribution it makes to building and fueling the body—a food which gives us a tremendous amount of energy in proportion to the amount eaten. This food is Grape-Nuts—purposely designed to give you the nourishment that produces healthful vigor, buoyant energy—and to give it to you in a form that is temptingly delicious.

Grape-Nuts is made of choice wheat and malted barley. It is abundant in dextrins, maltose and other carbohydrates, which are the chief producers of energy.

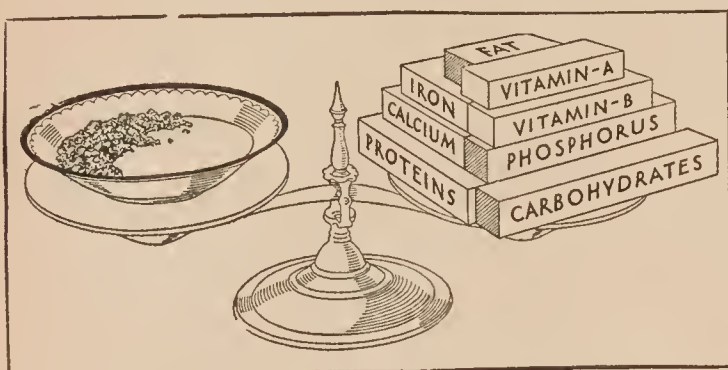
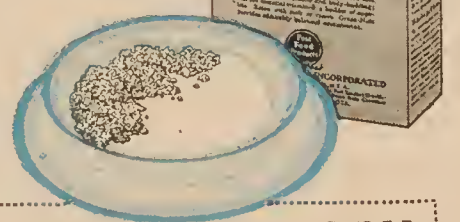
In addition Grape-Nuts provides vital elements often lacking in the modern diet—iron for the blood; phosphorus for teeth and bones; proteins for muscle and body-building; and the essential vitamin-B, a builder of appetite.

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IT'S WISE TO CHOOSE A SIX

... and the Chevrolet Six

provides unusual ruggedness dependability and economy

Ability to keep on running dependably . . . day after day, month after month . . . at a minimum cost per mile—that is one outstanding quality of Chevrolet performance. That is one reason why more and more buyers of low-priced cars are finding it wise to choose a Chevrolet Six.

The very fact that Chevrolet is a Six means greater reliability. For the six-cylinder engine is, above all things, smooth! And six-cylinder smoothness not only assures greater comfort . . . but protects every part and unit of the car from the destructive effects of vibration. Engine, body and chassis all last longer as a result—and need fewer adjustments or repairs.

But six-cylinder design is only one factor of Chevrolet dependability. The banjo-type rear axle, for instance, is exceptionally large and rugged. The heavy channel steel frame provides support for the body throughout its entire length. The



The Coach, \$565, f. o. b. Flint factory

four-wheel brakes are big, powerful and durable. The beautiful Fisher bodies are built of selected hardwood-and-steel—the strongest, safest, most durable construction known.

And equally impressive, the new Chevrolet is just as economical as any automobile on the road today. It costs no more for gas—for oil—for upkeep. And on many service operations, Chevrolet's flat-rate charges are the lowest in the industry.

Near at hand—probably only a short drive away—is one of the 10,000 authorized Chevrolet dealers. Why not visit him today and see the new Chevrolet Six? Check over such features as the great 50-horsepower valve-in-head six-cylinder engine—the four long semi-elliptic springs and Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers—the many other modern features of extra value. Find out about the small down payment and easy terms on which you can own a Chevrolet Six.



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Here's a truck tire that can do a great job of hauling on your farm. Full ten ply—generous in size—marked with a name that instantly gives you its pedigree—GOODYEAR PATHFINDER.

Thousands of farmers can tell you its record of big mileage at low cost. They can tell you its husky strength and its road-gripping, rut-bucking traction. It has proved itself on the farm and on rural highways and byways.

It has proved itself, too, on thousands of other trucks, where tires must do a tough job of hauling at a low first cost.

You'll have no real idea what an outstanding value these Goodyear Pathfinders give you until you try them. Goodyear dealers know this—they know the strongest advertisement they can put out is the tire itself. That's why alert Goodyear dealers are now making a special drive for more farm users of Goodyear Pathfinder Truck Tires—by featuring them at prices so low that you'll have a mighty hard time finding any kind of truck tires for less. See them, price them, and you'll want them.



MORE TONS ARE HAULED ON
GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON
ANY OTHER KIND

Farm News from New York

Professor Bucknam to Head State Electrification Work

THE appointment of Dr. R. F. Bucknam of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, to head the new Rural Electrification work in the Public Service Commission, was announced today. The appointment is a recognition both of the importance to farmers of the work to be done and of the need of having a man with agricultural training who understands the farmer's situation and problems.

Dr. Bucknam got his economic training under Dr. G. F. Warren at Cornell. For four years, under Dr. Warren's direction, he has been making studies of rural line extension plans and rates for the College, and working with electrical companies to promote better extension plans and rates for farms. He is well and favorably known for his researches in this field, both among farmers and electrical utility companies. The appointment will be effective at once.

Rural Electrification work, by the Public Service Commission was especially authorized by the Legislature in a bill introduced by Senator Thayer, and approved by Governor Roosevelt, last winter. The new law provides that

"the Public Service Commission shall appoint a qualified person whose duty it shall be to formulate and encourage the carrying out of plans of rural electrification, to make research on area developments, line problems, methods of financing, increased use of farm appliances, and similar matters."

This legislation was recommended by the Commission on the Revision of the Public Service Commission Law. It was favored by Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission which last winter called attention to the need for special work on rural electrification.

League News

IN an interview with Mr. George Fitts of the Dairymen's League, just as we go to press, he points out that the Fourth of July coming this year as it does on Friday, means practically a three-day holiday for a large percentage of the metropolitan area and as a result, an abnormally low consumption of milk and milk products for these three days.

The consumption of ice cream so far this summer has been below normal, possibly due to the slight business depression coupled with some unemployment. The cream market is not in the best shape right now, prices varying from \$15.

Among the Fruit Growers

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following information on fruit conditions is furnished by the New York State College of Agriculture.

Wayne Co.—Fairly cool weather prevailed all the week with heavy showers June 26 and intermittent showers Friday. The cherry drop is not expected to materially reduce the tonnage as trees are carrying heavy loads. McIntosh have dropped heavily, but a good crop still remains in most well fed orchards. Fall on Wed. June 18th caused considerable damage to apples and cherries as well as some field crops. Only a narrow strip across the western end of the county was hit.

Monroe Co.—Fruit has advanced very rapidly this week with warm weather, turning showery the last four days.

Niagara Co.—Warm weather with several showery periods prevailed this past week. Fruit has increased in size rapidly and the June drop has been in progress this week. A heavy drop on Greenings and McIntosh is evident although there is a good crop left in most cases.

Oswego Co.—Strawberry shipments have continued heavy during the week. Growers are receiving excellent prices. Rains have helped keep up yield and quality. Sour cherries are nearing ma-

turity and are turning red. There has been a heavy drop of apples to date. Poor weather along the lake at blossoming time is responsible for this abnormally heavy drop, it being the effect of poor pollination.

In the Hudson Valley

Orange Co.—The June drop which was rather heavy on most varieties is about over. Sour cherries are being picked. Peaches have been dropping heavily for the past week.

Dutchess Co.—The June drop is about over on early varieties but still going on with Baldwin, Greenings and Spies. Although the drop has been rather heavy most growers feel that the McIntosh and Greening crop will be larger than last year. Many growers are starting to thin apples and peaches. The set of grapes seems poor this year. Sweet cherry harvest is about over with the picking of early sour varieties under way.

Ulster Co.—With the exception of one hard thunder shower, it has been a very dark week.

Clinton Co.—We have had a heavy June drop, as a result of which Snows and Wealthys will require less thinning than usual; McIntosh are light.—W. E. BLAUVELD, Assistant Extension Entomologist, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.

Sheffield Producers Notes

By C. W. HALLIDAY

THE Sheffield Producers cash price for May milk in the 201-210 mile zone was \$1.94½ per hundred pounds for three per cent Grade B milk or \$2.14½ per hundred pounds for the same grade of milk testing 3.5%. While it looks as if our June volume would exceed the amount of milk received in May because of the enormous production in the early part of June, yet the production is now dropping quite rapidly and the hot weather is at the same time increasing consumption. This is almost certain to result in a better blended price in the near future.

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Association held June 25th for the purpose of negotiating the sale of July milk no change was made in the prices of any of the classifications. The prices for the several classifications

for three per cent Grade B milk are as follows:

Class 1, \$2.80; Class 2, \$1.80; Class 3, \$1.70; Class 3a and 4, Governed by market conditions.

Since there is such a large surplus of milk it is fortunate that it is being produced when production costs are at the lowest point.

There are members in all dairymen's organizations of which we have any knowledge who occasionally get the idea that a return to the flat price system of selling milk is preferable to the classified price plan now in operation. It is a hard matter to demonstrate just what the result would be if we were on a flat price plan at present but it ought to be apparent to all dairymen whose milk is combined with milk that goes into the preferential markets that the blended price they receive is better than any flat price that necessarily would be determined largely by buyers and sellers who have little or no Class 1 trade.

Wanted—An Old Fashioned Wooden Overshot Water Wheel

PROBABLY most A. A. readers are familiar with the fact that the New York State Agricultural Society has in very definite fashion taken up the question of the revival of early home and

farm handicrafts. We might even suggest a substitute title—The S. P. N. Y. S. A. A. Society for the Prevention of New York State Agricultural Antiquities.

The Museum on the Fair Grounds at Syracuse already houses a rare collection of early implements and products. We now wish to find an old time wooden overshot water wheel such as were once found in literally thousands of grist mills in our state. If such a wheel can be found in condition such that it will be possible to take it down, it will be taken to Syracuse and reerected on the Fair Grounds. Later we plan to find a mill to go with the wheel—and an old time miller to "dress" the stone. Can any reader tell me of such a wheel still available within our state.

Then how many men are left in our state who can still skillfully thresh rye with a flail, clean up their grain and rebind the threshed straw according to the ancient custom. We want to find these men. We are arranging a flailing contest at the State Fair—along the same lines as the spinning and singing contests of other years. Several very substantial cash prizes will be given the winners and all who compete will be given at least a certificate signed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

If you know of a water wheel or you yourself can thresh with a flail—or know anyone who would be interested in this contest—please write me.—JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR., Lawyersville, N. Y.

Hudson Falls Uses Only Grade A Milk

ON June 1, the village of Hudson Falls in Washington County, put an ordinance into effect, requiring that no milk other than grade A pasteurized could be sold in Hudson Falls. This is the first community in upstate New York to adopt such a rigid standard. This noteworthy achievement was made possible very largely through the efforts of Health Officer, Dr. William C. Cuthbert.

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Modern Bathroom

Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet & enameled Wash Basin. Complete with all Fittings and 5-
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Priced at \$71,500 five years ago, this farm is highly productive, equipped and with good bldgs; there is a fortune for a progressive farmer here; 3 miles RR town. 350 acres tillable, 125-cow pasture with springs and brooks, valuable wood, 150 fruit trees; attractive home, 11 rooms, bath and furnace; good barn 40x165, cement basement, water buckets, 80 stanchions, large silos, 100 ft. hen house, etc., etc. Barn alone worth price, \$18,000 and quick buyer gets 3 horses, 20 cows, machinery, some furniture, hay, etc.; only \$1000 cash required. Pictures and details pg 65 catalog 1000 bargains. Free. **STROUT AGENCY, 255 R Fourth Ave., N.Y. City**

My Children Dress Themselves

Even the Tiny Tots Can Do Much to Help Themselves if Certain Aids Are Provided

I HAVE four children under ten years of age to be dressed each morning, and they have had to learn early to hop into their garments without help. I have worked out a system by which even my four-year-old can dress herself.

I dress the children, winter and summer, in two-piece suits, dress and panties of the same material. As the most trouble came from getting the

going to let me attach the corks to the heads of these dolls, (underneath of course) and then these dolls will completely hide the bottles, and be far more cheerful to look at." I've tried that myself, since. If the dolls ready-made cannot be purchased, it's an easy matter to get one of the doll-heads used for boudoir pillows and other purposes, and complete the doll with wide skirts of

each has some fact at its foundation.

The meaningless minstrel words were soon replaced with the words written for the tune by General Albert Pike. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1809, but lived in the South most of his years. He enlisted in the Confederate army, and became a valued general. Pike's words, which the Southern soldiers sang to Dan Emmet's minstrel tune, are:

Southrons! hear your country call you.
UP! lest worse than death befall you!

To arms! To arms! To arms in Dixie!
Lo! All the beacon fires are lighted,
Let all hearts be now united.

To arms! To arms! To arms in Dixie!
Advance the flag of Dixie!

Hurrah! Hurrah!

For Dixie's land we'll take our stand,
To live or die for Dixie!

To arms! To arms!

And conquer peace for Dixie!

To arms! To arms!

And conquer peace for Dixie!

In the rest of the verses the chorus is the same, with changes in the main lines.

Hear the Northern thunders mutter!
Northern flags in south winds flutter!

Send them back their fierce defiance!
Stamp upon the cursed alliance!

Fear no danger! Shun no labor!
Lift up rifle, pike, and sabre!

Shoulder pressing close to shoulder!
Let the odds make each heart bolder!

How the South's great heart rejoices,
At your cannon's ringing voices!

For faith betrayed and pledges broken,
Wrongs inflicted, insults spoken;

To arms! To arms!

Advance the flag of Dixie!

Hurrah! Hurrah!

For Dixie's land we'll take our stand,
To live or die for Dixie!

Significant Changes

Tremendous what the change of a few words in two lines of the chorus makes in the significance of the song.

Thinking of the one-night stands of the minstrels, Dan Emmet wrote:

In Dixie land I'll take my stand,
To lib and die in Dixie!

Thinking of words to strengthen and inspire the southern soldiers, Albert Pike wrote:

In Dixie's land we'll take our stand,
To live or die for Dixie.

Outside of the fact that he wrote the song "Dixie" when about 44 years of age, and that he wrote "Old Dan Tucker" when he was about 15 years old, the world has little remembrance of Daniel Decatur Emmet. He was a good minstrel of his time.

One day there came back to Mt.

Vernon, Ohio, an elderly man who bought a little house with a garden plot about it at the edge of the village. He lived there alone, tending his chickens and garden, and reading much in his well-worn Bible. Emmet was his name, the townsfolk found out, but thought little about it, that the poor boy who had left to follow the circus should come back a poor man. And Emmet was content. The Actor's Benefit pension, small as it was, helped supply his needs.

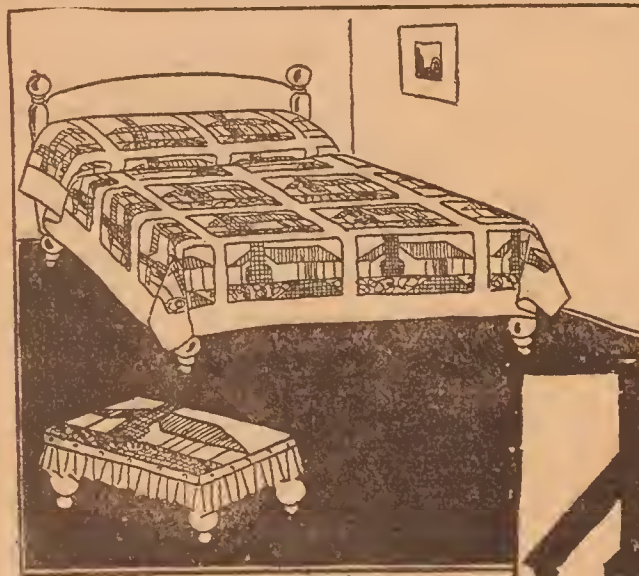
One day a reporter with a nose for news inquired of the city officials the way to the home of Daniel Decatur Emmet, the author of "Dixie." The city official was sure that the reporter had got off the train at the wrong station, for they had no author of Dixie living in their city. An investigation showed Mt. Vernon, that the man, a son of their city, who had written what was probably the most popular song in America, lived in a very modest home at the edge of town.

Some stir was made of this; but Dan Emmet was an old man. Well toward 80 years of age. He could not get excited with the rest of the folks of the city. A show troupe signed him up to go with them for a year, which he did when he was 80 years of age. Although he was supposed to be there simply as scenery, when "Dixie" was played, he rose and with wavering legs and voice gave the song and dance as it had been done in the days when minstrelsy was at its flower in America. But at the end of a year, he gave it up. "Too much all the same thing," he remarked when closing the contract and refusing to renew.

And so he went back to his little home, with his chickens, and his garden, and his bible; ending an occasional autographed copy of the song, or a picture of himself, when some admirer who had found that he was still living, sent an order or request. He died in the city of his birth, June 27, 1904, at the age of 89 years.

"Old Dan Decate's" song "Dixie," written by a Northern man who had little knowledge of the South, and adopted by the South as its rallying song during the war, has lived through the strife of battle, outlived the bitterness of reconstruction days, and today, wherever bands play, wherever folks sing in unison, North and South together, music and voices swell the refrain—

"Away, away, away down South in Dixie!"



The
Honeymoon
Cottage



The Honeymoon Cottage has a quaint old-fashioned charm that will appeal to all lovers of a squat, broad-eaved, little home with wide, hospitable doorway and fireplace. It is delightfully made in two color combinations using a harmonizing print for the lawn. The materials used are white muslin, the colored materials are a fine grade of fade proof gingham. The print is of very good quality also. A block is simple to piece and when finished, measures about 12 by 15 inches. Twenty of the blocks set together with four-inch strips and six-inch border, make a quilt about 84 by 90 inches.

One block makes a clever pillow or stool top. A stool can be made at home by smoothly padding a board or shal-

low box and using wooden door stops, brass hooks, or large knobs, for legs. The edge finish for such a stool is a headed ruffle of green or any other color used in the pieced top.

M230—Cutting pattern and instructions for Honeymoon Cottage, at .20c

M231—Material for pillow top and back45c

M232—Material for quilt.....\$2.95

M233—Material for stool top, at 45c

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

panties on "hind side before" or "wrong side out" I put patch pockets on the front of each pair. This decoration serves a threefold purpose. It helps even the smallest child to know which side is the front of the garment, the pocket is put to daily use and when the dress needs a patch, the pocket, after many washings, furnishes material in the same shade. The pocket is sacrificed to supply material for patching.

As another aid, I always fasten the tape firmly in place at the back of the neck of their little undershirts as soon as they come from the store. To remove the trouble little children have in pulling their stockings up over their long underwear, I fasten a three-inch length of tape across the bottom of each leg opening, like the strap across the bottom of leggings. These tapes hold the underwear down, and the result is a smooth stocking and a well protected leg.

Each closet in the house has a row of hooks three feet below the usual height. It is so much easier to teach children to hang up their clothes when they can reach the hooks easily. What grownup would want to stretch arms and toes to their utmost every time he took off or put on a garment?

Lastly, I always inspect the manner in which they have arranged their clothing just before they retire for the night. Undergarments and stockings must be hung over the backs of chairs to air and little shoes must go to sleep with their noses to the wall.—MRS. J. P. N., Md.

For the Sick Child

"GOING to give a party?" I asked a friend who was buying a couple of ten-cent dolls with bisque heads and wide-spreading paper skirts.

"No," she answered, "but my little niece is sick and these are to cover up the medicine bottles. I was there the other day and saw a bottle of black medicine and another of yellow on the table by her bed, and they didn't look particularly cheerful. So her mother is

crepe paper. The colorful dolls are very attractive on the bedside table.—A.B.S.

Songs That Mother Used to Sing

(Continued from Page 2)

like the circus people, following warm weather.

There are two stories of how the popular tune, Dixie, came to be adopted as the war song of the Confederacy. Either one is good, and both seem to be equally well verified. Probably both have a measure of truth.

The first of these stories is to the effect that Rumsey & Newcombe Minstrels were playing Charleston, South Carolina, in December, 1860, at the time the city was alive with troops and wild with the scenes immediately preceding the withdrawal of that state from the Union. The local military bands had repudiated all the national airs—refused to play them. But they needed something with plenty of zip to it—stirring, martial—good band music for troops on the march. Even the children on the streets were whistling the tune which had been brought to the city by the minstrels. Dixie. The name was of the Southland. The tune made good band music.

When the bands at the head of the South Carolina troops entered Virginia, they set the spirits of the people on fire with the stirring notes of Dixie. The Southern bands adopted it—it became the battle march of the Confederate army.

The second story is that during the first year of the Civil War. Dixie was sung to tremendous applause on the stage of the New Orleans Variety Theatre. In the last scene there was a Zouave March, for which Dixie was used. It set the audience on fire, calling for seven encores. The army band in New Orleans took up the tune, and it rapidly spread to all parts of the South.

So there are the two tales—as I said—either one may be true; probably



LUNCHEON SET NO. C2813 comes stamped in attractive basket design for simple embroidery on heavy bleached embroidery cloth. Running, lazy daisy and French knot stitches are to be used in making it. Price of set, a 36x36 inch cloth and four 12-inch napkins, 75c postpaid. Floss for working, 45c extra.

BOUDOIR PILLOW NO. C84 is stamped for simple embroidery on corn shade, crisp organdie with applique patches and 3-inch strip box in contrasting colors. Price, top and back included, 50 cents. Floss or working, 50 cents extra. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Women Visit City Markets

Home Bureau Managers and Farm Women See How Farm Produce Is Handled in New York

FOR the last two or three years R. W. Quackenbush, Agricultural Agent of the New York Central Railroad, has arranged marketing tours for farm women and those working in the interests of the farm home. For a great many years he has organized such trips for farmers and farm agents, but he has concluded that oftentimes the women are as much interested as the men because they do a lot of the packing and other work connected with getting farm products on the market in an acceptable form.

If they can actually see the conditions under which farm products are handled after they arrive at the markets, the packs and containers which stand up best under handling, then he believes that real educational work is being done. Representatives of the railway express agency always co-operate with Mr. Quackenbush on these trips, giving talks on shipping and taking the visitors through their great express terminal to see arrivals of country products from New York State, veal, lambs and eggs in this case.

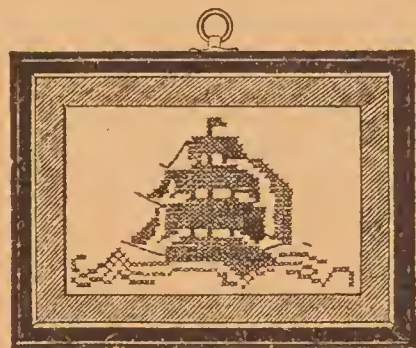
The hours kept on these marketing tours are strenuous, the first day beginning at 3:30 A. M. But if one visits markets, she has to go when the buying and selling are in progress and that is before the crack o' dawn in New York City.

Those present on the trip held June 23, 24 and 25 were: Home Demonstration Agents: Carrie Williams, Orange County; Ann Phillips Duncan, Broome County; Gladys Adams, Chenango County; Olive Deal, Lewis County; Eloise Irish, Franklin County; Grace Smith, Herkimer County; Florence Elrey, Nassau County; Catherine Buckelew, Madison County. Farm women: Miss Mabel Knapp, Goshen; Mrs. John Cruser, Conklin; Mrs. E. P. Blackwell, Endicott; Mrs. Henry Stratton, Oxford; Mrs. C. A. Onsrud, R. D. 1, Whitesboro; Mrs. George Meade, Oxford. Guides, R. W. Quackenbush, New York Central

Railroad, George Dallas, Railway Express Company.

The itinerary was as follows:

Monday, June 23—3:30 A. M.—Leave hotel. 3:45 A. M.—Arrive Pennsylvania Produce Terminal, Piers 27-28-29, North River, at foot of Laight St., to note unloading, handling and distribution of fruits and vegetables from the south and west, which are handled on this pier having a capacity of 700 cars daily. 4:45 A. M.—Leave Pennsylvania Produce Terminal and walk through Washington and adjoining streets noting the method of handling, selling and distributing products



PICTURE B3392, size 6x8 inches, is a ship design stamped on fine quality oyster linen for simple cross stitch embroidery. Frame with glass, colored mat, instruction chart and blue floss in various shades for embroidery included. Price 85c. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

from the commission houses in this territory. 5:10 A. M.—Visit Erie R. R. Piers 20-21 to note handling of various perishable commodities arriving at this pier. 5:50—Breakfast. 7:00 A. M. Visit Fulton Fish Market. 8:00 A. M.—Visit New York Central pier 17, foot of Barclay St., North River, where during the season a large quantity of New York State produce is handled. 8:30 A. M.—Attend auction Pennsylvania Produce Terminal. 9:20 A. M.—Visit R. Brenner and Son, to note handling and selling of nearby eggs. 10:00 A. M.—Visit Pacific Egg Producers. At this point, a representative of this organiza-

tion will give an outline of their activities. 10:45 A. M.—A trip through the Holland Tunnels. 11:30 A. M.—Sightseeing trip around the Harbor as guests of the New York Central Railroad. Luncheon on boat. 2:30 P. M.—Disembark. 3:15 P. M.—Arrive at Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., for inspection of offices of the organization.

Tuesday, June 24.—7:45 A. M.—Leave hotel. 8:00 A. M.—Arrive Railway Express Agency Terminal, New York Central Railroad, 10th Ave. and 33rd St., to see arrivals of country dressed veal, lamb and eggs from New York State. Arrivals of fish and other perishable traffic may be seen, as well as general merchandise handling in express service. 10:00 A. M.—Arrive 60th St. Poultry Yards, New York Central. This is the only yard on Manhattan Island where freight shipments of poultry are unloaded. As many as 70 cars have been unloaded in one day. 10:30 A. M.—Leave above for visit to West Washington Market and several houses handling express shipments of live poultry, eggs, dressed veal, etc. 12:30 P. M.—Arrive John Wanamaker's for luncheon, followed by a tour through the store under the direction of Personal Service Department after which an opportunity will be given for personal shopping. 10:30 P. M.—Leave hotel for visit to the new plant of the New York Herald-Tribune.

Wednesday, June 25—8:45 A. M.—Leave hotel. 9:15—Arrive U. S. Appraisers Public Stores, 201 Varick St., to note methods of examining, passing and appraising imports by the Customs House authorities. 11:15 A. M.—Arrive J. C. Penney Co., 330 West 34th St., for inspection of their eighteen-story building. Guests of Penney Company for luncheon. 2:00 P. M.—Arrive Pier 59, North River to inspect the White Star liner "Majestic"—courtesy of International Mercantile Marine Company. 12:00 P. M.—Leave hotel for New York Central milk platforms, 130th St. to note arrival and handling of milk in cans and also in tank cars, followed by a visit to the Sheffield-Farms plant, 1066 Webster Avenue.

Tested Recipes

Peanut Cookies

2 cups of sifted flour, 1 cup roasted peanut meats blanched and crushed, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of shortening, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup syrup, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 egg, milk sufficient to mix. Cream sugar, shortening and syrup, add beaten egg, nuts and flour which has been mixed with salt, baking powder and soda. Add needed amount of milk. Roll thin and bake in a moderately hot oven until delicately browned. It is very easy to convert a plain cookie into a very fancy concoction. Raisin or dried fruit may be pressed into dough before baking and dusted with sugar or the red sand sugar. Ground nuts may be spread over the top or the whole meats put on in form of stars, wreaths or other designs. Plain icing may be used. Either white, chocolate or maple. Into this may be stirred chopped or whole nuts, coconut, dried fruit or spices, or they may be put on frosting in designs. —Mrs. G. G., New York.

Although peanuts are among our cheaper nuts that does not seem to hinder their popularity any.

Biscuits That Melt in Your Mouth

"A stone jug and a pewter mug,
And a table set for three
A jug and a mug at every place
And a biscuit or two with Brie * * *"

Southern Beaten Biscuits

1 qt. flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk and water (equal parts)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
1 saltspoon baking powder
2 teaspoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt

Sift dry ingredients together and work in shortening with finger tips. Add liquid gradually, mixing with knife to rather a soft dough. Knead well, turn out on biscuit board and beat with wooden rolling pin until dough blisters. Then continue beating a few minutes longer. Roll out $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, cut into small rounds, prick with

fork tines, and bake in ungreased pan in hot oven until a very delicate light brown.—R. S.

The lightness of this mixture is obtained almost entirely by the beating which the doughy mass receives after it is mixed. In the old South a heavy wooden block was kept for this purpose and you will find a good solid surface

A Heart That Sings

I will be glad
For little things:—
The notes a vesper
Sparrow sings,

The way
That cowslips grow,
The light and shadows
Over snow,

For winter's stalwart,
Quiet trees,
But glad again
For new-born leaves;

And for a tiny,
Silver moon,
A deep blue sky;
A whistled tune;

A friendly room,
Or fragrant bread,
A merry voice,
And words that kindness said.

A mind that laughs,
A heart that sings—
God give me joy
In little things!

—DOROTHY ROSE RICH

is necessary in order to get the best results. Do not expect to spare the elbow grease if you want really light beaten biscuits.

Potato Biscuits

1½ cups riced Sweet (or Irish) potatoes
2 cups sifted flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk (about)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt
4 teaspoons baking powder

Boil potatoes in jackets, drain and peel—Put through ricer—measure the required amount. Sift flour, salt, baking powder together and rub in shortening with finger tips. Add potatoes, mixing thoroughly. Just enough milk to make rather soft dough, and roll out on lightly floured board 1 inch thick. Cut out rather large rounds, bake in moderate oven and butter and serve at once.—R. S.

These are something of a novelty and are especially nice for tea or special occasions.

Bedrooms for Tourists

IMPORTANT points to remember in arranging rooms for tourists are, according to Miss Grace Morin of the State College of Home Economics:

1. Cool, comfortable, well-ventilated rooms with windows screened.
2. Simple, inexpensive furnishings which are comfortable and kept spotlessly clean.
3. Plain walls in a restful neutral color rather than patterned wall papers.
4. Simple, painted furniture, plain iron or wooden beds with comfortable springs and mattresses.
5. Good mirrors placed for clear reflection.
6. Light, easily laundered curtains such as theatrical gauze, inexpensive voile, or dyed cheese cloth which has been rough dried.
7. Lamps at bedside and near the mirror rather than overhead in the center of the room.
8. Do not use family photographs for decoration: they are of interest only to one's family and friends but not to the chance tourist.

Don't forget to Shampoo
your hair to-night with

Cuticura Soap

You will be delighted with its fragrance and efficiency. Send for samples and directions for using. Address, "Cuticura," Dept. E, Malden, Mass.

Attractive Mid-Season Styles

LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS
PATTERN NO. 2572 is sweet and dainty, especially if made up in the delicate summer colors so well suited to childhood. The little cape collar and the perky bows on the front closing give this design real distinction. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 35 or 39-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 32-inch contrasting. PRICE 15c.



DRESS PATTERN NO. 2556 with its flared sleeves and semi-sports styling is particularly useful just now. The sprightly colored prints of mid-summer and the plain pastel shades offer variety for any type to choose from. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with 4¾ yards of binding. PRICE 15c.



FROCK PATTERN NO. 2550 with its feminine shoulder bow and bow-tied sleeves is very smart and effective. The tricky cross-over vestee adds an interesting note while the softly flaring skirt is both comfortable and attractive. Shantung, crepe silk, linen, pique or chiffon voile would make up becomingly in this design which cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 39-inch contrasting. PRICE 15c.



TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin, although coin is sent at own risk. Add 12c for one of the new Summer Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

"No; you can tell me more now, Alan. Surely you can. I must know. I have the right to know. Yesterday, even before you found out about this, you knew things you weren't telling me—things about the people you'd been seeing. They'd all lost people on the lakes, you said; but you found out more than that."

"They'd all lost people on the *Miwaka*!" he said.

"All who could tell me where their people were lost; a few were like Jo Papo we saw yesterday, who knew only the year his father was lost; but the time always was the time that the *Miwaka* disappeared!"

"Disappeared!" she repeated. Her veins were pricking cold. What did he know, what could any one know of the *Miwaka*, the ship of which nothing ever was heard except the beating of the Indian Drum? She tried to make him say more; but he looked away now down to the lake.

"The *Chippewa* must have come in early this morning," he said. "She's lying in the harbor; I saw her on my way to the telegraph office. If Mr. Spearman has come back with her, tell him I'm sorry I can't wait to see him."

"When are you going?"

"Now."

She offered to drive him to Petoskey, but he already had arranged for a man to take him to the train.

She went to her room after he was gone and spread out again on her bed the watch—now the watch of Captain Stafford of the *Miwaka*—with the knife and coins of more than twenty years ago which came with it. The meaning of them now was all changed; she felt that; but what the new meaning might be could not yet come to her. Something of it had come to Alan; that, undoubtedly, was what had so greatly stirred him; but she could not yet re-assemble her ideas. Yet a few facts had become plain.

A maid came to say that Mr. Spearman had come up from his boat for breakfast with her and was downstairs. She went down to find Henry lounging in one of the great wicker chairs in the living room. He arose and came toward her quickly; but she halted before he could seize her.

"I got back, Connie—"

"Yes; I heard you did."

"What's wrong, dear?"

"Alan Conrad has been here, Henry."

"He has? How was that?"

She told him while he watched her intently. "He wired to Buffalo about the watch. He got a reply which he brought to me half an hour ago."

"Yes?"

"The watch belonged to Captain Stafford who was lost with the *Miwaka*, Henry."

He made no reply; but waited.

"You may not have known that it was his; I mean, you may not have known that it was he who rescued the people of the *Winnebago*, but you must have known that Uncle Benny didn't."

"Yes; I knew that, Connie," he answered evenly.

"Then why did you let me think the watch was his and that he must be—dead?"

"That's all's the matter? You had thought he was dead. I believed it was better for you—for every one—to believe that."

She drew a little away from him, with hands clasped behind her back, gazing intently at him. "There was some writing found in Uncle Benny's house in Astor Street—a list of names of relatives of people who had lost their lives upon the lake. Wassaquam knew where those things were. Alan says they were given to him in your presence."

She saw the blood rise darkly under his skin. "That is true, Connie."

"Why didn't you tell me about that?"

He straightened as if with anger. "Why should I? Because he thought that I should? What did he tell you about those lists?"

"I asked you, after you went back, if anything else had happened, Henry, and you said, 'nothing.' I should not have considered the finding of those lists 'nothing.'"

"Why not? What were they but names? What has he told you they were, Connie? What has he said to you?"

"Nothing—except that his father had

It's a terrible thing, whatever happened. He knows that, and I know; but he wants—and I want him for his sake, even for Uncle Benny's sake—to see it through."

"Then it's a queer concern you've got for Ben! Let it alone, I tell you."

She stood flushed and perplexed, gazing at him. She never had seen him under stronger emotion.

"You misunderstood me once, Connie!" he appealed. "You'll understand me now!"

She had been thinking about that injustice she had done him in her thought—about his chivalry to his partner and former benefactor, when

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Constance, living at the Sherrill summer home, receives a package containing a wedding ring and a watch that appear to come from Benjamin Corvet. Allan returns and tells Constance of his findings.

kept them very secretly; but he's found out they were names of people who had relatives on the *Miwaka*!"

"What?"

Recalling how her blood had run when Alan had told her that, Henry's whiteness and the following suffusion of his face did not surprise her.

He turned away a moment and considered. "Where's Conrad now, Connie?"

"He's gone to Frankfort to cross to Manitowoc."

"To get deeper into that mess, I suppose. He'll only be sorry."

"Sorry?"

"I told that fellow long ago not to start stirring these matters up about Ben Corvet, and particularly I told him that he was not to bring any of it to you. It's not—a thing that a man like Ben covered up for twenty years till it drove him crazy is sure not to be a thing for a girl to know. Conrad seems to have paid no attention to me. But I should think by this time he ought to begin to suspect what sort of thing he's going to turn up. I don't know; but I certainly suspect—Ben leaving everything to that boy, whom no one had heard of, and the sort of thing which has come up since. It's certainly not going to be anything pleasant for any of us, Connie—for you, or your father, or for me, or for anybody who'd cared for Ben, or had been associated with him. Least of all, I should say, would it prove anything pleasant for Conrad. Ben ran away from it, because he knew what it was; why doesn't this fellow let him stay away from it?"

"He—I mean Alan, Henry," she said, "isn't thinking about himself in this; he isn't thinking about his father. He believes—he is certain now—that, whatever his father did, he injured some one; and his idea in going ahead—he hasn't told it to me that way, but I know—is to find out the whole matter in order that he may make recompense.

Uncle Benny was still keeping his place among men. Was Henry now moved, in a way which she could not understand, by some other obligation to the man who long ago had aided him? Had Henry hazarded more than he had told her of the nature of the thing hidden which, if she could guess it, would justify what he said?

In the confusion of her thought, one thing came clearly which troubled her and of which she could not speak. The watch of Captain Stafford's and the ring and the coins, which had made her believe that Uncle Benny was dead, had not been proof of that to Henry. Yet he had taken advantage of her belief, without undeceiving her, to urge her to marry him at once.

She knew of the ruthlessness of Henry's business life; he had forced down, overcome all who opposed him, and he had made full use for his own advantage of other men's mistakes and erroneous beliefs and opinions. If he had used her belief in Uncle Benny's death to hasten their marriage, it was something which others—particularly she—could pardon and accept.

If she was drawn to him for his strength and dominance, which sometimes ran into ruthlessness, she had no right to complain if he turned it thus upon her.

She had made Alan promise to write her, if he was not to return, regarding what he learned; and a letter came to her on the fourth day from him in Manitowoc. The postoffice employees had no recollection, he said, of the person who had mailed the package; it simply had been dropped by some one into the receptacle for mailing packages of that sort. They did not know the handwriting upon the wrapper, which he had taken with him; nor was it known at the bank or in any of the stores where he had shown it. The shoe dealer had no recollection of that par-

ticular box. Alan, however, was continuing his inquiries.

In September he reported in a brief, totally impersonal note, that he was continuing with the investigations he had been making previous to his visit to Harbor Point; this came from Sarnia, Ontario. In October he sent a different address where he could be found in case anything more came, such as the box which had come to Constance in August.

She wrote to him in reply each time; in lack of anything more important to tell him, she related some of her activities and inquired about his. After she had written him thus twice, he replied, describing his life on the boats pleasantly and humorously; then, though she immediately replied, she did not hear from him again.

She had returned to Chicago late in September and soon was very busy with social affairs, benefits, and bazaars which were given that fall for the Red Cross and the different Allied causes; a little later came a series of the more personal and absorbing luncheons and dances and dinners for her and for Henry, since their engagement, which long had been taken for granted by every one who knew them, was announced now. So the days drifted into December and winter again.

The lake, beating against the esplanade across the Drive before Constance's windows, had changed its color; it had no longer its autumn blue and silver; it was gray, sluggish with floating needle-points of ice held in solution. The floe had not yet begun to form, but the piers and breakwaters had white ice caps frozen from spray—harbingers of the closing of navigation. The summer boats, those of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman with the rest, were being tied up. The birds were gone; only the gulls remained—gray, clamorous shapes circling and calling to one another across the water. Early in December the newspapers announced the closing of the locks at the "Soo" by the ice.

That she had not heard from Alan was beginning to recur to Constance with strange insistence. He must have left the boats by now, unless he had found work on one of those few which ran through the winter.

He and his occupation, instead of slipping from her thoughts with time, absorbed her more and more. Soon after he had gone to Manitowoc and he had written that he had discovered nothing, she had gone to the office of the Petoskey paper and, looking back over the twenty-year-old files, she had read the account of the loss of the *Miwaka*, with all on board. That fate was modified only by the Indian Drum beating short. So one man from the *Miwaka* had been saved somehow, many believed. If that could have been, there was, or there had been, some one alive after the ship "disappeared"—Alan's word went through her with a chill—who knew what had happened to the ship and who knew of the fate of his shipmates.

She had gone over the names again; if there was meaning in the Drum, who was the man who had been saved and visited that fate on Benjamin Corvet? Was it Luke? There was no Luke named among the crew; but such men often went by many names. If Luke had been among the crew of the *Miwaka* and had brought from that lost ship something which threatened Uncle Benny that, at least, explained Luke.

Then another idea had seized her. Captain Caleb Stafford was named among the lost, of course; with him had perished his son, a boy of three. That was all that was said, and all that was to be learned of him, the boy.

Alan had been three then. This was

(Continued on Page 19)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



NOTICE!

FREE LABOR EXCHANGE

In order to bring employers and employees together, we will, until further notice, print short classified advertisements for either help wanted or positions wanted on this page.

To use this service you must be a paid-in-advance subscriber to American Agriculturist and the advertisement must be stated in a few words.

In sending in your notice, enclose address label from the front page of your last copy.

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WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. For sale: Alfalfa, Hay, Clover Hay, reasonable prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED USED FEED Bags, fair quality. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N.Y.

COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth-promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75; 10 gallons \$13, at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

BRISKO POLISHING CLOTH shines Silverware like magic. No "mussy" liquids, powders needed. Amazing profits! Whirlwind seller, 25c. Sample Free. BRISKO COMPANY, South Shaftsbury, Vt.

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Inc., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

WANTED—Single farm hands \$55 to \$60 month, and all other kinds of help required. Write BREWSTER'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Brewster, N.Y.

WANTED—Reliable farm hand. Must be able to milk. \$40 month with board. J. SCHWARTZ, E. Nassau, N. Y.

SINGLE FARM HAND wanted. Must be good all round worker. Good teamster and milker. Write ELMER E. NORTON, Elba, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN WANTED for farm must be good milker and all round good willing worker \$50 per mo. and board. No boys or old men answer. CHESTER SMITH, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced farm hand to help for 1 month harvest. Must be able to pitch hay and use scythe. References. RICHARD H. HAYNER, R.F.D. 1, Troy, N. Y.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Middle age, single man to work on general farm by month or year. FRED WEST, Rt. 1, Sloansville, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for all around farm work, good with stock. By month at good wages. Good home for good man. HARRY SANFORD, Margaretville, N. Y.

WANTED MAN to help cut wood. Make potato crates and other work. DONALD C. FOX, Prattsburg, N. Y. R. D. 2.

MAN WANTED to work on farm by month. Must be good all around worker, especially with milking and operating power milker. HOWARD B. WARRINER, Greenwood, N. Y. Steuben County, R. D. 1.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED on farm, age 50 or 60, for myself and son. House has most all modern improvements. Good home for a neat and plain cook. For further information and reference Address C. R. SWAYER, R 2, Edmeston, N. Y.

WANTED—Respectable middle-aged woman, in need of home, willing to help with housework in family of two on farm, sufficient to pay for board, etc. MRS. J. B. KELSEY, R. D. No. 1, Box 59, Winthrop, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced man for haying on a Schoharie County dairy farm. 4 to 6 weeks work with board and room, good reasonable wages. Must be able and willing to pitch hay, swing a grass scythe, and mow away in barn. GROVER C. GUERNSEY, R. D. No. 3, Schoharie, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN DESIRES Position on poultry or dairy farm. Some experience. Can furnish good reference. Write stating wages offered and full particulars to DeWITT CLOW, Knox, N. Y., Box 4.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 737 Security Savings and Comm'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

500 BUSINESS ENVELOPES, Printed, delivered \$1.50. Stationery, cards, tags, butterwrappers. Reasonable. Particulars free. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt

200 LETTER HEADS and 100 envelopes only \$1.00 on bond paper, with three lines of printing. Send sample for low price on any kind of quality printing. THE INDEPENDENT PRESS, Mexico, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM—140 ACRES. 22 head livestock, horses, hog, 500 poultry, 30 turkeys, tools, crops, \$6500. Easy terms. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y. Free list farms.

WOMEN'S WANTS

DRESS MATERIALS, all colors guaranteed fast. Wonderful values. Two pieces beautifully printed percale, two pieces printed cotton voile, in latest design creations, sixteen yards for only \$3.89. PRISCILLA MILLS, 66 Leonard Street, New York, N. Y.

PATCHWORK PERCALES 7 pounds \$1.00. Silks 3 pounds \$1.00. Silk Jersey 3 yard cut \$1.00. 34 inches wide single width Black, Blue and Brown. Pay postman plus postage. Silks or velvets large package 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., South Boston, Mass.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Smoking 5 pounds \$1; 10, \$1.75. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed: chewing, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.25; smoking, 5 pounds \$1.00, 10, \$1.75; pay when received. FARMERS' UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARS—Buy your smokers direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our sample case containing 25 cigars, 4 different brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE: Petersime electric incubator, 15,000 capacity. Low price for immediate sale. L. H. HIS-COCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30; 6 1/2 in. \$1.50, postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us—We develop roll and make six good high gloss prints for 25 cents, coin or stamps. COWIC STUDIO, 12 1/2 E. High St., Springfield, O.

A GRAY BARN-FLOOR type threshers for sale. Weight 1250 pounds. Good as new. HOLY GHOST FATHERS, Norwalk, Conn.

NEW TRACTOR MOWER and power take off for 10-20 International Tractor, cheap at once. Also new P. & O. plow never used. L. HALLENBECK, Greendale, N. Y.

KODAK FILMS. Special Trial Offer. Any size film developed 5c. Prints 3c each. Trial 8x10 enlargement beautifully mounted 40c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

AEROIL TORCH DISINFECTORS—Enteritis Powder, Black Leaf 40, Carbolineum, Cresol Disinfectant, Sterilac, Barnes Emulsion, Merck's Vermicide and Suspendoid, Cod Liver Oil, Peat Litter, Red Squill Rat Poison, Tobacco Dust, Worm Capsules. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, New York.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll, PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kansas.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Lengthen Life of Carpets

By Ray Inman

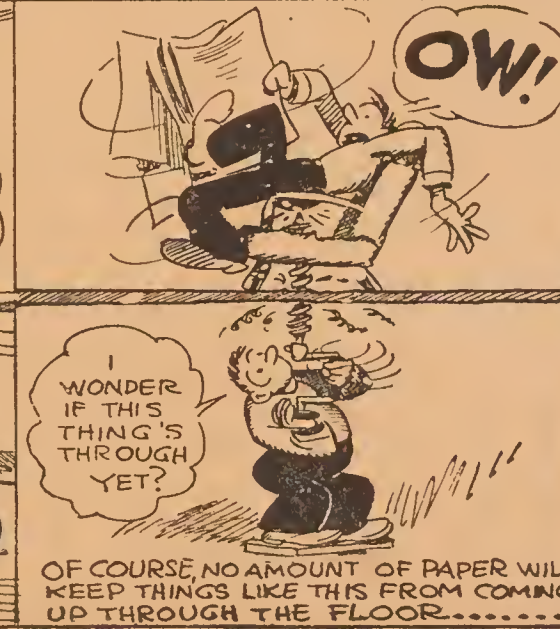
You can lengthen the life of your carpets with a little care.



LAY sheets of brown paper under them. It makes a softer surface.



THE paper also acts as an insulator which keeps cold air from coming up thru the floor.



DON'T let dirt and grit become ground into the fibres. It wears the carpet rapidly.



CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....\$8.00
S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain..... 8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds..... 9.00
Heavy Mixed..... 8.00
Light Mixed..... 7.00
1/2c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots.
For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live
arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference.
Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

5000 PULLETS
S. C. White Leghorns
April hatched.
Columbia Poultry Farm
TOMS RIVER, N. J.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type Barron English.
S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh
up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks
from free range selected stock at
\$8.00 per 100, \$23.50 per 300, \$38.00
per 500, \$75.00 per 1000. Two big
hatches every week. Chicks 100%
live arrival guaranteed. 10% books
order. Catalog free.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE
ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY
A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and
S. C. W. LEGHORN
PULLETS
A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery,
DOVER, DELAWARE

CHICKS Wh. Leghorns, \$6.50-100;
Tanager and Barron Strain
\$8; S.C. Barred Rocks, \$8.
100: White Rocks & Reds, \$8. 100: Heavy Mix, \$7.
Light Mix, \$6. My chicks are from the best laying strain
of free range flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

S. C. White Leghorn Pullets
Mar., Apr. and May hatched good healthy free range.
birds bred from high producing stock. Description and
prices free. **FISHER BROS., ATLANTIC, PENNA.**

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"
W. LEGHORNS S. C. REOS B. ROCKS W. WYANDOTTES
15c 16c 17c 18c
Prices are per 100, July delivery. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00.
Special Mating chicks, \$2 per hundred extra. A few weaned pullets.
All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS
BIG HATCHES JULY 15-22-29. WE SHIP C.O.D. Per 50 100 500 1000
Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$3.30 \$6.50 \$31 \$60
Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Rocks..... 4.00 8.00 38 75
Mammoth Light Brahmas..... 6.50 12.00 57
Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

BABY CHICKS SUMMER PRICES ORDER NOW
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns..... 25 50 100
Reds, Barred Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes 2.75 5.50 10
Jersey Black Giants..... 4.00 8.00 15
Mixed Chicks..... 2.50 5.00 9
1/2c less on 500—1c less on 1000
10% with order, balance C. O. D. Parcel
Post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed
DEL-MAR-VA HATCHERY,
DEPT. A DENTON, MO.

HILL SIDE CHICKS Will Ship C. O. D.
Tanager Strain..... 100 500 1000
S. C. W. Leghorns..... \$7.00 \$32.50
Barred Rocks..... 8.00 37.50 70.00
S. C. Reds..... 9.00
Heavy Mixed..... 7.50 35.00
Light Mixed..... 6.00
Less than 100 add 1c per chick. 100% live delivery.
P.O. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box 5 McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Will Ship C.O.D. 25 50 100
S. C. Reds..... \$2.75 \$5.00 \$9.00
Barred Rocks..... 2.75 5.00 9.00
White Leghorns..... 2.25 4.00 7.00
Heavy Mixed..... 2.50 4.50 8.00
Light Mixed..... 2.00 3.75 6.00
500 lots 1/2c less—1,000 lots 1c less. Free range.
100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS AT LOW PRICES
CASH OR C. O. D. 100 500 1000
United Strain Leghorns..... \$7.00 \$32.50 \$65.00
Barron or Wyckoff Leghorns..... 7.00 32.50 65.00
Special Leg. Wyckoff only..... 8.00 37.50 70.00
Barred Rocks..... 9.00 42.50 85.00
Mixed Chicks..... 6.00 30.00 60.00
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS PURE BRED \$1.00 Per 100 Books Order
Barred Rocks—S. C. \$8.00 \$37.50 \$75.00
Heavy Mixed..... \$7.00 per 100
100% guar. Book your order "NOW." New Pamphlet
Free. **TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.**

With the A. A.
Poultry Farmer

When a Cull Is Not a Cull

By L. E. WEAVER

EVERY summer for the past ten years I have been in dozens of poultry houses where we were holding culling demonstrations or doing certification work. My experience has convinced me that hundreds of innocent hens are sent to market as culls.

I don't mean that it was a mistake to cull them out. It was probably the best thing to do under the circumstances. The hens were not laying and probably wouldn't lay again for a long time and they were eating—at least when there was any thing for them to eat. So they were a source of loss to the owner, and to sell them, even though it was on a low market, was better than to keep them.

Give Them a Chance

The big mistake that the owner made was in letting the hens get in that condition. It is something like the man whose potatoes were just ready for cultivation when a long rainy season set in. Before he could get in to work again the weeds were as high as his waist. It would not be exactly fair to call him a failure as a potato grower because that one crop failed. Give him the right conditions and then if he failed you could judge him fairly. In the same way if the hens have had nothing but oats or buckwheat, or perhaps a little dry mash once in a while, but an empty hopper most of the time you cannot fairly call them culls even if they are not laying and their legs are yellow and they start molting in

July. You don't know what they might have done if they had had a chance.

I have been in many poultry houses where the whole flock was still laying 50% or better in November and even in December, and every hen still wearing her old coat of feathers. There is real money in those big high-priced fall eggs. Such a flock is better than a flock of early pullets at that time. Now if the commercial poultryman can keep his hens laying all summer and late in to the fall like that I can see no reason why the small-flock man or woman can't do the same.

Poor Hens Never Pay

Like many other problems there may be several answers. The trouble here is almost sure to be either in poor stock (in which case the birds probably *would* be culls), or in poor management. And I think that in these recent years of selection and certification and more careful breeding with better chicks as a natural result, it is more often poor management than poor stock. By management I mean, feeding, watering, fighting lice and mites, ventilation, breaking up broody hens and anything else that has its influence in

promoting or checking egg production. Never let the dry mash hopper become empty. Feed a moist mash once a day, what they will clean up in an hour starting about July 1st. Feed very sparingly of scratch grain in the morning, or none at all. Feed all the grain they will clean up about 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon. If they eat the wheat and leave the corn, or vice-versa, increase the proportion of wheat to where they clean everything up. That is an important point. Never let the water dishes get dry. Keep the hen house as cool as you possibly can, especially at night, but be careful about drafts if a damp or cold night comes along. Shut up all broody hens as soon as they go broody and feed and water them well. Fight lice with Black Leaf 40, Blue Ointment, or Sodium Fluoride, and keep out the mites by spraying or painting the perches and surroundings with a penetrating destroyer that will not evaporate or lose its strength in a few weeks.

In every flock, after every chance has been given there will still be some hens that cannot respond. They do not lay. Their beaks and legs turn yellow, their combs grow dull and shriveled, they start molting but take their time about it. Those are the non-producers, the unprofitable boarders, the culls. They are the ones the paid-culler from the Farm Bureau will take out for you. He will get them all right, but if you have not done your part in so managing your flock that they have had a fair chance he will take some that might have been kept in production. L. E. Weaver.

Is the Tuberculin Test Reliable?

(Continued from Page 7)

ago Congressman L. J. Dickinson requested me to answer the question "Does the tuberculin testing of cattle cause the spread of contagious abortion among the tested cattle?"

I was very glad to be able to answer Congressman Dickinson with a statement to the effect that there was absolutely no evidence to indicate that such was the case. In fact, I referred him to two large and valuable herds of cattle not far from the United States Capital which have been tuberculin tested semi-annually for years, and in which neither tuberculosis nor contagious abortion exists. This can be truthfully stated in regard to many other valuable herds of cattle located in all parts of the United States.

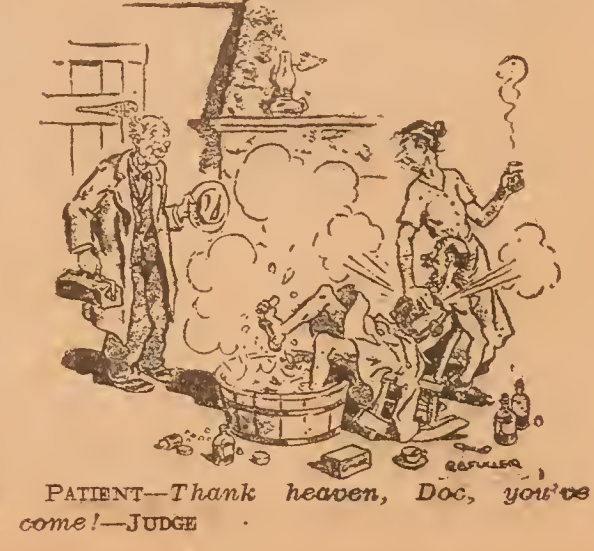
What About Visible Lesions?

It is only natural that some animals responding to this delicate test do not contain lesions of tuberculosis that can be seen under normal conditions. Tuberculosis does not develop spontaneously upon exposure, but the disease develops slowly up to a certain stage, depending, of course, upon the amount of infection introduced into the animal, as well as the virulence of the organisms, and the susceptibility of the individual. During the time when the disease is in the process of development in cattle a reaction will result upon the application of a tuberculin test. An animal that reacts to the test under these conditions is very likely to show no visible lesions upon autopsy, even though the most careful technic is followed.


Further, it may be stated in this connection that in a great majority of the cases of cattle that react to the tuberculin test the lesions are slight, often times being confined to one location. Tuberculosis is found in very many different parts of the animal body, including many remote places that may be overlooked upon ordinary post-mortem examination. Microscopic examination of numerous specimens examined in laboratories throughout the country have indicated the presence of tuberculosis invisible to the naked eye.

Retesting Reactors

The fact that an animal may react only once in a long period of time was definitely decided many years ago. Some years ago the bureau caused to be retested 343 reactors, with the result that 129, or 38 per cent, did not react, 21 of which were generalized cases, and had they been returned to




PATIENT—Thank heaven, Doc, you're come!—JUDGE



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Iowa Cattle Dealers Indicted

FOR the past year or two we have been hearing stories indicating that all was not well with the cattle business in Jefferson County, Iowa. In fact, the confidential information we were able to get caused us to turn down practically all advertisers in that section who had cattle to sell. If the charges made are true, our readers have been saved heavy loss by our action.

Recent developments show that the stories we heard were not all idle tales. On June 13th a Jefferson County, Iowa Grand Jury returned three indictments

against them. However, I feel that the state has a very good case at this time, and every effort will be made to convict."

Avoid "Cures" By Mail

"Could you kindly inform me if W. Thompson Bobo of Battle Creek, Michigan, is reliable. He claims to be able to cure goitre. I wrote him for information and his terms are \$10. per month or three months for \$25.

AS most of our readers know we never recommend mail order medical treatments but in order to get more definite information we asked the American Medical Association for a report on Mr. Bobo. The reply states that Mr. Bobo has been connected for a good many years with various quack outfits.

Some years ago some tests were made on a sample of the goitre remedy. Neither thyroid extract or iodine was detected although these are two common goitre remedies. The specimen did contain large amounts of common baking soda and some laxative drug.

We understand that Mr. Bobo has previously been connected with a mail order epilepsy cure and with an alleged rheumatism cure. More recently we believe he has gone into the diabetes cure field under the trade name of "Sanborn Laboratories".

Wants Money Back

"I ordered some flowers from an advertiser I saw in a recent issue of the American Agriculturist and have not heard from them yet. I noticed that the advertisement was not in the last issue and I wish you would see that I get my money back."

THE fact that an advertiser may not appear in every issue is no indication that he has been dropped. In answering this complaint our advertiser replied:

"We always fill orders as they are received and have never failed to ship in time for planting in the location from which the order was received.

"We have slowed up shipments for the last few days because the weather has

Accident Insurance Worth While

I WANT to express my appreciation for the way I was treated by the North American Insurance Co. and also for the attitude taken by your paper against all fraud. It is a pleasant feeling that when buying from your advertisers one is sure of being protected. May the American Agriculturist grow and prosper.

been so cold. We expect to fill all orders by Monday. If this is not satisfactory to your subscriber we will be glad to return her money."

Surely no one could wish for fairer treatment than this. We are publishing this incident as an indication of the way American Agriculturist advertisers do business.

Good Price Used for Bait

"I have an account against Mr. Abe Binbisky of Trenton, N. J. for some chicks he bought from me on May 15th. Would it be possible for you to settle this claim for me?"

WE wrote a letter calling Mr. Binbisky's attention to this claim. The letter has been returned from the Post Office marked 'unknown'. We then took the matter up with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets who wrote us as follows:

"We are very sorry to advise that we have been unable to locate any man by this name on Union Street, Trenton.

"There is a regular small buyer in that

100%

SERVICE

100%

combined with

SAVINGS

More and more farmers are learning to their sorrow that they absolutely cannot afford to drive their cars or trucks without adequate insurance. ∴ The Safety Responsibility Law is now in effect.

Let us assume YOUR responsibility, and save you \$3.00 to \$10.00.

You get this reduction in rates outright as a cash deduction when you take out your policy.



GUARDIAN CASUALTY COMPANY

OWEN B. AUGSPURGER, PRESIDENT
HOME OFFICE: BUFFALO, N. Y.

Fill out this coupon; mail it today.
Let us quote Guardian's lower rates.

GUARDIAN CASUALTY CO.,
268 MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Date.....

Have your agent quote on.....(name of car)

Year..... Model..... Cylinders.....

If commercial vehicle, make and tonnage.....

NAME

ADDRESS

against 35 cattle dealers in Jefferson County and surrounding counties. The principal indictment charged these cattle dealers with misrepresentation as to quality, size and breed in selling feeder cattle which were alleged to have been brought to Iowa from the southwestern range sections.

In the past it is claimed that the men indicted advertised principally in the smaller papers having rural circulation, frequently at considerable distance from their homes. When those who had read the advertisements called to buy cattle they were taken out and shown some good looking stock. Buyers frequently gave their checks for the cattle purchased and left for their home town feeling that they had made an excellent bargain. However, many expressed extreme dissatisfaction when the cattle finally arrived even going so far as to claim that they were by no means the same animals that they were shown when they made the purchase.

For the past two years the Department of Justice of the State of Iowa has been collecting evidence sufficient to require seven days for presentation to the Grand Jury. In answer to a letter of congratulation from us, Mr. John Fletcher, Attorney General said:

June 30, 1930

"I want you to know that I fully appreciate your letter of the 25th instant with reference to the work this Department is doing in the Fairfield, Iowa, cattle cases.

The victims of this organized gang reach from Maine to California. We have information from men in thirty-one states in the Union who have been swindled, and more information is coming to the Department every day. I appreciate the good work that is being done by the farm papers throughout the country in letting it be known to their readers that it is unsafe to deal with these people at Fairfield. It is the only spot in Iowa that I have ever heard of where there is any question about the character of the dealings of men offering cattle for sale. It seems that this gang has been organized for a number of years and it has been a long, hard pull to get concrete cases

area by the name of Borker who buys considerable poultry around the state and also several other small Jewish buyers from this community, but so far as I know there are no regular dealers or commission houses in this area.

I cannot understand why anyone would take a chance in selling his goods to almost a total stranger. No doubt the price offered was considerably in excess of the market price. Since we receive several letters of this kind in a year I am beginning to believe that Barnum was right."

Some Claims to Investigate

HAVE you ever received the following offers?

"Earn \$35 a dozen sewing dresses at home."

"Earn \$35 a week addressing cards at home."

"Make \$24 a dozen embroidering buf-fet sets."

"Bankrupt and Bargain Sales—Make big profits."

"Men wanted to fill positions abroad."

"Earn \$25 weekly addressing and mailing circulars."

"Earn \$5 per hundred addressing envelopes in spare time."

"\$100 a month in your home. Fold and mail circulars."

"Earn \$7 per 100 decorating greeting Cards."

If you have—investigate them before sending in your hard-earned money. Many persons have purchased near-worthless working kits at a high price only to find later that their work was unsatisfactory. Others have been lured into purchasing listing books under the supposition they could get a job in a foreign country.—Better Business Bureau.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 12)

wild, crazy speculation. The ship was lost with all hands; only the Drum, believed in by the superstitious and the most ignorant, denied that. The Drum said that one soul had been saved. How could a child of three have been saved

when strong men, to the last one, had perished? And, if he had been saved, he was Stafford's son. Why should Uncle Benny have sent him away and cared for him and then sent for him and, himself disappearing, leave all he had to—Stafford's son?

Or was he Stafford's son? Her thought went back to the things which had been sent—the things from a man's pockets with a wedding ring among them. She had believed that the ring cleared the mother's name; might it in reality only more involve it? Why had it come back like this to the man by whom, perhaps, it had been given? Henry's words came again and again to Constance: "It's a queer concern you've got for Ben. Leave it alone, I tell you!" He knew then something about Uncle Benny which might have brought on some terrible thing which Henry did not know but might guess? Constance went weak within. Uncle Benny's wife had left him, she remembered. Was it better, after all, to "leave it alone?"

But it wasn't a thing which one could command one's mind to leave alone; and Constance could not make herself try to, so long as it concerned Alan. Coming home late one afternoon toward the middle of December, she dismissed the motor and stood gazing at the gulls. The day was chill, gray; the air had the feel, and the voices of the gulls had the sound to her, which precede the coming of a severe storm. The gulls recalled sharply to her the day when Alan first had come to them, and how she had been the one first to meet him and the child verse which had told him that he too was of the lakes.

(To be Continued Next Week)

How a Chain Store Gets Its Supplies

(Continued from Page 3)

honest, efficient cooperative maintaining storage and wholesale facilities would be extremely helpful to both buyers and producers. Such a cooperative could establish and require high quality and a uniform pack. It would keep inferior stuff off the market, which reduces the price to everybody, and it would assist the farmer in finding an outlet for his marketable stuff.

Like Mr. T, the buyer for the chain restaurant this buyer for the chain store was also very emphatic about the quality of the stuff that he buys.

Quality Pays

"Cost per container," he said, "is not the only item for consideration. During the past few weeks, eastern shore cabbage has been available at \$2 to \$2.50 per 50-pound crate, while middlewestern cabbage has cost twice that much. In spite of this, we gave preference to the higher priced cabbage because of its very superior quality, and we still saved money on the deal; that is, the quality product paid us, as it does every time."

In answer to my question, Mr. W. said that in some of the company's stores, merchandise is exchanged for farm foodstuffs, eggs being much favored for such exchange. Where it is possible, that is, where price and quality are right, fresh stuff is bought near where it is to be sold.

How Early Stuff Affects Home Grown Products

You will be much interested in what Mr. W. said in answer to our question about early fruits and vegetables jading the public appetite before local supplies are available. Mr. W. thought that the early fruits and vegetables did interfere with the local stuff later. For example, he plans to buy little of watermelons and peaches after July 4 because they will no longer be a novelty and therefore the demand will fall off.

You will remember that this is just the opposite of what Mr. T. said, the chain restaurant buyer.

I think most buyers would agree with Mr. W. For example, after you have had sweet corn for two or three months, the local product is certainly not going to be any treat.

This buyer also said that local peaches, those grown within fifty or sixty miles of New York, do not bulk as large in New York City market as they used to. Some outlet, probably the roadside stand, has diverted what local peaches there are from New York City.

We had quite a discussion about canned goods. Mr. W. thought that there was much less home canning being done by village and city women, although of course farm women still put up their own fruit and vegetables. But the purchases of canned stuff by farm women never were heavy. I asked Mr. W. if the increased consumption of fresh foods had decreased the demand for canned goods. He did not think so, but judging from talks we have had with other buyers I think that canned goods are on the decrease.

A definite change in the demand for both fresh and canned goods is for a smaller package than was formerly used. Spinach, instead of coming in barrels, comes in bushel baskets; apples in bushel baskets (eastern growers please take notice); and potatoes in 120-pound bags.

"We repack most of our foodstuffs," said Mr. W., "tomatoes being one of the best examples. We prefer to buy 144's, and aim at that size; by doing our own repacking we are surer of the stores getting a product of uniform size and ripeness, which can be sold easily."

Prefers Western Apples

Our conversation was especially interesting from the eastern apple growers' standpoint. Mr. W. felt very definitely that the western apple, because of its fine color and attractive pack, had completely taken away New York's apple market. He did not hesitate to say that his corporation bought western apples because they knew what they were getting as to variety and size. He averages one hundred cars

The Masterpiece of Cream Separator Design and Efficiency

Bankers, county agents, creamerymen, dairymen, members of cow-testing associations, and newspaper publishers have seen and vouched for the remarkable performance of the McCormick-Deering Ball-Bearing Cream Separator under varying conditions, at public demonstrations held throughout the dairy regions this year. And this unequaled performance of the McCormick-Deering is being duplicated every day on hundreds of thousands of dairy farms where milk is skimmed under all conditions and varying temperatures. Hot or cold or in between—its all the same to this cream separator.

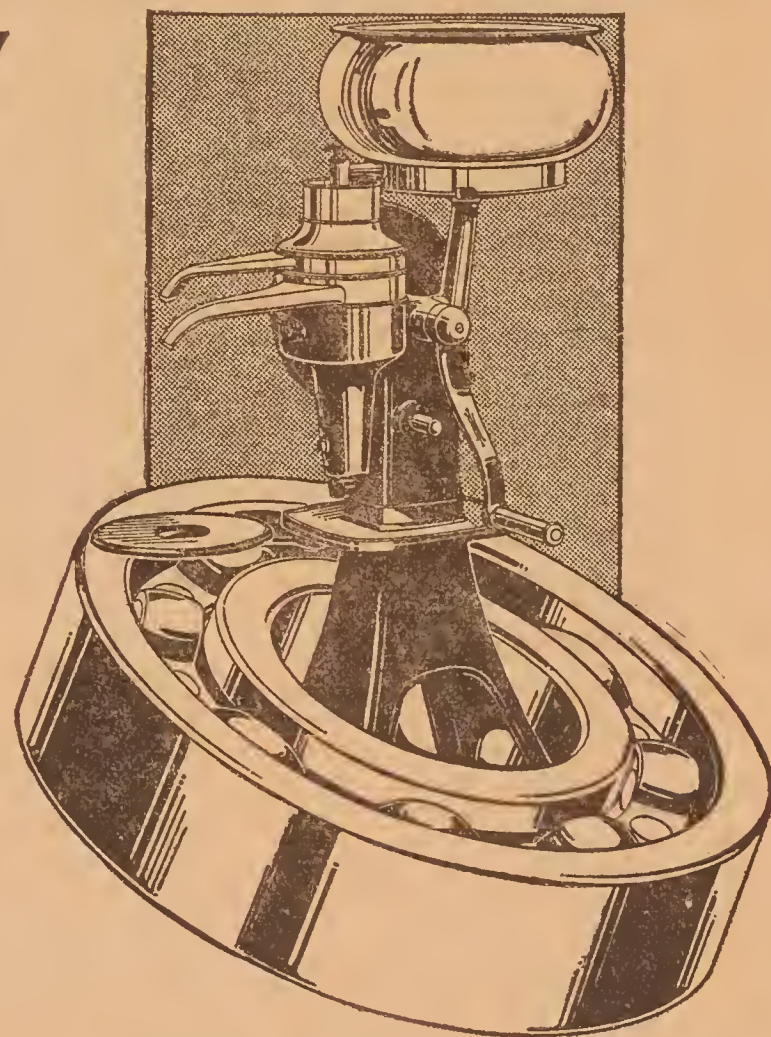
The McCormick-Deering is the masterpiece of cream separator design and efficiency. It is the world's easiest-running and closest-skimming cream separator. The McCormick-Deering is the ball-bearing machine—with ball bearings at all high-speed points. It is as good looking and as easy to clean as it is efficient.

Consult with the leaders in your community who have seen the McCormick-Deering in operation. Ask any McCormick-Deering owner about the cream-saving qualities of his machine. And have the McCormick-Deering dealer demonstrate right on your own farm.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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6 Sizes—"For One Cow or a Hundred"

McCORMICK-DEERING

Known for Years as the
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of apples a week, not counting what is obtained also by trucking. Virginia and West Virginia apples are favorites too because of their fine color.

Both Mr. W. and his special apple buyer felt that it was absurd to have five hundred different varieties of apples on the market. The market and the grower would be better off without these varieties.

"We prefer Baldwins and Greenings for cooking; Northern Spies for eating; and Rome Beauties for baking. I think New York ought to concentrate on cooking apples," said Mr. W., "because the finer colors are so readily obtainable from the West and Virginia."

Again I pause to remark how woefully eastern growers have fallen down in convincing the general public of the splendid quality of eastern apples, when one of the greatest buyers in the market says that the eastern grower should concentrate on cooking apples! And remember that Mr. T., the restaurant buyer, also held this same opinion.

Mr. W. thought also that Wisconsin cheese and butter had the market pretty well grabbed.

Sectional Preferences

This chain of stores covers the country from Boston to Denver. It is inter-

esting to know how demands in the various sections differ. For example, New York and the Northeast like a white skin potato, while the Middle West likes its potatoes to have a pink skin. In New York City, the Long Island potatoes get preference, Brooklyn being loyal enough so that it takes practically no other kind.

All poultrymen know how the markets for white and brown eggs differ in different sections.

Perhaps the outstanding lesson from both of these interviews with two of the greatest food buyers in the country is the fact that eastern growers are losing the hold on their markets. It is evident that if farmers in the East are going to retain their fair share of these greatest and best markets in the world, radical steps must soon be taken to organize, grade, pack and advertise.

Clean thoroughly all spray equipment that has been used for oil sprays before using the outfit for applying lime sulphur.

The American Country Life Conference will meet at Madison, Wisconsin, on October 7 to 10, 1930.

Vegetable Plants—Ready Now.

Cabbage plants—Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Succession, Danish Ballhead, Red Dutch, Red Danish, Long Island Savoy \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00. Re-rooted cabbage \$2.25 per 1000. Tomato plants—Field grown, Marglobe, Bonny Best, John Baer, Jewel, Stone and Matchless \$3.00 per 1000, 500, \$13.00. Cauliflower Plants—Early and Late Snowball and Erfurter \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00. Brussels Sprouts—Long Island Improved \$2.50 per 1000. Celery Plants—Field Grown, Golden Plume, Easy Blanching, White Plume, Winter Queen and Giant Pascal, \$3.50 per 1000 Re-rooted. (Send for free list of all plants.)
PAUL F. ROCHELLE, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

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HARDY Cabbage Plants

1,000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$5.00. Good delivery guaranteed. Experienced growers and shippers. Buckeye Farms, Dept. O, Box 541, Youngstown, O.

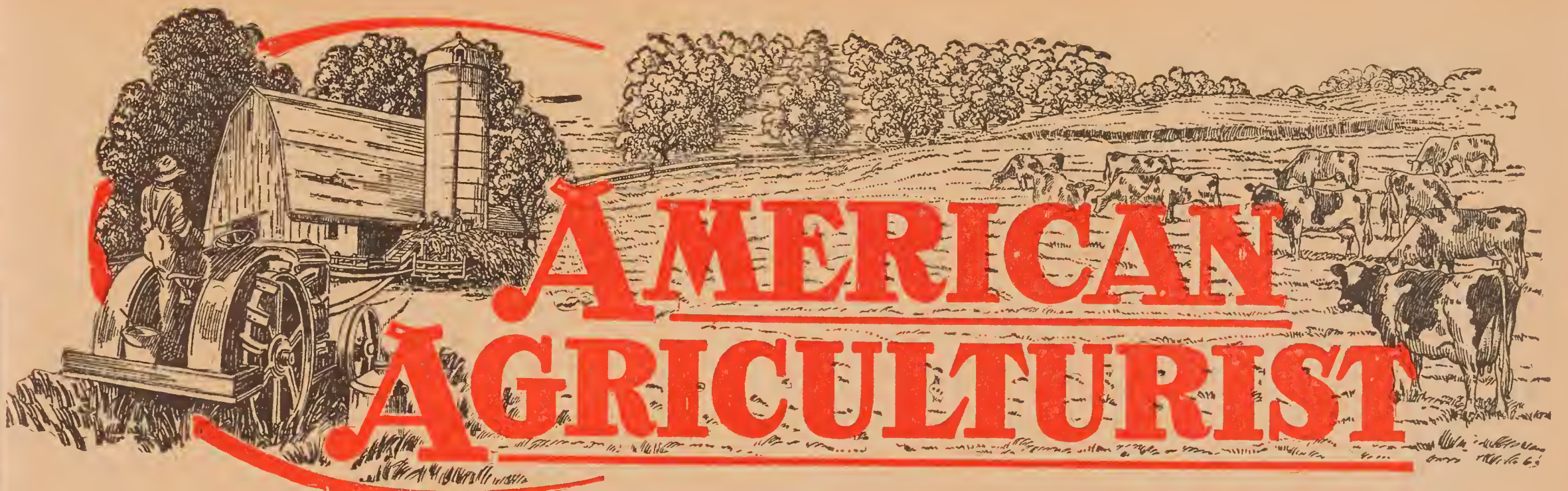
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Cauliflower Plants

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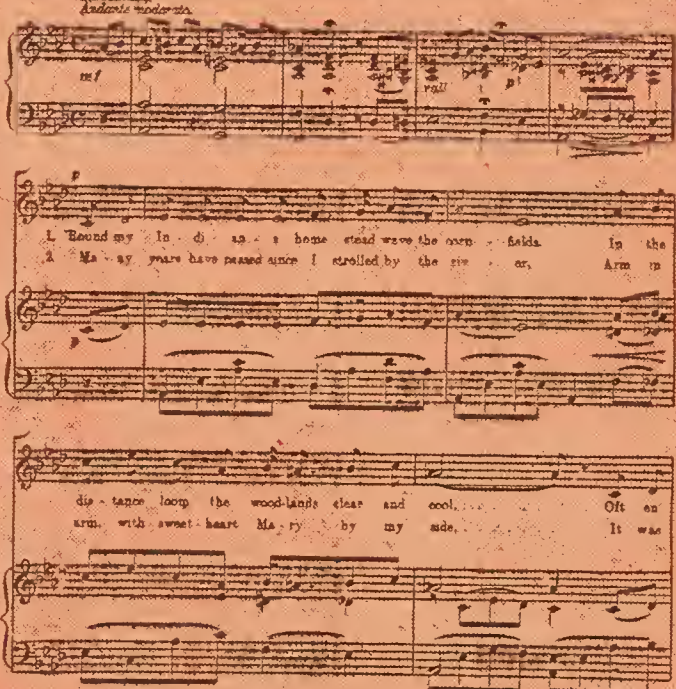
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When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to



Respectfully inscribed to Miss Mary E. South, Terre Haute, Indiana.
ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH, FAR AWAY.

SONG and CHORUS.

Words and Music by PAUL DRESSER.



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\$1.00 per Year

JULY 19, 1930

Published Weekly



On The Banks of The Wabash

THIS well-loved song is dear to the hearts of the folks of the Middle West. Here are two Wabash river scenes in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and Paul Dresser, author and composer of the song. Read the story on page 2.

Songs that Mother Used to Sing



HERE'S A JOB for the BEST FUEL, the BEST LUBRICANT



This tractor pulls three plows and three harrows all day long.

THE ENGINE stays cool, and there are no repair bills due to faulty lubrication or unbalanced gasoline. For the fuel used is Socony Special *plus* Ethyl, the lubricant Socony Aircraft Oil.

New York and New England farmers have come to recognize the efficiency and economy of these products. They know, also, that—

Ruddy Harvester Oil is especially adapted for use where a heavy oil is necessary. It contains no injurious acids, is not affected by temperature changes, and reduces friction to a minimum.

Socony Household Oil is useful on the farm wherever a light lubricant is required.

Especially adapted to light machinery it will not gum or become rancid.

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Other Socony products that are helping the farmer include: Eureka Harness Oil . . . Standard Hand Separator Oil . . . Mica Axle Grease . . . Socony Disinfectant . . . Socony Motor Oil . . . Socony 990A-Motor Oil for Model A Fords . . . Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil . . . Socony Gasoline and Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl.

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Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is \$1.00 a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Remittance must accompany order.

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Cabbage plants—Copenhagen Market, Enkhizen Glory, Succession, Danish Ballhead, Red Dutch, Red Danish, Long Island Savoy \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00. Rerooted cabbage \$2.25 per 1000. Tomato plants—Field grown, Marglobe, Bonny Best, John Raer, Jewel, Stone and Matchless \$3.00 per 1000, 500, \$13.00. Cauliflower plants—Early and Late Snowball and Erfurter \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00. Brussels Sprouts—Long Island Improved \$2.50 per 1000. Celery plants—Field Grown, Golden Plume, Easy Blanching, White Plume, Winter Queen and Giant Pascal, \$3.50 per 1000 Rerooted. (Send for free list of all plants.)
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Horse too lame to work?...Reach for ABSORBINE

Effective Absorbine quickly relieves muscles sore and swollen from overwork. Pulled tendons, strains and sprains respond promptly to it. Won't blister or loosen hair—and horse can work. Famous as an aid to quick healing of gashes, sores, bruises. \$2.50 a bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

HARDY Cabbage Plants 1,000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$5.00. Good delivery guaranteed. Experienced growers and shippers. Buckeye Farms, Dept. O, Box 541, Youngstown, O.

Songs That Mother Used to Sing

On The Banks of The Wabash
By DAVE THOMPSON

Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of new mown hay,
Through the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, far away.

IT IS a dark, drearysome day in December. It is cold. There is a light snow on the ground which hardly covers the bare ugliness of a winter's view of a bit of ground which has not been plowed the past summer. The tune persists in running through my head.

"Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash."

It isn't so. And if it were, what of it? There are a lot hotter rivers, as rivers go, than the Wabash. What is the matter with the Tippecanoe in Indiana, the Prairie in Wisconsin, the Okaw in Illinois? Why does the Wabash get a break?

"Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash."

From the fields there comes a breath of new mown hay—"

New mown hay! That is the breath of the onion in the stew which is simmering invitingly for dinner. And it is six month's past haying time. Fanciful stuff, in a world of realism, that's what it is—

But the tune keeps running round and round in my stubborn head.

"Through the sycamores, the candle-lights are beaming,

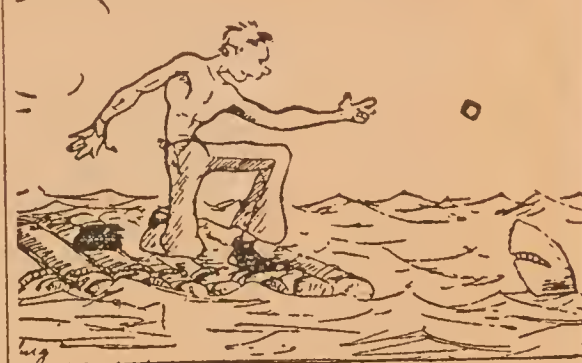
On the banks of the Wabash, far away."

Wrote Many Songs

The words lose their exact meaning—they become symbols of things in your past, which, like the banks of the Wabash, are far away. They have meaning to you and to me because they had meaning to the man who wrote the song and melody, picturing scenes of his boyhood. It was a business with him—writing songs; just as growing goldfish or running a beauty parlor may be a business with you. His was the third in the firm name of Howley, Haviland & Dresser, offices, 4 East 20th St., New York City; branch office in the Masonic Temple, Chicago. Paul Dresser was the name which he signed to songs which became—On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away; My Gal Sal; The Blue and the Gray; Just Tell Them That You Saw Me; On the Bowery; You don't belong to the Regulars; I Believe it, For My Mother Told Me So; all songs which were sung on the streets, and whistled on the farms when I was a boy in days which are gone.

He had been born Dreiser—in Terre Haute, Indiana, April 2, 1857. But the meagre record of his boyhood seems to show that he got out of school, into jail, turned out of home, and into the minstrel show business at about the same time. In the business of minstrelsy as it was done in Indiana in those days, there was no place for a name like Dreiser, so Paul Dresser it became.

You, the same as I, have watched the blackface artist performing from the tail end of a wagon in a medicine show. Pretty silly stuff, much of it seems. However, at least one medicine show, the one that picked up young Dresser, proved to be the training ground for the singer who one day was
(Continued on Page 16)



"Here's a cracker. Now beat it, because that's all you're going to get."

—SIDNEY GOLDBERG, N. Y. U. '31

The 1930 Cabbage Situation

Growers Plan Increase in Acreage--What Will the Prices Be?

REPORTS issued by the United States Department of Agriculture covering the mid-season domestic cabbage crop indicate about the same acreage as was planted in 1929, but an increase of about 10 per cent compared with the past 5 years. The estimated production of domestic cabbage in the mid-season states is forecast at 167,100 tons, an increase of about 5,000 tons over the 1929 crop and about 12,000 tons over the average crop of the past 5 years (see table 1, herewith).

The 1930 acreage of late domestic cabbage is forecast at 35,110 acres. This represents an increase of 5,000 acres or about 16 per cent over the 1929 figures and an increase of 8,600 acres compared with the average acreage grown during the past 5 years (see table 2, herewith).

The 1930 acreage of late Danish cabbage is forecast at 35,770, an increase of about 2,000

By DR. M. P. RASMUSSEN
New York State College of Agriculture

TABLE 2—Forecast of 1930 Acreage of DOMESTIC CABBAGE in Important Late States, Compared with 5-Year Average.

State	Average acreage 5-years 1925-29	Acreage forecast 1930	Increase or decrease in 1930 compared with 5-year average
Colorado	1,210	1,600	plus 390
Indiana	1,594	2,450	" 856
Michigan	2,780	3,730	" 950
Minnesota	1,024	1,090	" 66
New York, except L.I.	9,244	12,140	" 2,896
Ohio, except S.E.	2,546	3,160	" 614
Oregon	1,248	1,000	minus 248
Pennsylvania	944	920	" 24
Utah	285	300	plus 15
Wisconsin	5,802	8,720	" 2,918
Group Total	26,506	35,110	plus 8,604

acres or 5 per cent over the 1929 acreage, and about the same increase compared with the average crop of the last 5 years (see table 3, herewith).

Acreage Largest on Record

The acreage that growers expect to plant to domestic and Danish cabbage in the late states is 70,880 acres. This planting is 10 per cent larger than the 1929 acreage which was the largest acreage on record. The average acreage during the past 5 years has been 60,240, so the 1930 acreage represents an increase of about 18 per cent over the 5-year average. These data warrant the careful study of New York State cabbage growers. If a normal season follows and a normal crop yield is obtained, cabbage supplies are likely to be excessive during the fall and winter. Carload shipments of cabbage show little variation from year to year and there is no in-

dication that cabbage consumption is increasing to any appreciable extent. The high prices current during the spring of 1930 were due primarily to partial crop failure in early cabbage areas. Carlot shipments of cabbage from early cabbage areas were approximately 50 per cent less during the first 6 months of 1930 than during the similar period in 1929.

1929 Acreage was Entirely Adequate

The severe drought last summer reduced the yield per acre markedly and was the only factor that prevented an excessive crop of cabbage during 1929. Slightly more than 67,000 acres of late cabbage in 1927, with normal weather, resulted in the excessively large crop of 736,100 tons and prices to farmers at western New York points, f. o. b. cars, ranged from \$6 to \$12 per ton, mostly from \$7 to \$8. No one can tell what the weather is likely to be this summer, but it is obvious that if the forecast 70,880 acres of late
(Continued on Page 8)

TABLE 1—Forecast of 1930 Cabbage Acreage in Intermediate Domestic Cabbage States, Compared with 5-Year Average, and Production for 1929 and 1930.

State Intermediate	Average acreage 5-years 1925-29	Acreage forecast 1930	Forecast of production in tons 1929	1930
Arkansas	860	1,000	2,400	5,800
Delaware	262	250	1,700	1,200
Illinois	982	1,400	9,000	8,700
Iowa	1,068	1,160	6,700	7,800
Kentucky	228	140	1,600	1,000
Maryland	1,518	1,330	9,900	6,500
Missouri	856	950	6,000	8,200
New Jersey	6,380	7,350	37,500	50,000
New Mexico	520	450	5,400	3,400
New York, Long Island	3,040	2,930	30,800	26,400
Ohio	762	800	7,400	3,800
Tennessee	1,882	2,400	18,000	14,400
Virginia, S. W.	2,702	2,530	14,500	17,000
Washington	1,328	1,300	11,000	12,900
Total	21,992	23,990	161,900	167,100

TABLE 3—Forecast of 1930 Acreage of DANISH CABBAGE in Important Late States, Compared with 5-Year Average.

State	Average acreage 5-years 1925-29	Acreage forecast 1930	Increase or decrease in 1930 compared with 5-year average
Colorado	1,634	2,200	plus 566
Indiana		150	" 150
Michigan	366	400	" 34
Minnesota	2,118	2,700	" 582
New York	20,360	20,670	" 310
Ohio	448	430	minus 18
Pennsylvania	650	670	plus 20
Wisconsin	8,158	8,550	" 392
Group total	33,734	35,770	" 2,036
Tot. Domestic & Danish	60,240	70,880	" 10,640

A Visit to Oberammergau

A New Yorker's Impressions of the Inspiring "Passion Play"

By D. D. COTTRELL

FROM all parts of the world more than 5000 people had come on a pilgrimage to this little Bavarian village of Oberammergau, located 2800 feet above sea level in the foothills of the Tyrol Alps, about sixty miles a little southwest of Munich in Germany, to see 600 of

enacted decade after decade with scarcely a break for nearly three centuries.

Our party of sixty, conducted by Rev. Dr. Ray Allen of Buffalo, New York, on his nineteenth tour to Palestine, representing thirteen states from Rhode Island to California, after visiting England, Holland, Belgium and Germany, arrived in Munich, the ancient capital of Bavaria, for a few days' stay, having as our objective attendance at the Passion Play the last Sunday in May. Saturday afternoon we left by auto busses for Oberammergau over wonderful roads, through a fertile and well worked farming country, whose inhabitants mostly live in the numerous small villages instead of on their farms as we do in America. The whole outlook as we drove along gave a vivid idea of their wonderful thrift. A few miles before reaching the village our route left the somewhat hilly, rolling country and climbed by a winding road over rugged mountains and around sharp curves, above precipices hundreds of feet high, until suddenly the beautiful valley of the Ammer River and the village we were seeking suddenly came into view.

We stopped at the

central information bureau where we were met by the boys and the long-haired bewhiskered men of the village, practically none of whom speak anything but German, who took our luggage and escorted us to our lodging places in the different homes mentioned on our tickets, which had been arranged for before leaving New York City.

There are a few small hotels or "pensions", but most of the visitors live in the different homes. The management of the play delivers to each place of entertainment a ticket for each person entertained, according to the class of accommodation furnished. The price of tickets for the
(Continued on Page 10)

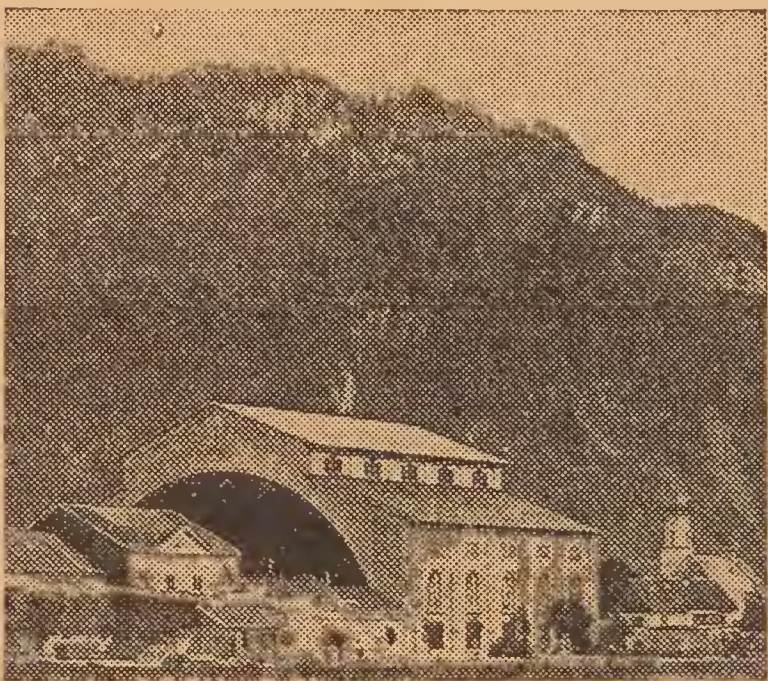


Photo by Ewing Galloway

The theatre at the edge of Oberammergau where the Passion Play is given.

its 2300 inhabitants fulfill its age-old mission of enacting "The Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ." In 1633, the inhabitants vowed in solemn assembly that, if a deadly plague from which they were suffering was stayed, they would once every ten years perform with all due reverence and solemnity a play commemorating the love and passion of Christ, as revealed in His life, resurrection and ascension. This play has been

The trial before Pilate—A scene from the Passion Play.

Photo by Ewing Galloway



Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 126

July 19, 1930

No. 3

What Will Happen to Prices This Fall?

FARMS of Kansas and other western wheat states are alive with activity in harvesting the wheat crop. The new combine is rapidly replacing the harvester and reducing the amount of hand labor.

But the wheat farmer is discouraged. New wheat is selling as low as 65 cents. The farmer is torn between his usual policy of selling his wheat from the field, or holding it for a better price. All eyes of western farmers are turned toward the Federal Farm Board for help.

In the East, conditions are better, although farmers are worrying about what is going to happen this fall. There is no doubt that prices of farm products will be too low. One of our upstate friends told us very emphatically recently that the trouble with the country is that "we are over-produced". There is no doubt of this, but the chief trouble right now is that we are under-consumed, that is, the millions out of labor or on reduced time in the cities have cut down the demand.

There now is more money in the country than in the city, for the first time in years. Sales of farm stock are being made, and farm real estate is moving a little for the first time since the war, so that while the situation cannot be regarded too optimistically, we believe that the good farmer will come along all right. Fortunately, dairying, the chief farm industry of the East, is the most stable of all farm enterprises, and while the milk checks will be lower, they can be depended upon to come along every month in the year.

A Glance at the Crops

WE are just back, on July 9, from a trip of several hundred miles through some of the good dairy country of old New York. Haying, the biggest single job of the year on most farms, is in full swing. There is a lot of good hay this year. Recent rains have brought in a good bottom in many meadows, so that the tonnage counts up fast.

We are always impressed at haying time with what liming of acid soil does in improving the crop. One can see the difference between lime and no lime at haying time almost as far as he can see the field itself. It is interesting to note also the great change in the use of new haying

machinery that has come about in recent years. Hay loaders are getting to be the rule instead of the exception, and on many farms the tractor is used to pull the load and loader.

The cool nights are holding the corn back, but we never worry much about the corn crop, if there is a good stand. It is the fastest growing crop the farmer raises, and it only needs a few hot nights in August to bring a good crop. Of course, this is true only if the corn is kept free of weeds. We have noticed a good many fields this year where it is hard to see the corn because of the weeds.

Upstate potatoes in sections that we saw are looking well and the rains are keeping pastures in good shape.

Red Schoolhouses Are Now White

IT is certainly a lot of satisfaction to the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to ride up and down New York State and see so many one-room schoolhouses painted and repaired in such fine shape. We helped to secure the legislation which so greatly increased the State aid for these one-room schools, and then last summer we called the attention of trustees and district officers to the fact that hundreds of them could paint or repair their schoolhouses without extra cost to local taxpayers if they did it before August 1. This was because the new law allowed districts to spend up to \$1300 last year in order to draw their full share of State money.

Well, the results are marvelous. If there were any "little red schoolhouses" left before last summer there certainly are not now. They are all white, and hundreds more of them are in good repair, both inside and out.

Hailstorm Spreads Ruin

THAT farming is perhaps the greatest gambling game in the world was again demonstrated on Sunday, July 6, when a great hailstorm swept across Ulster and Dutchess Counties, New York, raising havoc with fruit and crops. Fortunately, the storm covered only a narrow strip of territory, from a mile to three miles wide, but it was one of the worst in years for those unfortunate enough to be in its path. The total loss will run into several hundred thousand dollars. It is reported that some of the hailstones were as big as eggs. Corn was shredded; potatoes, tomatoes, squash and other vegetables were almost driven into the ground; and the apple crop in many orchards was very badly damaged. One man reports a loss to apples alone of close to \$10,000.

No one but a farmer who has watched with pride the development of a good crop can appreciate what a shock it is to see it all ruined in a few brief moments. It takes courage to get up again and go on with a smile.

A detailed telegraphic report of hail damage, not only from this storm but throughout the season, in the different fruit sections, is given on our New York News Page.

Another A. A. Contest

BECAUSE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST contests are so successful, and because the letters that come in are so interesting and make such good reading, we are announcing another contest with more substantial prizes.

For the best letter on the subject, "Is It Profitable to Carry Accident Insurance?", AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will give a prize of \$10, a second prize of \$5, and \$1 for each of the five next best letters. Letters should set forth all of the good reasons for accident insurance that you can think of. If possible, give an example either from your own experience or that of friend or acquaintance. Your letter should not be over three hundred words in length and must be in the A. A. office, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, before September 1. Write plainly, and on one side of the paper only.

We feel, with the increasing number of acci-

dents constantly occurring in this mechanical age, that every effort should be made to keep people thinking about how to prevent accidents and how to take care of those who are injured.

To Increase Use of Dairy Products

OUR friend, R. W. Balderston, formerly secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, and now efficient manager of the National Dairy Council, writes some very interesting comments about the present dairy situation. Mr. Balderston says:

"As some of us see it, the present storage stock and the present business depression make it necessary to emphasize in our publicity the economy of dairy products so that consumers, when they are tightening up their belts for perhaps the first time in several years, will appreciate that it is false economy to cut down on dairy products."

Putting his sentiments into action, the National Dairy Council, under Mr. Balderston's direction, is promoting a great butter consumption campaign, which will include literature, advertising, movies, cooking demonstrations, speeches, radio, to show the consumers the need of using butter.

This is good work, but let us not forget that farmers themselves are also consumers, and if every farmer and his family do their share it will go a long way to increase butter consumption.

Millions Starving

SOMETIMES people in this twentieth century boast of our progressive civilization and all our modern means of transportation and communication. It may surprise some of our readers to know, therefore, that reports from northern China state that five million Chinese have starved to death. More than forty million others have suffered from food shortage. The missionaries report that the present famine is the worst in more than fifty years. That is on one side of the world.

Here in America, we have more food than we know what to do with. The American government is spending millions of dollars trying to help farmers get rid of their surplus, while the farmers themselves are going without the necessities and luxuries which go to make a high standard of living because they cannot sell their products for a living price.

How woefully poor, with all of our boasting, is our whole transportation and marketing system when millions starve on one end of the world because of too little food and millions suffer on the other end because of too much.

We Do Not Judge by Spelling or English

"If you print this letter, will you please help me out by putting it into good English, I am much better with the team than I am with the pen."—A.E.M.

WE hope that no farmer ever will hesitate to write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST because he may not be able to spell each word right or put every sentence into good English. You need not fear any embarrassment. If we print your letter, we will correct it and will not use your name in any way unless you so wish.

True education is not necessarily measured by ability to spell or write. Education is rather the amount of real wisdom that a man or woman has acquired which may be obtained from a college or from the "school of hard knocks."

Eastman's Chestnut

THE patter of tiny feet was heard at the head of the stairs. Mrs. Kinderby raised her head, warning the members of the bridge club to be silent.

"Hush," she said softly, "the children are going to deliver their good-night message. It always gives me a feeling of reverence to hear them. Listen."

There was a moment of tense silence, then:

"Mother," came the message in a shrill whisper, "Willie found a bedbug."

With Our A.A. Boys and Girls

REPRESENTATIVE 4-H Club members from forty states together with their state leaders camping on the grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington from June 17th to 24th made a real demonstration of what this type of education for rural people is accomplishing. These outstanding young people, dressed in uniforms, made a deep impression on the people of Washington wherever they went. They met President Hoover and had their picture taken with him on the White House grounds.

The program of the camp, while somewhat recreational in nature, placed more emphasis on a careful study and consideration both by Club members and by their leaders on the problems

leadership of Mr. Gilbert Gendahl, Regional Executive, has the largest Lone Scout enrollment of any of the 12 Regions of the United States.

* * *

All farm boys now in Scouting in Rural Troops, Home or Farm Patrols, or as Lone Scouts will want to take an active part during the entire summer in working with County Agricultural agents and cooperating with State and National officials in warfare on the gypsy moth, mosquitos, house flies, Japanese bean beetle, corn borers, and other pests. See your Scout leader and the County Agent and make inquiry as to just what type of campaign is best or is now under way and how you as an individual Scout or how your group may participate in this great

or on a platter or in a salad bowl. Always plan to make it look pretty. A nest of crisp, curly lettuce always helps make a salad pretty.

Bits of parsley, stuffed olives, little

Ruth, Rocky and Chucky



MY father has been a reader of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for quite a few years. Every month I read the boys' and girls' page. I am sending my pony and my picture. His name is Rocky and he is about ten years old. He likes candy, peanuts, milk, bread, bananas, ice cream and about anything you offer him.

He knows how old he is for he will tell you by shaking his front foot. He shakes hands, stands on his hind legs, comes into the house and walks back out again. When he gets loose he comes up on the porch and hits the door. I am also sending a snapshot of my dog. He is a Scotch terrier and water spaniel. His name is Chucky. He loves to hunt woodchucks and coons and delights in chasing cats up trees. The pony and the dog and I have wonderful times together.—RUTH HANSEN, Penn Yan, N. Y.

pickles, radish roses, shreds of green pepper, strips of pimiento are helps in dressing up plain vegetable salads. Try them on a picnic salad.

* * *

A Dressing for Fruit Salad

This salad dressing is very good for fruits or cabbage, but not for most vegetable, egg or potato salads.

3 eggs or 6 egg yolks

½ cup sugar

½ cup vinegar

Put the sugar and vinegar in a double boiler to heat. Beat the eggs. Pour the hot sugar and vinegar over the beaten eggs, stirring all the time while you pour. Put it all back in the double boiler to cook until it is thick.

Cool.

When you wish to make a salad, use equal parts of dressing and cream. Whip the cream and beat in the dressing.

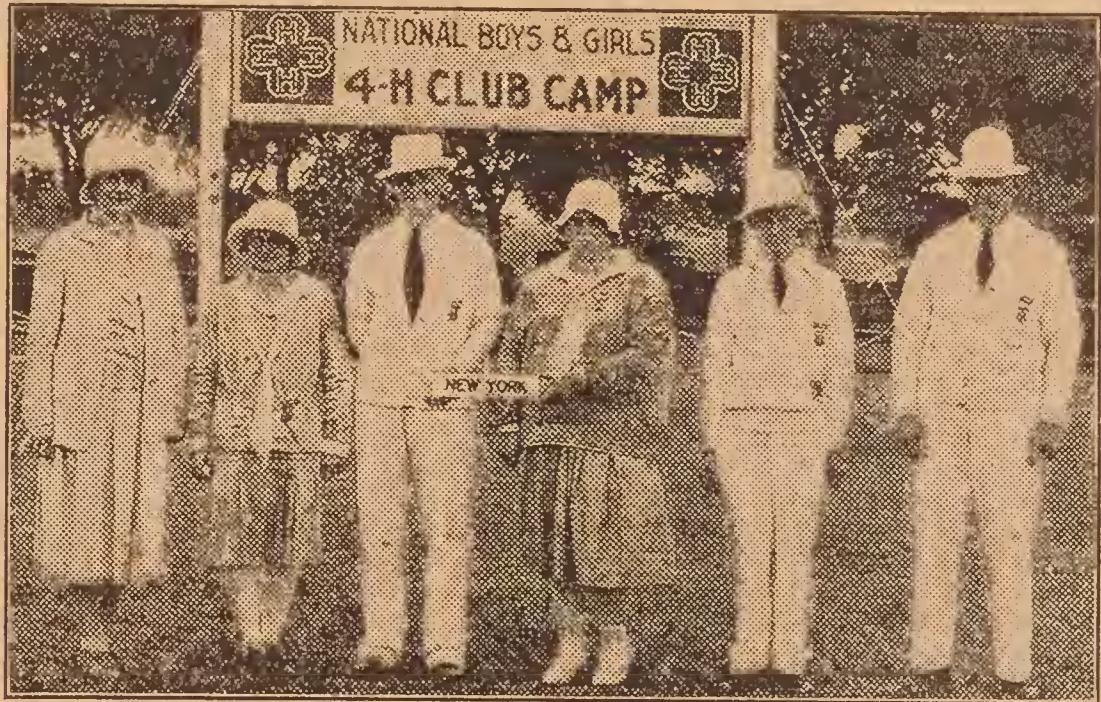
A nice fruit salad for June would be one with banana, pineapple, strawberries and marshmallows. Mix these fruits which have been cut into small pieces and sweeten a little. Put a spoonful of the fruit on a lettuce leaf and a spoonful of dressing on top. On the very top put a cherry, a nut meat or a nice red berry from your own garden.

Did you ever hear that to be a good salad maker you need to keep plenty of imagination on hand? I guess that means that lots of good salads can be made if you keep thinking up new things that will go together well.

Try These on Each Other

1. What weed do pigs like?
2. The name of what grass contains the call of a waterfowl?
3. Another weed bears the name of a small barnyard fowl. What is it?
4. Which weed is feared by picnickers or other parties going through wooded places?
5. What weed has the name of an artist's tool?
6. What weed grows on the edge of the stream and is eaten for greens in early spring?
7. What weed with yellow flower is avoided by people troubled with hay-fever?
8. Everybody who has to mow the lawn knows a certain low-growing weed with broad leaves and flowers on a tough stem about 10 or 12 inches long. Name it.
9. Guess the name of this weed: The first syllable has the name of the prickly seed-case of some trees or plants; the second syllable is the name of the place where ships tie up.
10. What weed with clusters of white flowers appears often in hay fields after hay harvest?
11. What weed is especially disagreeable in shocking and threshing oats?

(Turn to page 16 for answers)



The New York delegation at Washington. From left to right Mrs. Rowan, Mary Corley, Herbert Baum, Louise Burdick, George Allen, Professor W. J. Wright.

confronting the Extension Service in the development of the 4-H Club program. However, there was opportunity for the young people to visit places of interest about the city and vicinity including the National Capitol, Congressional Library, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, Mount Vernon and Arlington Cemetery. At the latter place Herbert H. Baum of Orange county, New York, together with a girl club member from Florida, placed a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

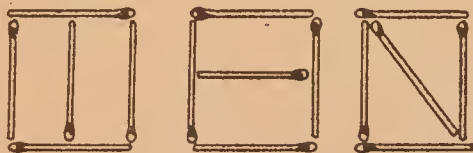
Addresses were given by Secretary Wilbur of the Department of the Interior, Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture, Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court, J. C. Stone, Vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and other prominent persons.

Scout Notes

REGION 2, of the Boy Scouts of America, comprising New York State and New Jersey, under the direct

TRY THIS STUNT ON YOUR FRIENDS

ARRANGE FIFTEEN MATCHES IN THIS MANNER



NOW REMOVE SIX MATCHES AND STILL LEAVE TEN

EASY WHEN YOU KNOW HOW

The Solution



national service. No Scout should ever pass a fruit tree, bush, shrub, or tree of the forest, where caterpillars, gypsy moths, are located, without seeking to destroy them and the way to do it is to get them off, and then put them in a paper bag and metal basket and see that they are burned. Merely pulling them off the tree and throwing them on the ground does not do any good. Get scientific instructions from your local agricultural agent.

* * *

The Department of Rural Scouting, B.S.A., will greatly appreciate Boy Scouts in the States of New York and New Jersey making a special effort to help us locate black-walnut trees, shagbark and shellbark hickories, located on historic spots, and reporting the same to the Department of Rural Scouting, 2 Park Ave., New York City.

A Letter to Betty

Dear Betty—I am writing to you about my luck in cooking. Some things I had luck with but others went wrong and I had to do these until they were right. I have four other sisters and have six cows and two calves and one bull. We have a lot of hogs and about a dozen hens. I have a larger sister and she is taking up the lessons too. My mother says I can make a better one-egg cake than she can. I am very proud of this and am glad I took the lessons. At first she didn't want to bother with me and told me some times that she didn't have time but now she is glad she helped me because I am a big help to her now. Sincerely yours, A. W., Mass.

* * *

More Betty Recipes

Salads

A good salad is cool and crisp and fresh looking. It tastes better if you can make it look pretty, too.

Try to have everything cold that you put into a salad. Dressing, lettuce and the vegetables or fruits used should all be kept in as cold a place as you can find. A good refrigerator makes this easy. If you haven't a refrigerator you will need to find a cool place in the cellar or wherever mother keeps milk and butter cool.

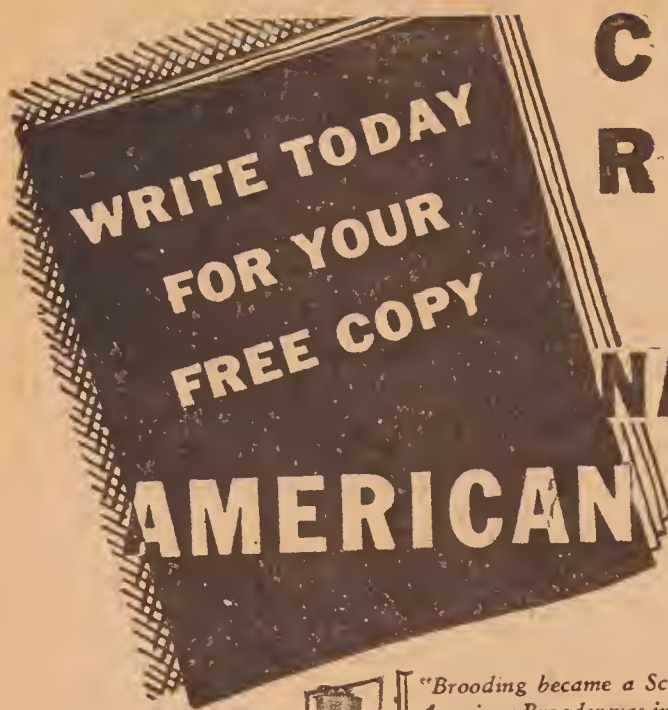
Salads may be served on salad plates

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



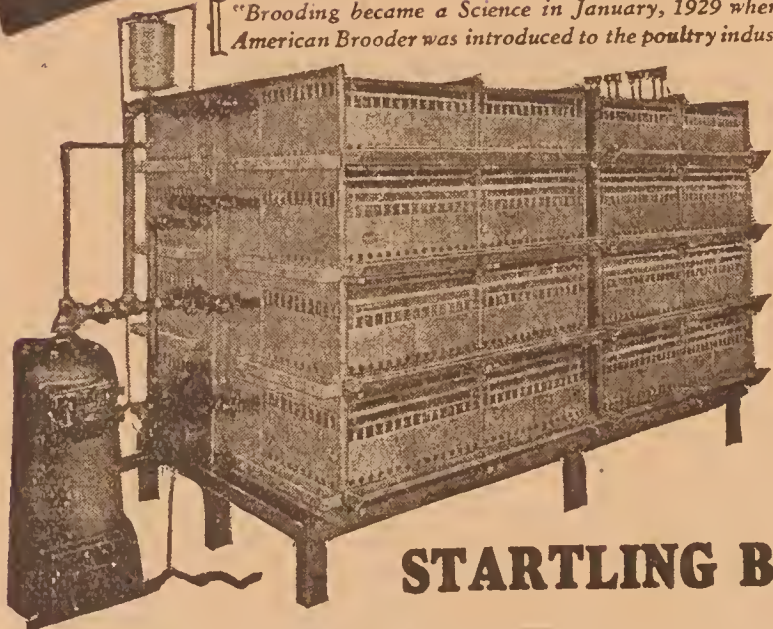
THE home advisor came one day out here to visit us, and say, that girl is certainly a peach, she beats them beauties on the beach. She visited with me a spell and then she says: "That there old well looks out of place, you ought to sell a cow and take the cash from it to fix your old house up a bit. A nice, progressive man like you should always be the first to do the things that make you up to date; a force pump, now, would elevate the water up into a tank, so take some money from the bank and put a water system in, the way it works will make you grin. Your neighbors will be jealous when they see you've got the acumen to do away with your old pump, a man that don't would be a chump."

I seen that that there girl was right, she put it in a diff'rent light, a feller like me couldn't think of gittin' on without a sink, Mirandy's gittin pretty frail, she shouldn't lug a water pail. We ought to have a bathtub, too; tomorrow morning what I'll do is git a plumber to come out and put in ev'ry pipe and spout. Mirandy'll sure appreciate a kitchen that's right up to date. I'll never stop until we've got a water system, cold and hot. That home advisor sure will see that I am up to date, by gee!



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Address Department 20 **AMERICAN INCUBATORS, Inc.** New Brunswick, N. J.

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Nationally-known poultryman says: May 19, 1930.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



With the A. A. Fruit Grower

Fruit Prospects On July First

EDITOR'S NOTE—Following is the annual July fruit report secured from members of the New York State Horticultural Society with the cooperation of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. This report should not be confused with the regular Government Crop Report which will be issued later.

FRUIT trees blossomed about a week earlier than last year, although the usual spread of ten days to two weeks between the Hudson Valley and Western New York narrowed down to four days. Conditions in the Valley were almost ideal for pollination. In western New York, varieties of apples which blossomed late were in full bloom during a period of cool weather, and there was less activity of bees than might be desirable. Aside from sweet cherries and peaches in a few scattered localities, there was, apparently, little damage from winter killing of buds. Early season weather was reasonably favorable for controlling fungus diseases with sprays.

For the state as a whole, the "condition" of fruits was substantially better than a year ago. There is, however, a fairly wide range of conditions throughout the state, and it is too early to be definitely certain as to the outturn of any of the fruit crops except cherries, since the weather conditions and the control of insects and fungus diseases from now until harvest will have an important bearing on the final outturn.

In 1929 in particular, the July "condition" report did not accurately report the final crop outturn because of the unusually dry summer which seriously retarded growth of the fruits, resulting in many small sizes and, thus, much less volume than would normally be expected. Similarly with the 1926 crop, unusually favorable fruit conditions resulted in a crop somewhat better than would be expected from the July "condition."

APPLES:—Although there have been some recent developments of scab, particularly in western New York, apples came up to July 1 unusually free from disease. Generally speaking, conditions are relatively much better in the Hudson Valley than in Western New York and the Champlain Valley. All varieties of apples except Baldwins generally bloomed and set well, and the prospects for a good crop are excellent.

Baldwins, the major variety of winter apples, bloomed light throughout the state, and the prospects are now rated as poor in Western New York, although fairly good in the Hudson Valley. Greenings, on the other hand, promise a heavy crop throughout the state, while McIntosh show by far the best condition for July 1, in at least ten years. Northern Spies are extremely irregular, although the tendency is for a light crop. Ben Davis apples promise fairly well.

PEARS:—In contrast to the very low July 1, "condition" reported during several years past, pears appear to promise an unusually good crop of all varieties.

PEACHES:—Peaches, likewise, give better than average promise, especially in Western New York, although, because of unfavorable weather conditions a few years ago, the number of bearing trees has decreased considerably. Early varieties give slightly better promise than the Elbertas. A number of comments indicated that Oriental Peach Moth is becoming a serious factor in the Hudson Valley and in many parts of the Lake Ontario section.

PLUMS:—Plums are relatively better in Western New York than the Hudson Valley, although the state

average "condition" promises a better crop than in any year previous to 1926.

QUINCE:—Quinces are about the same as last year.

CHERRIES:—Cherries give promise of an abundant crop, the sour cherries having the highest average "condition" reported by the Society in at least ten years. Sweet cherries, which were injured by frost to some extent, still promise better than an average crop.

GRAPES:—July 1, is too early for a fully satisfactory report on grapes, since full bloom does not take place until mid-June in the grape sections of Western New York. The "condition" as reported is above average and considerably better than last July. Average "condition" of fruits as reported by members of the New York State Horticultural Society about July 1, each year.

Apples

Year	All			Northern	
	Vari.	Bald.	Gr.	Mc'th.	Spy.
1930	61	36	68	69	45
1929	52	60	39	38	43
1928	55	39	60	40	43
1927	45	42	31	48	52
1926	69	63	75	50	37
1925	55	49	41	63	60
1924	66	39	70	64	49
1923	56	67	40	58	52
1922	55	35	53	53	48
1921	34	35	17	23	33

PEARS

Year	All			PEACHES	
	Vari.	Bart.	Seck.	Kief.	Vari.
1930	69	66	69	63	80
1929	28	21	24	32	62
1928	43	31	48	46	67
1927	45	38	47	53	30
1926	52	48	42	62	81
1925	53	42	57	55	60
1924	54	47	49	59	69
1923	36	26	40	42	62
1922	66	63	64	70	89
1921	40	42	43	35	43

Year	PLU.	QUIN.		CHERRIES		GR.
		Sour	Sweet			
1930	61	71	85	68	82	
1929	42	70	44	53	74	
1928	55	67	37	32	86	
1927	36	58	39	44	61	
1926	70	78	63	71	87	
1925	54	70	59	66	66	
1924	62	82	72	54	73	
1923	56	59	56	59	76	
1922	74	75	65	62	87	
1921	27	58	15	20	40	

How the Grading Law Affects Quality

In your opinion has the New York apple grading law worked out to improve the standard of the New York pack?

ADMITTING that some progress has been made, there is still plenty of room for more. Probably the biggest handicap is the tendency to sell so much fruit under the unclassified grade. The growers who have studied the situation most believe that the unclassified grade is demoralizing the trade which handles New York State apples.

The remedy, of course, is to stop using it and to actually grade the apples as they should be graded. In many cases this means grading them a little better than the law actually requires.

A New Variety

What can you tell us about the new variety, McCoun?

SO FAR as we know, no one has as yet grown the McCoun apple in sufficient quantities to try out on the market, but the reports that come to us are favorable. It is reported that this will keep as long as Baldwin and that it grows to about the size of the McIntosh or Cortland.



With the A. A.
Dairyman



Does Feed Affect Contagious Abortion ?

By PROFESSOR F. B. MORRISON,
N. Y. State College of Agriculture

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the third of the interesting discussions that we have had in recent issues on contagious abortion. These talks were given by leaders in animal husbandry work throughout the East who recently held a conference on this subject at the New York State College of Agriculture.

With the discovery of the importance of vitamins and of minerals in animal nutrition, has come a general appreciation of the injurious effects inadequate rations may have upon the health of livestock. It is but natural, therefore, that dairymen have often raised the question as to whether the best possible feeding will aid in preventing infectious abortion.

In 1907 Professor E. B. Hart and his colleagues at the University of Wisconsin began extensive investigations to determine the effect of rations from restricted sources on reproduction in cattle. In these experiments it was discovered, that when cows were fed only straw from wheat or oats as the roughage, along with grain and grain by-products, they aborted or produced dead or weak calves. On the other hand, when the only roughage was corn forage, normal calves were produced. A little later it was found that timothy hay which had been grown on very acid marsh soil gave the same results, when fed as the only roughage, as did wheat straw or oat straw. These reproductive failures were not due to infectious abortion, for the herd was tested for this disease.

Legume Hay Furnished Early Clues

For several years the cause of these results eluded the investigators. All the rations were carefully "balanced", so as to provide the amounts of protein, carbohydrates, and fat recommended in feeding standards. Therefore, it did not seem that there could have been a deficiency of these nutrients.

It was found relatively early in the experiments that if half of the straw was replaced by well-cured legume hay the cows would produce normal calves. What did this legume hay supply that was lacking in the straw? Furnishing Vitamin A, which had just recently been discovered at that time, did not prevent the trouble. Adding calcium to the ration helped, but did not make the ration entirely satisfactory.

Not until Vitamin D, the anti-rachitic vitamin, was discovered in 1922, was the problem entirely solved. Animals must have this vitamin in order to assimilate and use the calcium and phosphorus in the feeds they eat. Even if there is an abundance of these minerals in the ration, a lack of Vitamin D may prevent their utilization.

In 1924 it was found that when the "wheat ration", containing wheat straw as the only roughage, was supplemented by bone meal to supply plenty of calcium and phosphorus, and by cod liver oil to supply vitamins A and D, the cows produced healthy, vigorous calves. The deficiencies in the original ration had thereby been entirely corrected.

Relation to Infectious Abortion Questioned

All along farmers had been asking whether the results of these investigations might not have some application in the prevention of infectious abortion. We advised them that the reproductive failures in these experiments were due to faulty nutrition, and not to infectious abortion. We stated, furthermore, that such restricted rations as were fed in these experiments were very unusual and extreme. There was, therefore, no evidence in these trials that the best possible feeding of cattle would prevent or cure abortion due to the infectious Bang's

disease. However, on the other hand, there was no proof that a liberal supply of vitamins and minerals might not possibly be of help in the disease.

The investigation was finally begun in August, 1926, under the primary leadership of Professor Hart of the Agricultural Chemistry Department and Dr. F. B. Hadley of the Veterinary Science Department of the University of Wisconsin, and with the cooperation of members of other departments.

Two Rations Compared

Two lots, each of 22 high grade Holstein heifers were purchased, all of which were free from both tuberculosis and contagious abortion, as shown by test. One lot was fed a relatively poor ration, consisting of corn silage, timothy hay from acid soils, and a grain mixture of corn and oats, with gluten meal to balance the ration in protein content. In summer these animals were grazed on grass pasture. This lot was thus fed a ration low in lime and relatively low in phosphorus, but of adequate protein content.

The other lot was fed as good a ration as could be provided. This consisted of alfalfa hay, corn silage, and a good grain mixture including wheat, bran which is high in phosphorus. To this was added bone meal to furnish an abundance of calcium and phosphorus, and also cod liver oil to supply vitamins A and D. In summer this lot had alfalfa and sweet clover pasture. To make sure there was no deficiency in iodine, iodized salt was fed instead of common salt.

These animals were, therefore, provided an ideal ration from the nutritional standpoint, and one which provided plenty of calcium, phosphorus, and iodine, and also an abundance of vitamins.

It was decided to keep the animals free from infection with the abortion disease until they had undergone the strain of milk production. All the heifers dropped normal calves in the spring of 1928, with no case of abortion and no case of udder trouble. Incidentally, this is a demonstration of the practicability of establishing a disease-free herd by buying young disease-free heifers and keeping them away from other cattle.

Results After Infection

The cows in both lots were exposed to infection with infectious abortion about three months after being bred for their second calves, the animals in each lot being equally exposed.

In the lot fed the excellent ration, 69 per cent of the cows aborted and nine animals retained the afterbirth. In the lot fed the "poor" ration, only 47 per cent of the cows aborted and only three animals had retained afterbirths. Also, the percentage of reactors to the abortion test was somewhat higher in the lot fed the excellent ration.

These results show that the best possible nutrition has no effect in reducing the infection with the abortion disease or in preventing abortion due to it. The larger percentages of reactors and of aborting animals in the lot fed the better ration were probably due to individual differences in the resistance of the cows to the disease, instead of being due to any effect of the two rations.

There is therefore at present no indication that feed will control contagious abortion, or that resistance to this disease can be increased by building up the mineral or other nutritional reserves of the animal.

In recent experiments, as spray pressure was increased control of leaf hoppers on potatoes increased, but the number of aphids increased with the higher pressures.

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Field grown, Highest quality. Catskill Mountain, Long Island and Super Snowball \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50. Celery, all varieties. Tomato and Sprout plants \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$14.00; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50. Cabbage plants, Danish, Ballhead, Glory, Copenhagen and all varieties \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, N. J.

FISHKILL FARMS

Announce

A Sale of Surplus HOLSTEINS

on Sept. 27, 1930

Watch these columns for further announcement.

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
461-4th Ave. New York City

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The Class 1 League price for July 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.00	2.80
2 Fluid Cream		1.80
2A Fluid Cream	1.96	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.21	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.90	1.70
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

* * *

June Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for June for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$1.90
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	1.84
Certificates of Indebtedness	.15
Net Cash Price to Farmers	1.69

	Net Cash	Net Pool
June 1929	2.12	2.27
June 1928	1.91	2.06
June 1927	1.98	2.13
June 1926	1.66	1.81

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as 1.84 per hundred, (2.04½ for 3.5% milk). This is 10½¢ below May price.

	3%	3.5%
June 1929	2.30	2.50
June 1928	2.12½	2.32½
June 1927	2.22	2.42
June 1926	2.12½	2.32½

Butter Market Better

CREAMERY SALTED	July 12, 1930	July 5, 1930	July 13, 1929
Higher than extra	35½-36	34	34½-42½-43
Extra (92 sc.)	34½-35	33½	42
84-91 score	31	34½	28½-33
Lower Grades	28	29	26½-28

During the week ending July 12 the butter market has shown a much improved condition, values gaining in some cases as much as 1½ cents. The statistical situation is primarily responsible for the

improved condition. Government reports of cold storage holdings in the leading cities show that the peak is passed and that we are beginning to taper off towards last year's figures. On July 11 the four leading markets reported 55,608,128 pounds of butter in cold storage compared with 47,423,278 pounds in storage on the same week day last year. From July 3 to July 11, the four cities report an increase in holdings of 5,923,832 pounds compared with an increase a year ago of 6,033,686 pounds. According to reports if we were to consider the twenty-six principal markets in the country we would find the reduction in the into-storage movement considerably more marked.

In addition to the statistical situation, the recent heat wave that swept the West had a very bullish tendency upon sentiment. This heat wave with its accompanying misery put the speculators on the job. At the same time there has been good buying for current use with the result that prices have been forced into higher levels at which the market appears to be holding steady.

Operators in the market are inclined to be rather conservative. They are uncertain about the future market due to the uncertainty in the industrial and economic outlook. Accordingly receivers are free sellers and are anxious to avoid any situation that would tend to strain the market. Receipts have shown some shrinkage in New York City but as yet there is plenty of butter to go around.

Fresh Cheese Prices Lower

STATE FLATS	July 12, 1930	July 5, 1930	July 13, 1929
Fresh Fancy	17½-18½	18½-19½	23½-25
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	25	26	25
Held Average	23	23	27½-29½

The Wisconsin cheese market played hob with the New York market during the second week in July. The decline in Wisconsin markets permitted dealers to offer Wisconsin cheese at big concessions. Naturally, bargain day in the West took all the attention away from the New York makes with the result that prices had to come down to Western levels. The break started on Wednesday, July 9, and by Friday 17½¢ to 18½¢ was the prevailing rate. The market closed on Saturday quite unsettled. There is no telling what is going to happen with the opening of the market on the 14th. We do not look for any improvement until the accumulation of cheap western cheese is out of the way.

On July 10 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 17,273,000 pounds of cheese compared to 15,230,000 pounds of cheese on the same week day last year. From July 3 to July 10 the storage holdings increased 923,000 pounds, compared with an increase during the same period a year ago of 1,430,000 pounds.

Egg Receipts Still Heavy

NEARBY WHITE	July 12, 1930	July 5, 1930	July 13, 1929
Hennerly			
Selected Extras	*30	35	30-34
Average Extras	27	29	27-29
Extra Firsts	25	26	25-26
Firsts	21½-23	22-23	35
Undergrades	20	21	31
BROWNS			
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennerly	27	34	27-34
Gathered	22	25	22-25

*Prices include premiums.

In spite of continued shrinkage in the lay, New York is receiving heavy shipments of eggs and storage stocks continue to pile up. With reports of continued shrinkage in production, one would imagine that the market would strengthen. Fancy nearby eggs have been bringing slightly better prices but when we get into the intermediate classes we find no improvement, due primarily to the fact that the Pacific Coast producers are heavy shippers and are keeping the market fully supplied. The Pacific Coast eggs are dominating the trade and the other fellows do not get much of a show. With heavy reserves piling up in the cold storage houses speculators are reluctant to plunge very heavily.

Over-production in the poultry business is just as acute as it is in the butter and cheese. On July 11 the ten cities making daily reports had in their cold storage houses 5,871,000 cases of eggs compared with 4,673,000 cases on the same week day last year. The into-storage movement continues to exceed that of last year. From July 5 to July 11 the ten cities

reported an increase in holdings of 107,000 cases compared with an increase during the same period last year of 77,000 cases.

The extreme heat that struck the West will undoubtedly further cut production. However, we have so many eggs on hand at the present time that we do not look for any prolonged improvement until the accumulation has melted away.

Live Poultry Market Better

	July 12, 1930	July 5, 1930	July 13, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	27-29	24-25	-35
Leghorn	24-25	20-25	-34
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	20-37	25-36	28-40
Leghorn	15-25	20-25	25-30
OLD ROOSTERS	-16	16-17	-22
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-25	20-25	25-35
DUCKS, Nearby	14-22	15-	22-25
GESE	-12	-12	16-17

The second week in July found the live poultry market more like its old self. Good weather, short receipts and satisfactory consumer demand have given us a firm market and higher prices, although they are far from what we would like to see them. Live fowls during most of the week were short of the trade needs. This shortage helped the broiler market. If we could only hold the market like this for a few weeks it would be a wonderful relief. However, the week closed rather quiet and if the situation prevails we are afraid the market is going to be easier during the coming week.

Potato Receipts Heavy

Receipts of potatoes in the New York market during the week ending July 12 were heavy especially during the early part. As a result prices sagged. However, as the week came to a close there was a let up and the situation strengthened. The best Va. Norfolk's have been bringing \$2.50 to \$2.75 while the best from the Eastern Shore sold as high as \$2.88. Marylanders have been covering a range of from \$2.25 to \$2.75 while Long Islands generally bring from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bag.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 12, 1930	July 5, 1930	July 13, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.89½		1.34½
Corn (Sept.)	.74½		.98½
Oats (Sept.)	.36		.47½
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.98½	1.10½	1.55½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.94½	.92½	1.09½
Oats, No. 2	.48	.48	.60
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	31.50	No report on account of holiday	33.50
Sp'g Bran	22.00		29.00
H'd Bran	23.50		
Standard Mids	22.00		30.00
Soft W. Mids	29.00		36.00
Flour Mids	28.50		33.00
Red Dog	31.50		37.00
Wh. Hominy	30.00		40.00
Yel. Hominy	30.00		40.00
Corn Meal	32.00		43.00
Gluten Feed	35.00		38.50
Gluten Meal	45.00		46.50
36% C. S. Meal	38.00		41.00
41% C. S. Meal	41.00		44.00
43% C. S. Meal	43.00		46.00
34% O.P. Linseed Meal	42.50		53.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—One load medium Virginia grass steers, averaging around 1325 pounds \$8.50, steady. Cows scarce, steady. Bulls nominal. Common and medium cows \$5.00-6.50. Low cutters and cutters \$2.50-4.50.

VEALERS—Scare, active, strong to 50¢ higher. Good to choice \$12.00-14.50. Medium \$9.50-11.50. Cull and common \$7.50-9.00.

HOGS—Steady, good to choice 190-235 pound weights \$10.00-10.50, few mediums \$9.00.

LAMBS—In moderate supply, active, around 75¢ lower than yesterday's erratic advance, or mostly \$1.00 higher than Wednesday. Good to choice \$12.00-13.00. Medium \$9.50-11.50. Common \$7.50-8.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—There were light receipts during the week or normal for this time of the year. Small calves were particularly short in supply and higher by about two to three cents per pound. Good heavyweight calves were in the majority and proved hard sellers toward the end of the week. Market closed about steady and higher than last

week. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 18-19¢; fair to good 16-18¢; small to medium 15-17¢.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts light. Demand very slow. Market steady. By the coop, 15-20¢ per pound.

Wool

The wool market has been steady. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound 21-30¢; ½ blood 23-29¢; ¾ blood 24-29¢; ¼ blood 24-29¢; low quarter blood 25-27¢; common and braid 23-25¢.

The 1930 Cabbage Situation

(Continued from Page 3)

cabbage are planted and if normal weather is experienced, the yield of cabbage is likely to be excessive. Under the circumstances, cabbage growers may find it to their advantage to hold expenditures for fertilizer and labor on the cabbage crop to a minimum this year.



Where the farmer's dollar goes farthest

Holsteins for profit

Write for our summary of facts

The Extension Service

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

Room H-601, 230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beauties. Males \$15-\$20; Females \$10. P. McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa.

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPS shipped on 5 days approval. Males \$20; females \$12. GAYLORD BARTRON, Vosburg, Pa.

SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS
Males six. Females three. F. A. SWEET, SMYRNA, N.Y.

POULTRY

Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Eggs

9½-7½¢ CHICKS; Big Husky Pure Barron English White Leghorn chicks from 2 year old trapnested hens 9½¢. Pen Two 7½¢. Satisfaction guaranteed. PULLETS NOW FOR SALE. Catalog free. WIL-LACKER LEGHORN FARM, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds \$9; Leghorns \$7; heavy mixed \$8; light \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding System, raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

MARCH HATCHED WHITE Leghorn pullets. R. B. PEARSALL, Groton, N. Y.

COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, selected Wyckoff Tanager stock. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS: Mammoth White Pekins, \$25 per 100, best quality, satisfaction. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS - PIGS - PIGS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
A choice lot of those good heavy old fashioned young feeders, that will make hogs quickly and fill the pork barrel. Those heavy legged, square backed Chester and Large Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed 6-8 weeks old \$5.00; 8-10 weeks old \$5.50. A few choice White Chester boars and unrelated sows at \$12.00 a pair. Ship any number you want C.O.D. on approval. I assure you satisfaction and pigs that will more than please you.
ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1094W

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.
Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
8 to 10 weeks old... \$5.25
Choice Chesters, 8 wks. old, \$5.75
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

SPRING PIGS READY TO SHIP

When starting to raise a hog, why not have the best to start with? Do you want pigs that will live and grow fast? If so, try pigs from our quality stock. These prices are for feeders or breeders.
Chester & Yorkshire cross or Chester & Berkshire cross
7 to 8 WEEKS OLD, \$4.75 EACH
8 TO 9 WEEKS OLD, \$5.00 EACH
Keep them 10 days, and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
Chester White Barrows 8 to 10 weeks old, \$6.00 each.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086
P. S.—Will ship any number C.O.D.

Ship Your Eggs

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Bonded Commission Merchants

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LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

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by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.

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Built in sizes up to 400 barrels.

Write today for complete catalog and prices on Cider Press Supplies.

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CAULIFLOWER Plants Ready

Field grown. Highest quality. Catskill Mountain, Long Island and Super Snowball \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50. Celery, all varieties. Tomato and Sprout plants \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$14.00; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50. Cabbage plants, Danish, Ballhead, Glory, Copenhagen and all varieties \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE

184 ACRES, LOVELY LAKE

High elevation, scenic upper N. Y. State; variety fruit, 150 acres fields and pasture, good 10-room slate-roof house, insured \$4000; big barns, other bldgs; only 1½ miles village. Should be priced higher, but only \$5500 for quick sale, part cash. Owns 30 acres large lake, picture pg. 56 Catalog 1000 bargains Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

Farm News from New York

Wallabout Market Farmers' Rentals Put on Yearly Basis

ON Thursday, July 10, Justice Strong, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, New York, reserved decision on an application brought by certain Long Island farmers. The application was for an injunction to prevent Thomas F. Dwyer, Commissioner of New York City Markets from enforcing a new ruling which concerns farmers' market stands in the Wallabout Market. The Wallabout Market in Brooklyn is the largest farmers market in New York City.

Briefly, the events leading up to the situation are as follows: In the past, farmers who used the Wallabout Market were charged 50 cents a night for the use of an inside stand or \$1 a night for a corner stand. Producers came with their loads and lined up outside the market and when a whistle was blown, there was a mad scramble to get the best location. The new regulations which caused the application for injunction provide that farmers pay a yearly sum in advance of \$263.50 for a corner stand and a sum varying from \$91 to \$100 for an inside stand.

Whereas the city newspapers have carried the idea that many Long Island farmers were dissatisfied with what was spoken of as increased cost, Commissioner Dwyer states that the new scale was arrived at only after a meeting with a number of influential Long Island vegetable growers and that the new prices will not cost producers more money. Commissioner Dwyer spoke of one man who was paying the nightly rental and in addition to this, \$1 a week to a watcher who did no watching and \$6 a week to a carrier or helper who did no carrying. Under the old arrangement, this producer paid \$599 in one year for the privilege of using a stall in the Wallabout Market. Under the new plan, each producer will be given a permanent stand which will be held for him until 12 o'clock midnight. In many cases, we understand, this will allow Long Island producers to leave their farms from 2 to 3 hours later in the evening and still be sure of their location.

It is said that 180 Long Island farmers have already made applications and paid their fee under the new ruling. The Wallabout Market will handle from 325 to 350 producers. In addition to Long Island farmers, there are

about 50 New Jersey farmers who commonly use this market.

To sum up the whole situation, Commissioner Dwyer feels that the change in rates and method of paying will improve conditions on the market. The New York Department of Agriculture and Markets also believes that this basis of paying is the best for farmers and H. H. Cambell, Nassau County Farm Bureau Agent states that a big majority of farmers in Nassau County seem to approve the new arrangement.

It is reported to American Agriculturist that those who are loudest in their objections to the new plan are those who were especially well taken care of under the old arrangement and who feel that they will not get as good stands as they did in the past. We are unable to verify this report but plan to talk with farmers representing both sides of the controversy and give you further developments in our next issue. There seems, by the way, to be a fairly general feeling that the court will sustain the action of Commissioner Dwyer. We understand that the state agriculture and market law specifically gives

to a market commissioner the power to make rulings affecting the management of the market.

July Potato Crop Estimate Shows Increase

The 1930 potato crop according to the July forecast of production issued on July 11 by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, is estimated at 398,419,000 bushels. This estimate represents an increase over the 1929 crop of 41,000,000 bushels but is less than the 1928 and 1927 crops.

Heavy increases are reported in the many northern states, principally New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Minnesota. According to the report Maine has about the same crop in sight as last year. New York's increase is said to approximate 6,000,000 bushels. Michigan is slightly over 10,000,000 bushels ahead of last year while Wisconsin shows an increase of almost 6,000,000 bushels. Minnesota is 5,000,000 ahead of last year according to the report.

Dairymen's Notes

Sheffield Producers Notes

IN June, 1930, the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., produced and sold 139,294,691 pounds of milk to the Sheffield Farms Company. This is an increase of 20,126,513 pounds over the amount in June, 1929, and 4,500,514 pounds over the amount in May, 1930.

Our June, 1930, production is the largest of any month since the Association was formed. Their June milk brought the members of the Association approximately \$3,000,000.

The price per hundred pounds paid to producers was \$1.84 for three per cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials and, of course, is equal to \$2.04 for milk sold on a 3.5 basis.

It is indeed fortunate for dairymen that production costs are at a relatively low point. Such a large surplus as there was in June is undesirable but if we are to have such a surplus the

time to produce it is when it may be produced at the least cost. Pastures have been good and grain price relatively low.

The production peak has now been passed and if consumer demand drops no lower the falling off in surplus will automatically increase the blended price.

While production is large it would not be burdensome if the country was not suffering from extreme business depression. Thousands of workmen are out of jobs. This has caused a severe reduction in their living expenses resulting in a great falling off in the consumption of milk, cream and ice cream as well as other products. A general business revival with normal employment would have a very beneficial effect on the dairy business.

* * *

Dairymen's League Notes

ACCORDING to the Dairymen's League consumption of fluid milk in New York City the week of the 4th dropped 30,000 cans due primarily to the holiday which took approximately two million people out of the city. Cream consumption for the same period was about 400 cans less than it was a year ago and ice cream sales have also dropped, presumably due to business conditions which are not of the best.

Production is fair although the decline has been more rapid than it was last year. At present it is estimated that League dairies are producing twelve pounds per day per dairy less than they were for the same period last year.

Pastures are fairly good for the season but it is believed that dairymen are feeding somewhat less grain than they were at this time last year. Hay is progressing rapidly. Reports indicate that the crop is rather spotty, being good in some sections and considerably below average in others.

* * *

Lists More Borden Stock

APPLICATION to list 21,200 additional capital shares of the Borden Company has been approved by the New York Stock Exchange, bringing the total listed by the company to 4,087,172 shares.

The additional stock is to be used in acquiring the H. L. Neuman Company of York, Pa.; the Zile-Neuman Company of Westminster, Md.; Neuman & Neuman of Littlestown, Pa.; the Hansen Dairy Company of Los Angeles, Cal.; the Home Dairy Company of Kansas City, Mo.; the Rabe Dairy Company of Elmhurst, Ill., and the ice cream business of the Naperville Creamery Company of Naperville, Ill.

British Put Embargo on U. S. Apples

THE British government has banned the importation of certain grades of American apples from July 7 to November 15. The reason given for this embargo is to protect the British Isles against certain insects. On the other hand, there is a feeling in some quarters that the action may have been hastened by a feeling of indignation against our new tariff.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, in a statement recently issued, promises a full investigation of the situation to determine all possible facts on the apple fly situation in the country and Canada in order to determine the possible danger to the British apple industry.

Among the Fruit Growers

Hail Storm Visits Hudson Valley

ON the evening of July sixth a vicious hail storm swept across Ulster and Dutchess Counties causing damage estimated at \$50,000 in Dutchess Co. alone. Damage was also done in small areas in other counties. As soon as we learned of this storm we sent out telegrams to County Farm Bureau Managers in a number of fruit counties and they promptly and unanimously responded with the information we asked for. The following are the replies which they sent:

Dutchess County—The greatest damage done was in the southern part of the county to apples, although all growing crops were considerably affected. Total loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Ulster County—Hail damage severe in strip running east and west across county varying from one half mile to mile in width. Pears probably hurt least. Apples almost total loss in some orchards.

Columbia County—Some local damage done by hail in northern Columbia County July 6th. Injury not extensive in fruit areas here. Fruit prospects good and fruit is of good quality.

Greene County—No damage from hail in Greene County.

Orange County—No hail storms July 6th in this county.

Niagara County—No recent damage done by hail in Niagara County.

Wayne County—No hail has entered Wayne County since June 18th. Narrow strip about mile wide across northeast corner of county and extending into

Monroe County damaged at that time. Sorry to hear of damage to Dutchess County. Promise of good crop.

Monroe County—No serious general hail damage to Monroe County fruit crops. Some injury to fruit in two small areas. One of these in town of Webster.

Ontario County—No hail in this vicinity at all.

Orleans County—Severe hail storm struck small spot on edge of fruit belt and ruined apples and peaches on about fifty to one hundred acres. Lighter hail storm in small spot in fruit belt caused partial loss on about same acreage. Few individuals lost heavily but total loss small.

* * *



Here's a STOCK SPRAY that Kills and Repels

Preferred by leading dairymen everywhere, Tanglefoot Stock Spray kills and repels flies and other insects—protects cows all day in barn or pasture. It is pleasant to use—never stains, discolors, or gums the hair—and won't burn or blister the hide. Milking and feeding are easier because cows and other animals are unmolested and quiet. You get more and better milk—larger cream checks. Tanglefoot will not taint milk—is powerful, lasts longer, goes farther—works equally well on horses, hogs and other farm animals. Try Tanglefoot. We guarantee you'll like it. Leading dealers everywhere sell this remarkable stock spray. Write for free, interesting booklet.

THE TANGLEFOOT COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Michigan

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Listen in on the Tanglefoot program on WLS
Friday evenings, 8:15 Daylight Saving Time,
7:15 Central Standard Time.



Whether it is a dairy feed or a mash, for hogs or horses, Arcady Wonder Feeds are the finest you can buy—mixed by special formulas to give your stock and poultry the maximum in feeding. Your dealer carries Arcady Wonder Feeds. See him today or write us direct.

ARCADY FARMS MILLING COMPANY
Dept. 53 Brooks Building, Chicago, Ill.

FREE WRITE TODAY FOR
NEW POULTRY
BOOK

CAULIFLOWER Plants Ready

Field grown. Highest quality. Catskill Mountain, Long Island and Super Snowball \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00; 200, \$1.50. Celery, all varieties. Tomato and Sprout plants \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$14.00; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50. Cabbage plants, Danish, Ballhead, Glorv. Copenhagen and all varieties \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; 300, \$1.00. Sand for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, N. J.

A Watermelon Party

Decorations and Games May Be Planned to Carry Out the Same Theme as the Refreshments

WATERMELON invariably seems doubly delicious when eaten in a jolly company, so why not give a watermelon party, when the luscious melons are "just right"? Invitations may be sent on cards cut from pink cardboard, in the shape of a slice of melon, the rind being outlined with green crayon, and a few seeds "touched in" with black. The following invitation could be used,—

*"Days of sunshine and of rain
Bring the melons here again,
We have some and some to spare,
Come around and have a share!"*

The "Melon Vine" is a good contest as a starter. For the vine use long



FLOSSIE FLARE APRONS, NOS. C361, C362, AND C363 are exceptionally attractive with the lower section made in circular formation and two pockets to add considerably to their practicability. Except for the few stitches which are necessary for finishing stamped design they are completely made up. They are of good grade unbleached muslin with fast color binding that matches the embroidery. Price for each apron 40c or \$1.00 for three. If floss is desired, send 35c extra if only one apron is wanted or 50c extra if all three are ordered. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

strips of green cambric, knotting and tangling and winding about the room in "cobweb" style. At intervals tie upon the "vine" ovals of green cardboard, to suggest melons, writing upon each the name of some stunt. There should be one of these melons for each couple. The first couple, appointed by the hostess, starts to untangle the vine, till a "melon" is reached, and they then entertain their companions with the stunt required. The next couple takes up the task, and so on, till all have had a chance. If preferred, the "melons" may be omitted from the vine, and each couple given three minutes to untangle as much as possible. At the expiration of this time, the length untangled is cut off to be measured. The pair untangling the most, receives as reward, a box of pink and green bonbons.

An entertaining trick consists in placing a watermelon seed on the forehead of a guest, telling him to shake it off. This seems after frequent shakings, impossible, but the explanation is that the seed has been pressed very firmly upon the forehead, and then quickly taken off, giving the feeling that it is still there.

"Yes" or "No" is a good game for the Watermelon Party. Give each person a bag holding twelve watermelon seeds. The bags could be made of pink or green cheesecloth. Now the guests must go about asking each other questions on any subject, but whoever answers "yes" or "no" must give up a melon seed to the questioner. At the end of fifteen minutes, time is called and the one with the most seeds, wins a whole watermelon, (to be taken home.)

A "Cakewalk" usually means an "African" dance, and would be quite appropriate to a melon party. But this cakewalk is really a walk. Provide a number of cakes of soap, each one moistened to be somewhat slippery. Now give each "cakewalker" soap, and a knife, with the instructions to walk

a given distance without letting the soap slip from the knife blade. The successful contestant may be rewarded with a cake of perfumed soap.

Time for refreshments now, and in the centre of the table is a most appropriate centerpiece, half a melon (cut across) in points, and on each point is a cheerful pickanninny doll. The watermelon may be served in generous slices, or if a more dainty way is desired, cut it in cubes and serve with vanilla ice cream.—Elsie Duncan Yale.

Prevent Ivy Poisoning

PROFESSOR W. C. MUENSCHER of New York State College of Agriculture says that no one is immune from ivy poison but that it is necessary to come into actual contact with the plant to become infected. If face and hands are bathed freely in a solution of 5% iron chloride in a half and half mixture of alcohol and water, no harmful effects need be expected. This can be applied before or immediately after going where ivy grows. It is cheap and obtainable at almost any drug store.

Ivy poison is soluble in oil and therefore no lotion or soap containing oil should be used because the poison would only be spread to other parts of the body. Kitchen or laundry soap which contains free alkali is best to use, with plenty of hot water, if the other remedy is not available.

Cooking soda, moistened with water, helps to relieve pain if one has been infected. Soaking in hot water is also relieving in its effect. Fluid extract of Grindelia, diluted with 6 to 10 parts of water, can be applied with a clean bandage, changing frequently and keeping it moist.

Professor Muenschler advises against using sugar of lead, especially on open pustules because of the possibility of lead poisoning. If the case is a bad one, a physician should be consulted. Bulletin E191 tells all about how to identify poison ivy, how to avoid it and how to treat it. This bulletin may be obtained free from the Mailing Room, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Tested Recipes

Sanford Apple Sauce

Slice five medium sized apples after removing skin and core. Chop inner

A Sandwich Cloth



HERE is a shelter for your sandwiches—a green and white enveloping cloth. You doubtless have hot biscuit or muffin cloths and this one is cut like them, only larger. We had it bound all around with green bias tape to save you the bother and it is stamped with a welcome little oasis design. It surely should have some connection with sandwiches, too. This is order number M617 and includes the bound and stamped cloth with enough green, black and orange floss to embroider its sheltering palms.

M617—Sandwich Cloth, as described 25 cents
Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

stalks of a bunch of celery very fine (the tender unbleached celery is best if direct from field), break one half cupful walnut meats and combine the three, blending thoroughly. Whip one cupful of cream and fold into the celery-apple mixture. Serve in small glass dishes.—L. M. T.

* * *

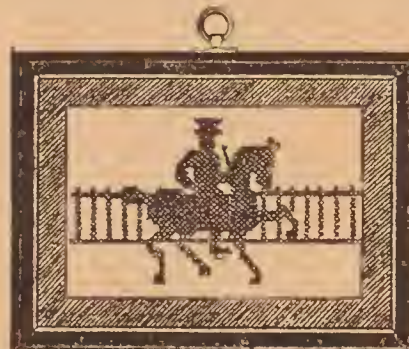
Macaroni and Cheese with Ham

1 cup macaroni
2/3 cup grated cheese
1/4 cup finely chopped cooked ham
1 1/2 cups white sauce
Recipe for 1 1/2 Cups White Sauce

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 1/2 cups milk
Salt and pepper to taste

For the white sauce you will find the directions in Lesson No. 4 where it tells about making cream potatoes.

I break up the macaroni, if it comes in long pieces, into pieces about one inch long. I have plenty boiling water



CROSS-STITCH PICTURE NO. B3396 is 6x8 inches, a quaint design stamped on fine quality oyster linen for single cross stitch embroidery. Frame with glass, colored mat, instruction chart and black and green embroidery floss included for 85c. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

and I add salt (1 teaspoon). I cook it 20 minutes, unless the directions on the box say to cook a shorter time. Some kinds of macaroni cook more quickly than others do, but it is better to cook a little longer than not enough.

Drain off the hot water and put the macaroni in a buttered baking dish. Put it in a warm place while you make the white sauce. You could make the white sauce while the macaroni cooked. That's the way I like to do.

When my white sauce is cooked smooth and creamy, I add the grated cheese. If the cheese is too soft to grate, then I have to cut it very fine so it will melt quickly. After it is melted I add the cooked ham all cut up fine and then I am ready to pour this over the cooked macaroni and bake slowly in the oven until we are ready to serve it. About 10 or 15 minutes is long enough.

* * *

Baked Carrots

Boil six medium sized carrots until tender. Drain, roll in flour and put in buttered baking dish. Sprinkle lightly with light brown sugar, dust with cinnamon and dot with butter. Pour in thin cream to cover and bake slowly for twenty minutes.—L. M. T.

A Visit to Oberammergau

(Continued from Page 3)

play varies from 10 to 20 marks each. A mark is about 24 cents. No tickets are to be bought except at the place at which entertainment is furnished.

About 4:30 Sunday morning, the writer was awakened by the ringing of the church bell and before long was on his way to the beautiful Catholic church of the village where he saw the players and a large number of visitors receive the communion as a fitting preparation for the play, which in itself is a devout religious observance and impresses the visitor as such.

About 7:30 the beautiful theatre, which is entirely open toward the stage but covered and closed on the other three sides, begins to fill; and when the chorus of forty-eight trained singers proceeded by Anton Lang, who gives the prologue this year, appears promptly at 8 o'clock the 5200 seats are all

filled. The prologuer begins in German, "Bow down in deep adoring love, O race by the curse of God oppressed, etc."

The chorus, which stands in semi-circular form, opens and gradually moves backward while the curtain that conceals the center of the stage raises and shows the first tableaux emblematic of the fall of man, Adam and Eve fleeing from the Garden of Eden. The back of the stage is open to the sky and mountains; the wooded hillsides with pasturing herds form part of the scenery, giving play to light and shadow infinitely superior to anything the best electricians can achieve.

Today the mountains with some snow on them are shown in all their grandeur and beauty as patches of sunshine and cloud chase each other across their face. The wind sweeps the colorful costumes of the players as the crowds go with Peter and John into Jerusalem. Alois Lang, the wood-carver and sculptor, portrays the Christ throughout with beautiful poise, harmonious movements and wonderful strength, humility and pathos, which makes his whole appearance most realistic.

Deep emotions are vividly portrayed in the plot of the Pharisees against the Christ; in the Sanhedrin scene while they discuss and bargain for the betrayal; in the scene of the last supper; in the remorse of Judas because he has betrayed innocent blood; in the mob scene before Pilate's house when he washes his hands, declaring he will have nothing more to do against this just man; and in the different heart-rending scenes which lead up to the Crucifixion. As Mary bade farewell to her son and as the Christ bade farewell to his disciples, a wave of almost uncontrollable emotion swept over the thousands in the audience, as they viewed this realistic and unforgettable scene.

Annie Rutz, who has been doing her best since she was seventeen years old in helping to earn the family living, but now at the age of 22 has been postponing her wedding for a considerable time so she could take the part of Mary, says:—"The world thinks it does not want to hear the old story of Our Lord, but we know it has a message for men and women of our day. It is our duty to try and impart it to the world." As her voice breaks in grief in the scene of the Crucifixion, it is not just good acting but the putting of herself into the part and trying to impress this wonderful story on a sin-sick world.

As Alois Lang hangs for fifteen minutes on the cross, it seems as though you are in the crowd that saw such a scene more than nineteen hundred years ago—not as one of the jeering mob, but as one of the few who saw him as the Divine Redeemer who gave his life for the redemption of the world.

There are no make-up, no artificiality, no lighting effects, throughout the whole play. None are allowed. Mary has never used rouge in her life. Hannsi Preisinger, who takes the part of Mary Magdalene, comes from a wealthy family but she helps prepare and serve the food for the tourists entertained in her father's inn.

The action of the play is from 8 A. M. until 11:30, and from 2 P. M. until about 5:30. The seats are opera chairs. The weather was cool enough to make a sweater and overcoat comfortable, and you are thankful that you brought along the blanket which your hostess so kindly loaned you to put over your knees. You almost lose all sense of the passing of time as the sixteen acts with numerous scenes and the twenty-four tableaux come before you so continuously and logically as the play proceeds.

It was the pleasure of the writer and a number of others in the party to have seen the play in 1910. We thought then that it was the greatest production ever staged, but we believe that this year it is better than ever before. How anyone can see this play once and not feel a wonderful uplift to more noble living seems to me to be impossible.

Aunt Janet's Corner

How to Know the Marks of a First-class Mind

MANY people regret all their lives that they never had a high school or college education. No doubt, the formal training afforded by these institutions helps one in making his mind do the work he wishes it to do, but there are many, many fine minds which never had nor never will have such training. Yet every single day presents opportunities for the mind to be trained in good habits of thinking. In the home and on the farm where one has to pick and choose what shall be done first and how it shall best be done, the demand for a well-trained mind is constant. The person has nothing to say about the quality of mind he was born with but he has everything to do with the way he uses to the best advantage the mind he has.

Dr. Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, has the following to say about the "Four Marks of a Fine Mind:"

"A good mechanic studies the tools of his trade continuously and critically. The better he knows his tools, the better he can use his tools. He knows that good craftsmanship is impossible unless he keeps his tools adjusted to his tasks.

Our brain is, of course, the major tool we bring to the task of living. Like good mechanics, we profit from keeping our brains under continuous and critical study. As a sort of primer to guide us in such a study of our own minds, I suggest that a first class mind bears these four marks:

First, humility. A first class mind is never cocksure; it is always willing to admit that it may be wrong; it is never afraid to say it does not know; it does not specialize in closed questions; all questions are open questions to it; it is always ready, in the presence of new knowledge or fresh challenges, to question the soundness of its earlier observations and the sanity of its earlier conclusions.

Second, curiosity. A first class mind is never satisfied with surface observations; when in its humility, it has

admitted that there is a question to be considered, it turns a restless and ruthless curiosity on the question; it is never satisfied with a sweeping judgment; it ferrets out every detail and tries to see just what bearing each detail has on the whole question.

Third, courage. A first class mind is marked by a subtle blending of courage and imagination, the result of which is that it takes the results of its analysis of a problem it has worked over and puts these results into various new combinations in an effort to find some new and better theory for action; it is never afraid to set up a tentative new theory of action; it is willing to follow a new idea, if it is sound, even if it upsets former notions and former ways of doing things.

Fourth, responsibility. A first class mind has a sense of responsibility in handling new theories; it puts them through all sorts of tests to prove both their logical soundness and their practical utility.

The practical fruits of the intellectual virtues are obvious. Humility makes for open-mindedness. Curiosity makes for careful analysis. Courage for creativeness in blazing new trails. Responsibility makes for reliability in action."

—AUNT JANET.

Restraining the Necklace

IT very often happens that one of the children has a present of a string of beads, pretty and inexpensive. It is strung on thread, and some unlucky day the thread breaks, the beads are scattered and there are tears in abundance. To forestall this, I always restring a new necklace, using a strand of picture wire. (Not the wire "as is", but unwinding a strand of it.) Thus the necklace is made practically unbreakable.—A.B.S.

The efficient parent makes use of the child's early years to implant desirable habits.

For Hot Summer Days

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Summer Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Pajama Pattern No. 2571 provides for the young girl the same smart beach pajama that is popular with the older set. In the bright printed cottons, this design would be stunning and practical for beach use. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch printed material and 1½ yards of 32 or 35 inch plain material. Price, 15c.



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FELS-NAPTHA IS PARTICULARLY EASY ON COLORS

COLORED frocks and gay prints—how attractive they are this summer. And how easy it is to keep them bright and gay if you wash them with Fels-Naptha!

For there's naptha in Fels-Naptha. You can smell it—*plenty there!* Naptha, the safe dirt-loosener, combined with good golden soap. Working together, they bring you *extra help*—loosening dirt without hard rubbing even in *cool* water. And that, of course, means a lot in keeping colors bright and cheery!

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The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

She went on into the house. A telegraph envelope addressed to her father was on the table in the hall. A servant told her the message had come an hour before, and that he had telephoned to Mr. Sherrill's office, but Mr. Sherrill was not in. There was so reason for her thinking that the message might be from Alan except his presence in her thoughts, but she went at once to the telephone and called her father. He was in now, and he directed her to open the message and read it to him.

"Have some one," she read aloud; she choked in her excitement at what came next—"Have some one who knew Mr. Corvet well enough to recognize him, even if greatly changed, meet Car-ferry Number 25 Manitowoc Wednesday this week. Alan Conrad."

Her heart was beating fast. "Are you there?" she said into the 'phone.

"Yes."

"Whom shall you send?"

There was an instant's silence. "I shall go myself," her father answered.

She hung up the receiver. Had Alan found Uncle Benny? He had found, apparently, someone whose resemblance to the picture she had showed him was marked enough to make him believe that person might be Benjamin Corvet; or he had heard of some one who, from the account he had received, he thought might be. She read again the words of the telegram . . . "even if greatly changed!" and she felt startling and terrifying warning in that phrase.

* * *

CHAPTER XV

OLD BURR OF THE FERRY

IT was in late November and while the coal carrier *Pontiac*, on which he was serving as lookout, was in Lake Superior that Alan first heard of Jim Burr. The name spoken among some other names in casual conversation by a member of the crew, stirred and excited him; the name James Burr, occurring on Benjamin Corvet's list, had borne opposite it the legend "All disappeared; no trace," and Alan, whose investigations had accounted for all others whom the list contained, had been able regarding Burr only to verify the fact that at the address given no one of this name was to be found.

He questioned the oiler who had mentioned Burr. The man had met Burr one night in Manitowoc with other men, and something about the old man had impressed both his name and image on him; he knew no more than that. At Manitowoc!—the place from which Captain Stafford's watch had been sent to Constance Sherrill and where Alan had sought for, but had failed to find, the sender! Had Alan stumbled by chance upon the one whom Benjamin Corvet had been unable to trace? Had Corvet, after his disappearance, found Burr? Had Burr been the sender, under Corvet's direction, of those things? Alan speculated upon this. The man might well, of course, be some other Jim Burr; there were probably many men by that name. Yet the James Burr of Corvet's list must have been such a one as the oiler described—a white haired old man.

Alan could not leave the *Pontiac* and go at once to Manitowoc to seek for Burr; for he was needed where he was. The season of navigation on Lake Superior was near its close. In Duluth skippers were clamoring for cargoes; ships were lading in haste for a last trip before ice closed the lake's outlet at the Soo against all ships. It was fully a week later and after the *Pontiac* had been laden again and had repassed the length of Lake Superior that Alan left the vessel at Sault Ste. Marie and took the train for Manitowoc.

The little lake port of Manitowoc, which he reached in the late afternoon, was turbulent with the lake season's approaching close. Long lines of bulk

freighters, loaded and tied up to wait for spring, filled the river; their released crews rioted through the town. Alan inquired for the seamen's drinking place, where his informant had met Jim Burr; following the directions he received he made his way along the river bank until he found it. The place was neat, immaculate; a score of lake-men sat talking at tables or leaned against the bar. Alan inquired of the proprietor for Jim Burr.

The proprietor knew old Jim Burr—yes. Burr was a wheelsman on Carferry Number 25. He was a lakeman, experienced and capable; that fact, some months before, had served as introduc-

in Burr's reception of it; but he had not expected that. None of those on Benjamin Corvet's list had had any knowledge of Alan Conrad or had heard the name before.

Alan was silent, watching the old man; Burr, silent too, seemed listening to the conversation which came to them from the tables near by, where men were talking of cargoes, and of ships and of men who worked and sailed upon them.

"How long have you been on the lakes?" Alan inquired.

"All my life." The question awakened reminiscence in the old man. "My father had a farm. I didn't like farm-

vet? No." Old Burr's uneasiness seemed to increase. "What sort of communication?"

"A request to send some things to Miss Constance Sherrill at Harbor Point."

"I never heard of Miss Constance Sherrill. To send what things?"

"Several things—among them a watch which had belonged to Captain Stafford of the *Miwaka*."

Old Burr got up suddenly and stood gazing down at Alan. "A watch of Captain Stafford's?—no," he said agitatedly. "No!"

He moved away and left the place; and Alan sprang up and followed him.

He was not, it seemed probable to Alan now, the James Burr of Corvet's list; at least Alan could not see how he could be that one. Among the names of the crew of the *Miwaka* Alan had found that of a Frank Burr, and his inquiries had informed him that this man was a nephew of the James Burr who had lived near Port Corbay and had "disappeared" with all his family. Old Burr had not lived at Port Corbay—at least, he claimed not to have lived there; he gave another address and assigned to himself quite different connections. For every member of the crew of the *Miwaka* there had been a corresponding, but different name upon Corvet's list—the name of a close relative. If Old Burr was not related to the Burr on Corvet's list, what connection could he have with the *Miwaka*, and why should Alan's questions have agitated him so? Alan would not lose sight of Old Burr until he had learned the reason for that.

He followed, as the old man crossed the bridge and turned to his left among the buildings on the river front. Burr's figure, vague in the dusk, crossed the railroad yards and made its way to where a huge black bulk, which Alan recognized as the ferry, loomed at the waterside. He disappeared aboard it. Alan, following him, gazed about.

A long, broad, black boat the ferry was, almost four hundred feet to the tall, bluff bow. Seen from the stem, the ship seemed only an unusually rugged and powerful steam freighter; viewed from the beam, the vessel appeared slightly short for its freeboard; only when observed from the stern did its distinguishing peculiarity become plain; for a few feet only above the water line, the stern was all cut away, and the long, low cavern of the deck gleamed with rails upon which the electric lights glinted. Save for the supports of the superstructure and where the funnels and ventilator pipes passed up from below, that whole strata of the ship was a vast car shed; its tracks, running to the edge of the stern, touched tracks on the dock. A freight engine was backing loaded cars from a train of sixteen cars upon the rails on the starboard side; another train of sixteen big box cars waited to go aboard on the tracks to the port of the center stanchions. When the two trains were aboard, the great vessel—"No. 25," in big white stencil upon her black sides were her distinguishing marks—would thrust out into the ice and gale for the Michigan shore nearly eighty miles away.

Alan thrilled a little at his inspection of the ferry. He had not seen close at hand before one of these great craft which, throughout the winter, brave ice and storm after all—or nearly all—other lake boats are tied up. He had not meant to apply there when he questioned old Burr about a berth on the ferry; he had used the merely as a means of getting into conversation with the old man. But now he meant to apply; for it would enable him to find out more about old Burr.

(Continued on Page 13)

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Constance receives a package containing some coins, a wedding ring and a watch that appeared to have been sent her by Corvet. An inscription on the watch leads to the knowledge that it had been given to one Captain Caleb Stafford for a rescue on Lake Erie. Stafford had been captain of the *Miwaka*. Spearman is angered because Constance shows so much interest in the mystery. Alan's investigations all seem to point to the sinking of the *Miwaka*.

tion for him to the frequenters of this place. When the ferry was in harbor and his duties left him idle, Burr came up and waited there, occupying always the same chair. He never drank; he never spoke to others unless they spoke first to him, but then he talked freely about the old days on the lakes, about ships which had been lost and about men long dead.

Alan decided that there could be no better place to interview old Burr than here; he waited therefore, and in the early evening the old man came in.

Alan watched him curiously as, without speaking to any one, he went to the chair recognized as his and sat down. He was a slender but muscularly built man seeming about sixty-five, but he might be considerably younger or older than that. His hair was completely white; his nose was thin and sensitive; his face was smoothly placid, emotionless, contented; his eyes were queerly clouded, deepset and intent.

Those whose names Alan had found on Corvet's list had been of all ages, young and old; but Burr might well have been a contemporary of Corvet on the lakes. Alan moved over and took a seat beside the old man.

"You're from No. 25?" he asked, to draw him into conversation.

"Yes."

"I've been working on the carrier *Pontiac* as lookout. She's on her way to tie up at Cleveland, so I left her and came on here. You don't know whether there's a chance for me to get a place through the winter on No. 25?"

Old Burr reflected. "One of our boys has been talking of leaving. I don't know when he expects to go. You might ask."

"Thank you; I will. My name's Conrad—Alan Conrad."

He saw no recognition of the name

ing. The schooners—they were almost all schooners in those days—came in to load with lumber. When I was nine years old, I ran away and got on board a schooner. I've been at it, sail or steam, ever since."

"Do you remember the *Miwaka*?"

"The *Miwaka*?"

Old Burr turned abruptly and studied Alan with a slow scrutiny which seemed to look him through and through; yet while his eyes remained fixed on Alan suddenly they grew blank. He was not thinking now of Alan, but had turned his thoughts within himself.

"I remember her—yes. She was lost in '95," he said. "In '95," he repeated.

"You lost a nephew with her, didn't you?"

"A nephew—no. That is a mistake. I lost a brother."

"Where were you living then?"

"In Emmet County, Michigan."

"When did you move to Point Corbay, Ontario?"

"I never lived at Point Corbay."

"Did any of your family live there?"

"No." Old Burr looked away from Alan, and the queer cloudiness of his eyes became more evident.

"Why do you ask all this?" he said irritably. "What have they been telling you about me? I told you about myself; our farm was in Emmet County, but we had a liking for the lake. One of my brothers was lost in '95 with the *Miwaka* and another in '99 with the *Susan Hart*."

"Did you know Benjamin Corvet?" Alan asked.

Old Burr stared at him uncertainly. "I know who he is, of course."

"You never met him?"

"No."

"Did you receive a communication from him some time this year?"

"From him? From Benjamin Cor-



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps on before 1880 bought. Old stamp collections bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

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FIREPROOF ASHTRAY—Saves linen and furniture. Very attractive. Sells for 35c. Every home, office, hotel, requires them. Prices and sample 25c. 100% profit. MYLO CO., 77 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Inc., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

WANTED—Single farm hands \$55 to \$60 month, and all other kinds of help required. Write BREWSTER'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Brewster, N.Y.

WANTED: Good, clean, ambitious farm hand for general farm work. CARLOS H. DAVIS, Greene, N. Y. R. D. 1.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 737 Security Savings and Comm'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

PRINTING—STATIONERY

200 LETTER HEADS and 100 envelopes only \$1.00 on bond paper, with three lines of printing. Send sample for low price on any kind of quality printing. THE INDEPENDENT PRESS, Mexico, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM—140 ACRES. 22 head livestock, horses, hog, 500 poultry, 30 turkeys, tools, crops, \$6500. Easy terms. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y. Free list farms.

WOMEN'S WANTS

DRESS MATERIALS, all colors guaranteed fast. Wonderful values. Two pieces beautifully printed percale, two pieces printed cotton voile, in latest design creations, sixteen yards for only \$3.89. PRISCILLA MILLS, 66 Leonard Street, New York, N. Y.

PATCHWORK PERCALES 7 pounds \$1.00. Silks 3 pounds \$1.00. Silk Jersey 3 yard cut \$1.00. 34 inches wide single width Black, Blue and Brown. Pay postman plus postage. Silks or velvets large package 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., South Boston, Mass.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed; chewing, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.25; smoking, 5 pounds \$1.00, 10, \$1.75; pay when received. FARMERS' UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Mills, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARN. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30; 6 1/2 in. \$1.50, postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine

A GRAY BARN-FLOOR type thresher for sale. Weight 1250 pounds. Good as new. HOLY GHOST FATHERS, Norwalk, Conn.

KODAK FILMS. Special Trial Offer. Any size film developed 5c. Prints 3c each. Trial 8x10 enlargement beautifully mounted 40c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

BEEHUNTERS—I sell the best outfit for finding beebreeds. WILL GROVER, Bristol, Vt.

Free Labor Exchange

In order to bring employers and employees together, we will, until further notice, print short classified advertisements for either help wanted or positions wanted on this page.

To use this service you must be a paid-in-advance subscriber to American Agriculturist and the advertisement must be stated in a few words.

In sending in your notice, enclose address label from the front page of your last copy.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 12)

He went forward between the tracks upon the deck to the companionway, and ascended and found the skipper and presented his credentials. No berth on the ferry was vacant yet but one soon would be, and Alan was accepted in lieu of the man who was about to leave; his wages would not begin until the other man left, but in the meantime he could remain aboard the ferry if he wished. Alan elected to remain aboard. The skipper called a man to assign quarters to Alan, and Alan, going with the man, questioned him about Burr.

All that was known definitely about old Burr on the ferry, it appeared, was that he had joined the vessel in the early spring. Before that—they did not know; he might be an old lakeman who, after spending years ashore, had returned to the lakes for a livelihood. He had represented himself as experienced and trained upon the lakes, and he had been able to demonstrate his fitness; in spite of his age he was one of the most capable of the crew.

The next morning, Alan approached old Burr in the crew's quarters and tried to draw him into conversation again about himself; but Burr only stared at him with his intent and oddly introspective eyes and would not talk upon this subject.

(To be Continued Next Week)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Wash Dishes Without Wiping Them

By Ray Inman

WHY WIPE DISHES! IT IS QUITE UNNECESSARY.
• PUT A SHELF OVER
• THE KITCHEN SINK



SLANT IT SO THE WATER WILL DRAIN INTO SINK.
• PUT A RAILING ON
• ENDS AND FRONT. . .



HAVE 2 PANS OF HOT WATER.
• WASH IN FIRST, RINSE
• IN SECOND, AND —



STAND THEM ON EDGE IN RACK. IF YOU WISH YOU CAN POLISH THE DISHES AFTER THEY DRY.



Baby Chicks

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....\$8.00
S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain..... 8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds..... 9.00
Heavy Mixed..... 8.00
Light Mixed..... 7.00
½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots.
For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live
arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference.
Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

5000 PULLETS S. C. White Leghorns

April hatched.

Columbia Poultry Farm
TOMS RIVER, N. J.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English.
S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh
up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks
from free range selected stock at
\$8.00 per 100, \$23.50 per 300, \$38.00
per 500, \$75.00 per 1000. Two big
hatches every week. Chicks 100%
live arrival guaranteed. 10% books
order. Catalog free.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE
ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery,
DOVER, DELAWARE

S. C. White Leghorn Pullets

Mar., Apr. and May hatched good healthy free range
birds bred from high producing stock. Description and
prices free. FISHER BROS., ATLANTIC, PENNA.

WHITE PULLETS Free range birds from
LEGHORN selected stock. 13 wks.
July 15, \$1.25 each. NORMAN TREBLE, Holley, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say:
"I saw it in American Agriculturist."

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

W. LEGHORNS	S. C. REDS	B. ROCKS	W. WYANDOTTES
15c	16c	17c	18c

Prices are per 100, July delivery. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00.
Special Mating chicks, \$2 per hundred extra. A few weaned pullets.
All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES JULY 15-22-29. WE SHIP C.O.D. Per 50 100 500 1000
Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$4.00 \$ 7.70 \$37 \$74
Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Rocks..... 5.00 9.00 44 85
Mammoth Light Brahmas..... 6.50 12.00 57
Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

HILL SIDE CHICKS Will Ship C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Tancred Strain	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	\$7.00	\$32.50	70.00
Barred Rocks.....	8.00	37.50	
S. C. Reds.....	9.00		
Heavy Mixed.....	7.50	35.00	
Light Mixed.....	6.00		

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. 100% live delivery.
P.O. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box 5 McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Will Ship C.O.D. 25 50 100

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$9.00
Barred Rocks.....	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns.....	2.25	4.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed.....	2.00	3.75	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1,000 lots 1c less. Free range.
100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Wh. Leghorns, \$6.50-100;

Tancred and Barron Strain
\$8; S.C. Barred Rocks, \$9;
White Leghorns, \$9.50; Heavy Mix, \$8;
My chicks are from the best laying
flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CASH OR C.O.D.
\$1.00 Per 100 Books Order
\$8.00 \$37.50 \$75.00
\$7.00 per 100
"NOW" New Pamphlet
McAlisterville, Penna.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Raising Broilers the Year 'Round

By AMOS KIRBY

It was a real pleasure for me to visit the plant of Frederick Blencowe, at Woodstown, N. J., recently where I was shown how broilers and even roasting chickens are being grown under the battery system. While the roasting chicken proposition represents a line to itself, it has possibilities that can be successfully followed out if the specialist in broilers is caught at times with chickens that cannot profitably be moved when they weigh 2 to 2½ pounds each.

Mr. Blencowe is an Englishman. His father was a London broker and conducted a big and a successful business. In 1908, he came to America and located at Lake Simco, about 50 miles North of Toronto. After spending 15 months in Canada, he drifted to the United States and settled near Philadelphia and since that time has been in close touch with conditions in South Jersey. About one year ago he moved to Woodstown and entered upon the poultry deal which we are about to describe.

With only a limited amount of land, possibly one half an acre including the spot where the dwelling house stood; poultry raising under the conditions which he had been accustomed to were out of the question, so it was a case of securing additional land or going into the hot-house broiler production under the battery system.

From now on we will let Mr. Blencowe tell his own story of his exper-

ience with the battery brooder and what he thinks of it as a practical method of brooding chickens.

"My experience with battery brooders, has been confined to one of the well-known hot-water heated types of batteries that is now on the market and I know nothing about the other types that have been widely advertised. We installed a four section brooder last fall and have had it in operation for about one year and have not had the least bit of trouble with it during that time. While our experience has been limited to one year, we have worked out a system that has met with unusual success, except for the usual run of hard luck for which this or any battery cannot be blamed. It has been our practice to put about 75 chicks in each compartment at the start. The brooder people tell us that we can put 100 chicks to each section, but we believe that that is too many to crowd in one section even at the very first. Our advice to inexperienced brooder operators is that it will be much better to put too few, rather than too many chicks in each compartment and then follow that out to the finish.

Abundant Space Helps Chicks

"We believe that a large part of our success with the battery brooder has been due to not crowding the chicks at any stage of their development. We have worked out a scheme for our plant that has given us plenty of space for expansion and has made it possible for us to have broilers to sell all through the season from February until the first of September. It has been our experience that we can have day old chicks and twelve week old broilers in the battery at the same time and maintain the proper temperatures for all ages with the one hot-water unit."

The Blencowe plant is located in a barn that was built about 40 years ago, when horses and carriages were in use. The battery room is heated with the small hot-water heater that goes with the battery. No other heat is supplied even in mid-winter when the ground is covered with snow. Mr. Blencowe tells us that last winter when the temperature was down to nearly zero, the room was never below 70 degrees at the outer wall while under the hoover in the battery the thermometer registered 95 degrees for the day old chicks.

"Doesn't it take a lot of coal to run a battery filled to only one-third capacity?" we asked. "No," replied our host, "We find that we can operate this plant on about 25 cents per day for coal and that covers the very coldest days that we have here in South Jersey. You may know that an average coal burning brooder stove will use that amount of fuel and then handle only 300 to 400 chicks."

Start in Mid-October

"Our plan is to start operations about the middle of October and then continue buying day old chicks each week until the middle of May. We buy local chicks from flocks which we know have been B.W.D. tested and which are known to be in a good healthy condition. These chicks were placed in four compartments. We leave the 75 chicks in their section for four weeks. At the beginning of the fifth week, we divide them and leave only 25 to each section. At the beginning of the seventh week, they are again divided leaving only 20 to a section and at the ninth week they are again separated leaving only 15 to each section. They are then left that way until they are marketed."

"That explains the way we carried out our operations last winter, but this spring we modified our plans and began taking the chicks out of the battery at six weeks of age and putting them on the floor of the old hay mow that is above the battery room. We made this change for two reasons," explained Mr. Blencowe. "In the first place it has developed that the dealers prefer a range grown broiler if it can

be secured. Another advantage of the floors for the last six weeks is that it enables us to increase the number of birds that we can carry in our plant. It seems that the range grown broiler holds up better when transported than the battery broiler although it is not any better flavored. There is nothing that equals a battery developed broiler for tenderness and quality when it comes to the table," emphatically declared Mr. Blencowe.

There is one objection to placing the birds on the floor and that is it sets the birds back one week. He believes that if he had heat and could put them on the floor or on range at four weeks of age they would not have this setback. Another year, heat will be installed and the birds will be taken out of the battery two weeks earlier.

All Mash Ration Used

"Does a battery broiler put on weight as fast as an open range bird or as one grown on the floor?" was another question that we asked. "We believe so", continued our friend. "Our experience has been that we can get a broiler to weigh 2¼ pounds at ten weeks of age in the battery which is just as good or better than under ordinary methods."

One of the interesting features of the Blencowe plant and its many hundreds of birds has been the healthy appearance of the stock. The battery room is kept quite dark. Even the electric light bulbs are painted blue. The interior of the batteries is kept quite dark and all of the light in the room is directed on the feed troughs and the water fountains.

Another feature that has worked out very nicely under the Blencowe system has been the feeding of an all mash feed. No grain, except what has been ground with the mash is ever fed to the birds, and finer, more healthy, or better colored chickens have never been grown than these in this particular battery.

"We are considering only one slight change in this feeding system," continued Mr. Blencowe. "We believe a mixture of wheat and corn after they are six weeks of age and put on the floors would help some in their natural development."

No Odors in Hot Weather

Another feature of this plant is the absolute freedom from odors even on a very hot day. When we visited the plant, there were several hundred birds in the machine and the temperature was 78 without any fire in the heater and there was hardly a trace of an odor of any kind. Electric ventilators have been installed which keep the air fresh and sweet all of the time.

"What about the using of the battery by the man who is raising breeding stock?" we asked. "A man who is developing 1,000 to 2,000 layers each season cannot keep the birds shut up in a battery all summer. What can he do with a battery?" we continued.

"I am mighty glad you brought up that point," replied Mr. Blencowe. "For the man who is raising breeders, or broilers or simply chickens for roasters or capons, the battery has a lot of advantages. On this point get me straight, as with the battery, for the first four weeks, there is no known method of brooding chicks equal to it and I doubt if there ever will be even though we might all go back to the broody hen. Every poultryman can use a battery to a good advantage. If his business at the present is too small to use it he should build it up to the size where he can utilize this type of equipment."

All Conditions Under Control

"Here is the point regarding the battery," continued Mr. Blencowe. "By using the battery one can brood 500 or 2,000 chicks with every known condition under absolute control. Temperature, feed, water, freedom from crowding, elimination of toe picking and even the weather. With a battery in a properly constructed building, the poultryman during the first four weeks of the chick's life can eliminate every chance of chilling and its accompanying ills for regardless of weather conditions on the outside, the temperature can be controlled to a certainty and any poultryman who has used brooder stoves in early March knows of what I am speaking."

Broiler Day Old Chicks

Light Breeds, \$10 per 100. Light and Heavy, \$12. Heavy, \$14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher. Prompt shipment. C.O.D. Post-paid. Live delivery. Twelve varieties. Custom Hatching. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,

335 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J. PHONE 2-1603

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leg.	\$7 per 100
Barred Rocks.....	8 per 100
S. C. Red.....	8 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	7 per 100
Light Mixed.....	6 per 100

500 lots ½c less; 1000 lots 1c less
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



Kline's Barred Rock Chicks

NOW \$8.00 100; \$75.00-1,000
Pennsylvania State College Strain; None better. Fully Guaranteed. Folder Free. Order from ad. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Del.
S.W.KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

75c Class "A" Pullets 75c

Extra heavy laying strain English White Leghorns ready for shipment. Cash or C. O. D. 8 wks. 75c. 10 wks. 85c. 12 wks. 95c. Also Browns, Anconas and Barred Rocks.
BOS HATCHERY, R. No. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.



Is Your Milk Buyer Bonded?

"The G. Marks Dairy Company of Farmingdale, Long Island bought milk from me and a number of my neighbors last summer. Finally our checks began to go to protest and at present we have \$160. coming to us. Can you give us any help in collecting this money?"

INASMUCH as there is a state law requiring buyers of milk to take out license and post a bond we communicated with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets on this claim who reported that following evidence that the G. Marks Dairy Company were purchasing milk without a license, evidence of the violation was turned over to the State Department of Law. In commenting on the situation, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets writes as follows:

"This is another case where it would have been better for your subscriber to have refrained from selling milk to this unlicensed purchaser. While this Department does all that it can to induce purchasers of milk to comply with the requirements of the law and while evidence of the violation of the law by the purchase of milk without a license is procured and turned over to the Department of Law for action the producers themselves are in a position to refuse to sell milk until a license has been obtained and this is one of the quickest ways of bringing about compliance with the law upon the part of purchasers who are inclined to be delinquent in so doing."

Evidently this law does not protect a seller of milk absolutely. In other words, a dairy company must buy milk before they violate the law and following a violation it is likely to require some time to get a conviction. Consequently as the Department says the best way to en-

force a law is for every dairyman to refuse to sell milk to a company which has not been licensed and bonded by the department.

Licensed Commission Merchant Discontinues Business

ANY person who shipped farm produce to ARTHUR H. GORDON, 126 West Avenue, Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y. to be sold on commission, and has not received payment can file a verified complaint with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y. against his commission merchant's bond. Blank form of complaint can be obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y. and must be filed with him on or before October 1st to receive consideration.

Does Not Answer Letters

"Last fall I sent a check for \$16.00 to the J. G. Prestage & Sons Company of Allegan, Michigan. Now I cannot get the nursery stock I ordered neither can I get back my money. Can you help me on this matter?"

WE have been unable to get any reply from the J. G. Prestage & Sons Company and upon investigation we are told that complaints similar to the one mentioned by our subscriber are common against this concern. We are publishing this information so that our subscribers may be governed accordingly.

In a later letter our subscriber enclosed a letter from the Post Office Department stating that it has usually

been found impracticable to bring legal action under the postal fraud statute on one complaint.

If any other subscribers have had difficulties similar to this subscriber we will be glad to call them to the attention of the Post Office Department.

No Reply

"What can you tell me about the Fay Clearing Company of Albany. They agree to collect my bad bills for 50% of the first hundred dollars and ten percent of all bills collected after that?"

ALTHOUGH we have written to the Fay Clearing Company several times they have absolutely refused to reply to our letters, and we can only

Results

YOUR letter of April 3rd received and I am very grateful to the American Agriculturist for all their kind interest and efforts in my behalf. The paint arrived yesterday exactly eleven months from date of ordering. I am quite sure I would not have the paint now had it not been for your taking up this matter for me, as I had written several times enclosing self addressed envelope and never received a reply.

Your are doing a great service for your many subscribers in taking care of matters of this kind and I am sure all others benefited by your Service Bureau must feel the way I do regarding it.

repeat the advice that we have given several times in the past; namely, that we believe it wise to use caution in dealing with collection agencies that do business at long distance.

We have had several complaints against this concern and have never received replies to any letters we have written them.

Makes Good on Check

SOME time ago we mentioned in the Service Bureau Columns a protested check issued by Mr. H. G. Wescott.

Since that time two of our subscribers have received checks from a Binghamton attorney with a letter stating that pursuant to the terms of the suspended sentence given Henry G. Wescott by Justice A. E. Cady he was to make good beginning June 15th, 1930 the protested checks which he gave last fall. The payments are being made on the installment basis.

We of course are glad to know that our subscribers will not lose this money.

Two Protest Fees

"Last March I sold a bull to a Mr. Cohen of Utica, N. Y. who gave me a check which was protested because of insufficient funds. I have written to him asking him to make the check good but did not get any reply. I wonder if you can help me."

WE wrote to Mr. Cohen and in a short time received a letter from our subscriber saying that Mr. Cohen had written him asking him to re-deposit the check. Our subscriber did this only to get it protested again.

We have written several letters to Mr. Cohen but up to date he has not answered any of them.

More About Unordered Cards

FOLLOWING a recent item about Unordered Christmas cards, the following letter was received from one of our subscribers. Needless to say we thoroughly agree with the sentiment expressed.

"I was reading article in the American Agriculturist a week or so ago about the complaint of one of the Agriculturist readers regarding the Betty Philips Christmas cards. I too was sent a dozen of Betty Philips' cards which were sent at the request of a friend and for me to please forward \$1.00 for same. I did not send the dollar as I believe in the saying: 'It's a good fellow who pays for what he orders.'"

If these friends wanted you to have the cards why didn't they send the dollar? I believe if Betty Philips and a few other such companies lose out a few times on such schemes they will be more particular to whom they send their wares without people ordering the same."

During June

Your Neighbors Collected Thousands of Dollars

North American Accident Insurance Service is of great benefit to American Agriculturist subscribers. Below is a list of your friends who were benefited. Insurance is a wise investment.

Paid subscribers to June 1, 1930.....\$180,063.45

Paid subscribers during June, 1930..... 4,547.34

\$184,611.29

Mrs. Rose Higler, Bainbridge, N. Y.....\$ 10.00	Mrs. Maude Hartshorn, Lebanon, N. Y..... 20.00
Struck by auto—cut and contused face.	Auto collision—sprained wrist
C. M. Price, Livonia, N. Y..... 30.00	Mrs. Thomas Brignall, Cayuga, N. Y..... 70.00
Auto accident—amputated toe	Auto collision—fractured shoulder
Mrs. Rose Meeker, Hadley, N. Y..... 20.00	Vincent Pawlak, Holland, N. Y..... 80.00
Auto collision—injured nose, bruised legs	Auto overturned—injured muscles neck and shoulders
Arthur Jones, Canterbury, Conn..... 30.00	Abram Davis, Stamford, N. Y..... 35.71
Struck by auto—broken leg	Runaway accident—broken rib, injured cheek, eye
Anna Kasnicki, Port Jefferson Sta., L. I..... 10.00	Charles Brown, Granby, Conn..... 20.00
Auto accident—contused face, thigh, elbow	Travel accident—injured foot
Miss Myrtle Potter, Phoenix, N. Y..... 5.71	Clarence Williams, Attica, N. Y..... 30.00
Auto accident—injured knee joint	Auto collision—strained back
D. T. Durling, Trenton, N. J..... 60.00	Asa Kortright, Neversink, N. Y..... 50.00
Thrown from wagon—broken rib	Travel accident—broken leg
Stanley O'Konsky, Cameron Mills, N. Y..... 60.00	Walter Steinbaugh, Clifton Springs, N. Y..... 30.00
Travel accident—broken leg	Travel accident—broken pelvis
Mrs. Mary Boiko, W. Willington, Conn..... 40.00	Mrs. Bertha Hettrick, Pavilion, N. Y..... 30.00
Auto accident—injured back	Auto collision—general bruises
William J. Aylesworth, Afton, N. Y..... 40.00	Ella Grantier, Quaker Bridge, N. Y..... 50.00
Travel accident—broken ankle	Travel accident—injured back
Edith Chalko, Plainville, N. Y..... 20.00	Herman Schmick, Preston, Md..... 10.00
Auto collision—concussion of brain	Auto accident—cut chin, bruised arm
Mina Ballard, Walton, N. Y..... 30.00	William Edwards, Cortland, N. Y..... 40.00
Struck by auto—contused muscles	Travel accident—broken ribs
Walter Larkins, Sharon Springs, N. Y..... 20.00	Ethel Clark, Katonah, N. Y..... 130.00
Struck by auto—burns and broken ribs	Auto accident—broken leg
Stephen Timofeyew, N. Windham, Conn..... 15.00	Earl Slocum, Mecklenburg, N. Y..... 27.14
Thrown from wagon—broken foot	Auto collision—broken nose
Mrs. Bert Smith, Southampton, N. Y..... 25.00	W. H. McGinley, Atsion, N. J..... 30.00
Struck by auto—broken collarbone, scalp wounds	Auto accident—broken ribs
O. F. Penney, Riverhead, N. Y..... 14.28	William Metzger, Strykersville, N. Y..... 80.00
Travel accident—injured back	Auto overturned—separation costal cartilage
Mrs. C. Goodfellow, Newark Valley, N. Y..... 20.00	Charles S. Lloyd, Gilboa, N. Y..... 50.00
Auto accident—contused head	Travel accident—twisted knee
W. A. Goodfellow, Newark Valley, N. Y..... 20.00	J. L. Dare, Selden, N. Y..... 40.00
Auto accident—broken bones, cut chin	Auto overturned—broken ribs
Mildred Haight, Sherburne, N. Y..... 15.00	Harold Greiner, Est., Macedon, N. Y..... 500.00
Struck by auto—cuts, contusions on leg	Hit by auto—mortuary
D. H. Young, Newark Valley, N. Y..... 50.00	Hugh Purcell, Aurora, N. Y..... 1000.00
Travel accident—injured back, kidneys	Struck by lightning—mortuary
R. Craig Cubbison, Emlenton, Pa..... 20.00	William Glaser, Strykersville, N. Y..... 50.00
Travel accident—sprained ankle	Travel accident—general injuries
Frank Malone, Williamson, N. Y..... 20.00	Ernest Stock, Est., Skaneateles, N. Y..... 500.00
Travel accident—injured back	Struck by auto—mortuary
James Sisto, Naples, N. Y..... 40.00	A. L. Sexsmith, Deposit, N. Y..... 1000.00
Travel accident—cut eye, contused face	Auto overturned—mortuary
Boris Gottlieb, Port Jervis, N. Y..... 40.00	
Auto collision—broken arm, contused side	
William Love, Denton, Md..... 20.00	
Auto accident—general injuries	

TOTAL.....\$4,547.34

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THE FEARFUL

These foul, contaminating insects are bound to invade your home. Be prepared to fight them. Have FLY-TOX handy. Pure, clean, stainless, fragrant. It is the scientific insecticide developed at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research by Rex Research Fellowship.



FLY-TOX

KILLS THEM ALL
Absolutely Harmless to People and Animals



Protection for Animals, too . . .

Use STOCKAID on your livestock. Another scientific insecticide. Repels and kills Flies, Mosquitoes, Fleas and Lice. Harmless to people and animals. Will not stain. Has pleasant odor. Will not irritate the skin. Will not clog sprayer. Used in the largest dairy barns in the country. Fully guaranteed.

Songs That Mother Used to Sing

(Continued from Page 2)

to write the popular songs for the nation.

He was living in New York City when he wrote the song which is now written into the laws of the State of Indiana as its state song. In the Acts of 1913, 10135A, it reads:

Song of State: That the song entitled, "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far away," words and music by Paul Dresser, be and is hereby established as the state song of Indiana. The form in which this song shall be sung as the state song of Indiana shall be as follows:

Round my Indiana homestead wave the cornfields,
In the distance loom the woodlands clear and cool,
Often times my tho'ts revert to scenes of childhood,
Where I first received my lessons—nature's school.
But one thing there is missing in the picture,
Without her face it seems so incomplete,
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet.

Chorus

Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of new mown hay,
Through the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, far away.
Many years have passed since I strolled by the river,
Arm in arm with sweetheart Mary by my side.
It was there I tried to tell her that I loved her,
It was there I begged of her to be my bride.
Long years have passed since I strolled through the churchyard,
She's sleeping there, my angel, Mary dear,
I loved her but she thought I didn't mean it,
So I'd give my future were she only here.

In the summer of 1896, his younger brother, Theodore Dreiser, and Paul were living together, Paul being in the height of his success. Theodore, just trying to get a start in the writing business, had gone over to the office of Paul's firm one Sunday morning. Not a pretentious place, with its two rooms, in one a piano, at which Paul was sitting. Theodore was at the desk.

"Write About a River"

Finally he stopped the aimless search for the melody that would not come.

"Say, Sport," he usually called his younger brother by this slang term for good fellow in the nineties. "give us an idea for a song. I can't think of a thing. What do you say?"

Theodore, said carelessly, "Why not write something about a state or a river? Take Indiana—or the Wabash, that's as good as the Swanee any day, and you know all about it—you were born there."

Paul became excited over the idea.

"Say, Sport, that is an idea. Now go ahead, and sketch it out a little more."

After some more urging, and with more or less disdain, Theodore wrote a rough draft of the idea, a verse and chorus.

The Banks of the Wabash was not put into finished form until the next year.

"On the Banks of the Wabash" was a hit. As such it was sung on the stage, in the concert halls, on the streets, in

bar rooms, in public gatherings, and in homes. But, unlike thousands of other hits, it did not die. Something about moonlight—new mown hay—sycamores—candle lights—river banks—and the picture of mother standing in the doorway; something about the sweetness of the melody in which is mingled the waving of the cornfields, the wind in the woodlands clear and cool, the wash of the Wabash along its banks; something there was in this song that made it live. It became a song of the people.

Paul Dresser lived to know that it was more than a hit—that it was the song by which the world would remember him as a singer of songs. In 1903, he stood with others in a big public gathering in Terre Haute where he had been born, on the spot where he had remembered his mother standing in

the doorway, when writing the song, and joined in singing "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away." A proud city was paying him tribute for adding to its fame. One of the least of its sons, a ragged boy raised in a poor family, had gone forth with a song in his heart, which when it burst forth, became planted in the hearts of the home lovers of the nation.

Indiana, the state of which he sang—"Round my Indiana homestead wave the cornfields"—Indiana calls the song her own. In the austere bound volumes containing the Statutes of the State of Indiana, she says it shall be sung with these words:

"Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of new mown hay,

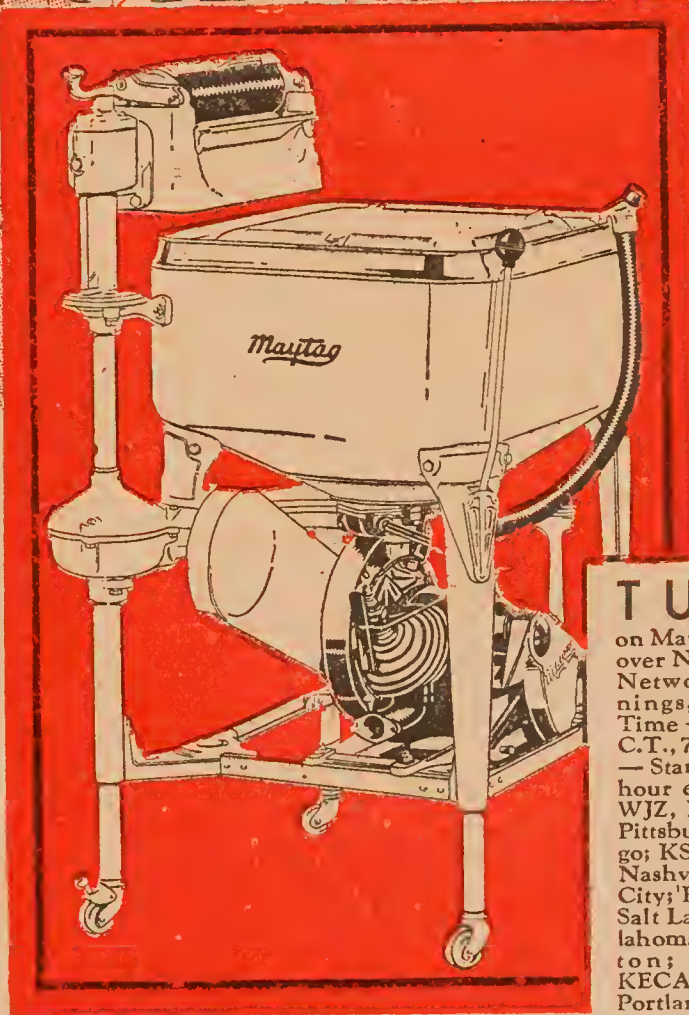
Through the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, far away."

All together, now—strike a chord there on the piano—not too loud, fellows—half close your eyes—that's it—just like Paul Dresser dreamed it something more than 30 years ago.

Answers to "Try These on Each Other"

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Pigweed | 6. Cowslip |
| 2. Quack | 7. Goldenrod |
| 3. Duckweed | 8. Plantain |
| 4. Poison ivy | 9. Bur(r)-dock |
| 5. Paint brush | 10. Wild carrot |
| | 11. Thistle |

Change places with your husband next washday



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

TUNE IN

on Maytag Radio Programs over N.B.C. Coast to Coast Network Monday Evenings, Daylight Saving Time—9:00 E.T., 8:00 C.T., 7:00 M.T., 6:00 P.T.—Standard Time is one hour earlier.
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If your husband did the washing, he would insist on having a new Maytag, for the same reason that he buys power machinery for his field work.

The quick-washing Maytag gives you extra hours to spend in other profitable ways. The gentle, water-washing action makes the clothes last longer... washes everything clean without hand rubbing.

THE NEW MAYTAG

You owe it to yourself to see this latest creation of the world's largest washer factory. The one-piece, cast-aluminum tub is extra roomy. The new-type roller water remover is extra convenient and thorough. The new oil-packed drive is extra quiet and smooth-running.

A Week's Washing FREE

Write or phone the nearest dealer for a trial home washing with the New Maytag. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Divided payments you'll never miss.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY

Newton, Iowa :: Founded 1893
PERMANENT PHILADELPHIA FACTORY BRANCH,
Maytag Building, 851-3 North Broad St.,
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THE GASOLINE MULTI-MOTOR

This Maytag engine represents sixteen years development... half a million in use. It is a woman's engine... so simple and compact that by removing only four bolts it is interchangeable with the electric motor. A step on the pedal starts it.

The Churn and Meat Grinder Attachments

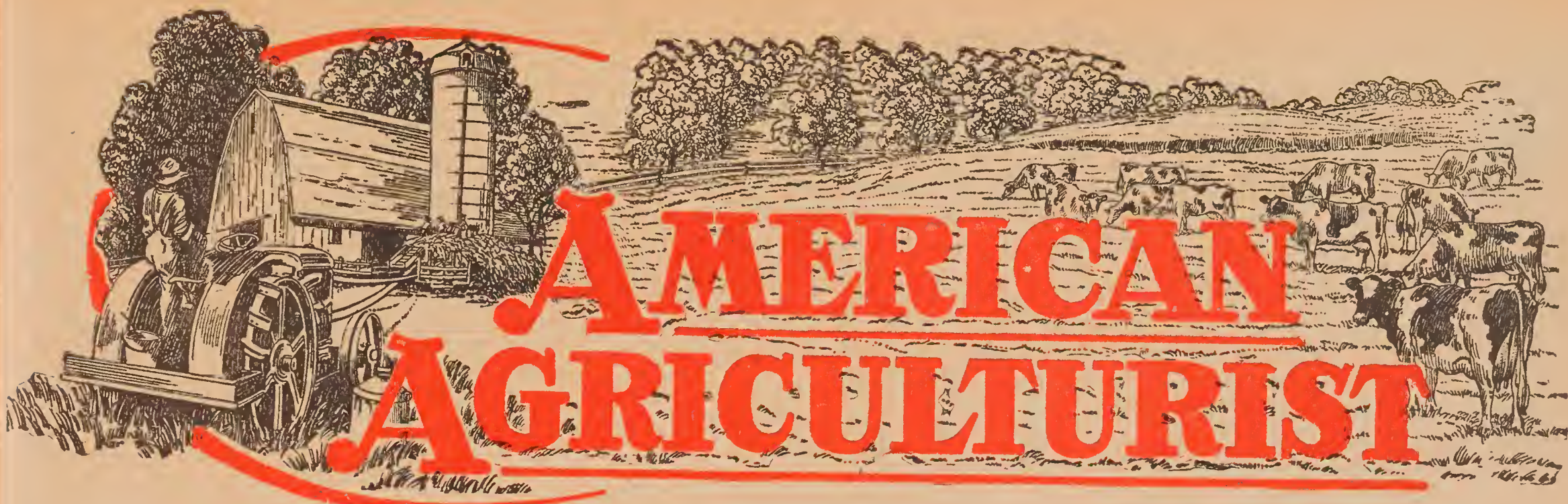
These two attachments, sold as extra equipment at reasonable cost, add extra usefulness to your Maytag. The Churn Attachment is made of aluminum, sets over the center post and churns the butter with the same power that washes the clothes. The Meat Grinder Attachment grinds meats, nuts, fruits, relish at two pounds per minute.

F-30-7



FIRST INMATE (to stunt aviator)—
Listen, fellow, this place is only for
mild cases!—JUDGE.

The Maytag Aluminum Washer

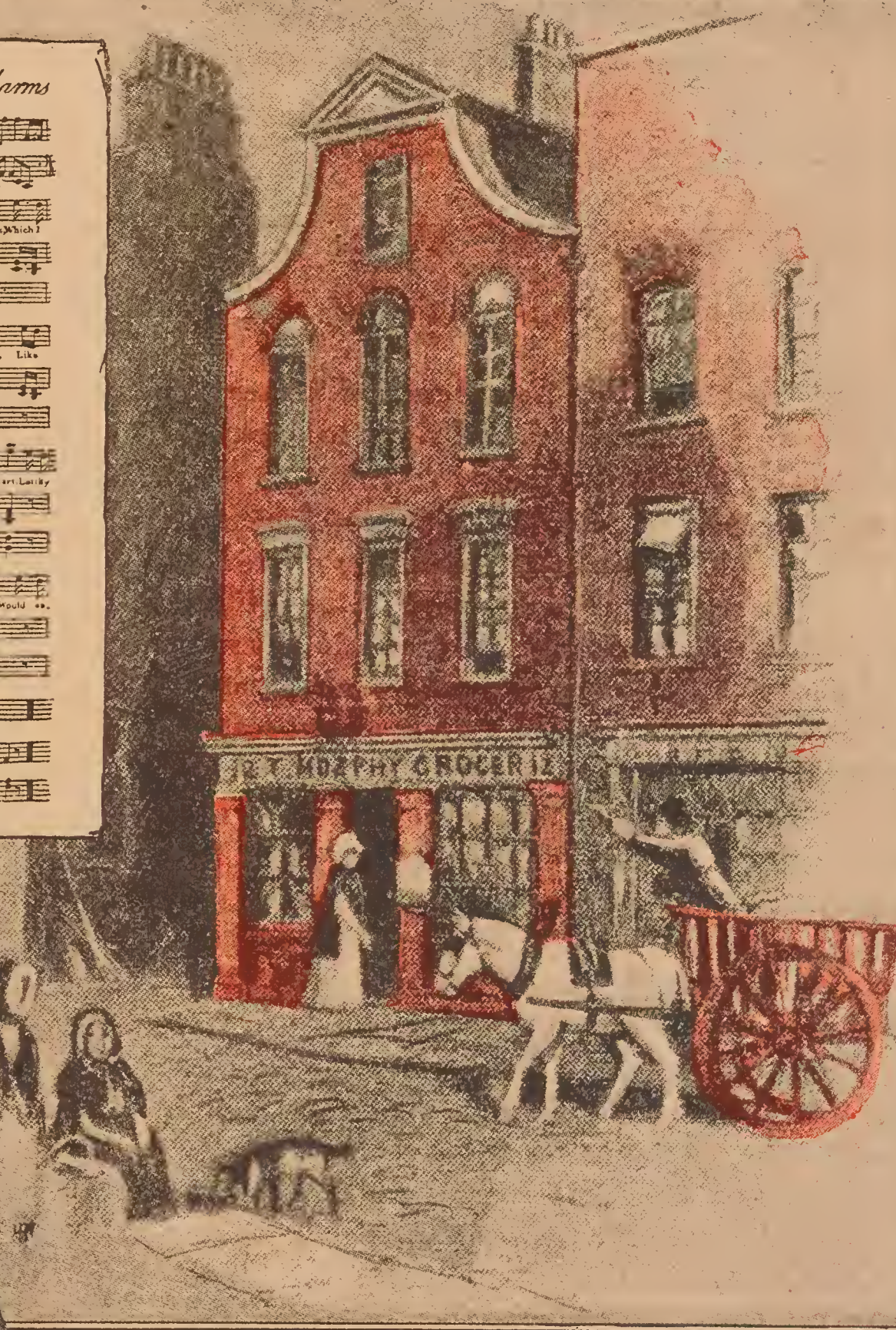
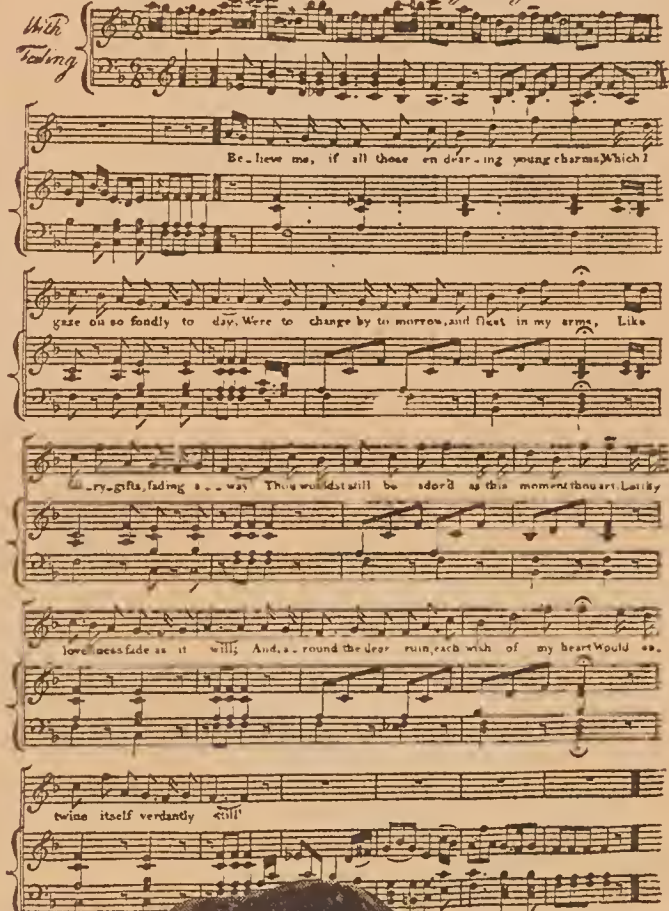


\$1.00 per Year

JULY 26, 1930

Published Weekly

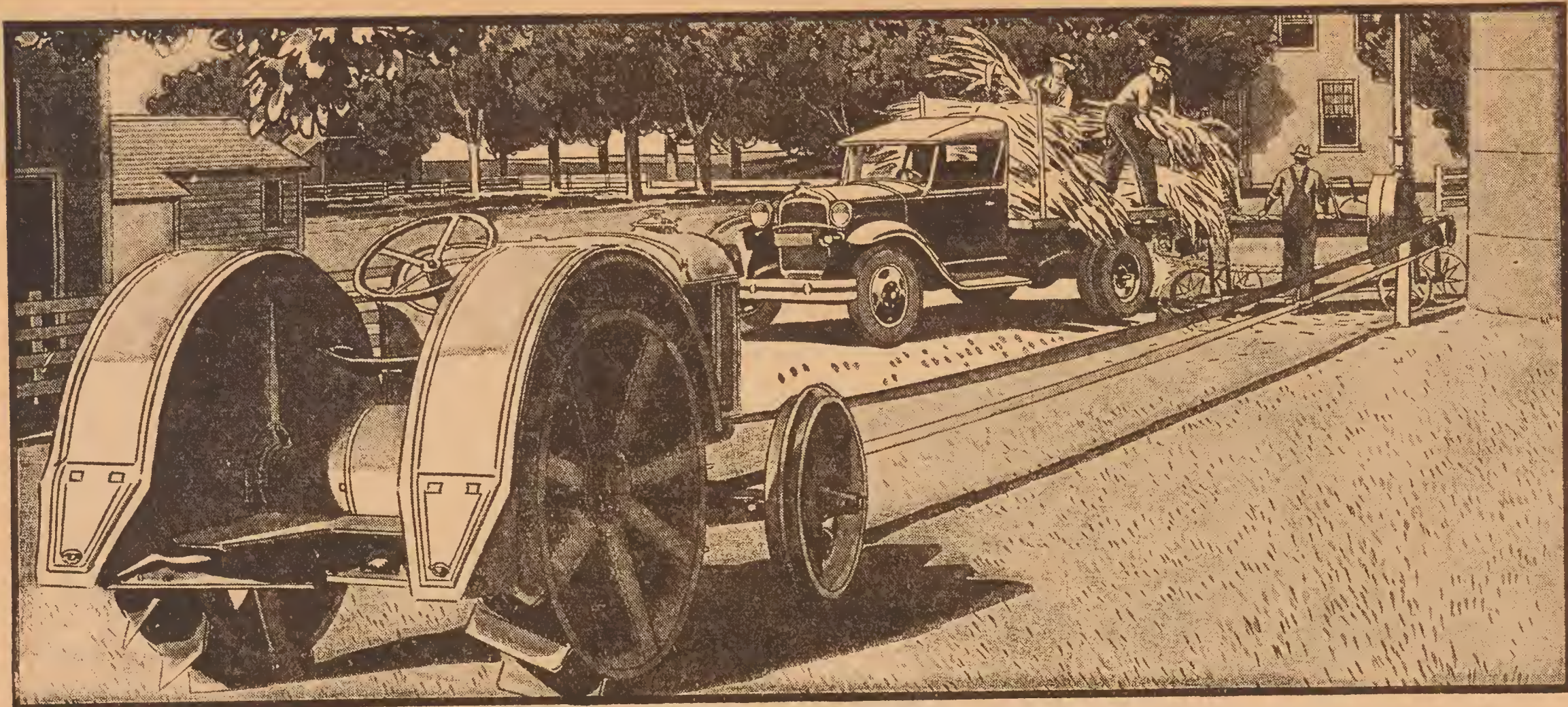
Believe me if all those endearing young charms



Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms

THOMAS MOORE wrote many songs which we all love, but none is so much loved as the one which our mothers all sang, "Believe Me—". Moore was born in Dublin, Ireland, although his mature life was spent largely in England. Above is a picture of his birthplace. Read the story on page 6.

Songs that Mother Used to Sing



Reduce your cost of production with a **FORDSON**

JIM LEE is filling his silo today. Neighbors and helpers on hand at the crack of dawn. All there and ready to buck into the work . . . including the Fordson Tractor.

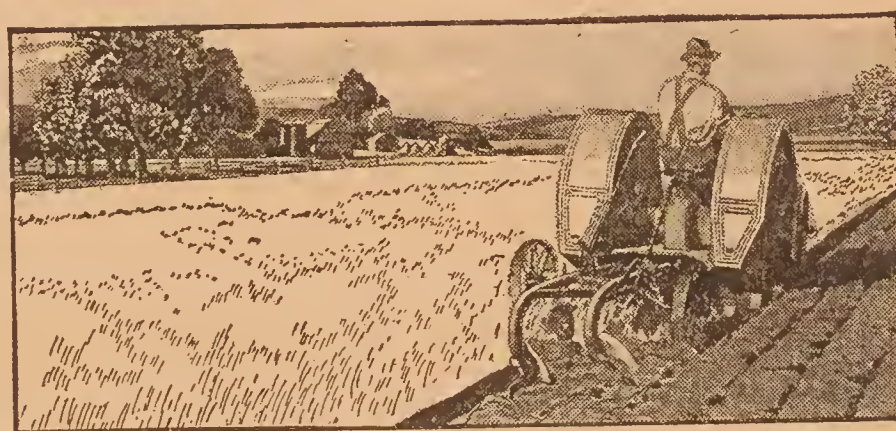
Yesterday the improved Fordson plowed 6 acres. Tomorrow it will be back at the plow again after a good day at the belt. This spring and summer it pulled the gang-plow, the drill, the binder. This winter it will turn the buzz-saw and do other odd jobs around the barn. Uses for the improved Fordson are as numerous as the farm-power jobs. New and modern features help the improved Fordson do its work quickly, easily.

Its plucky engine can deliver 30 actual horse-power at 1100 r.p.m. at the belt. The willingness of the engine to start, even on the coldest of mornings, can be traced to its high-tension magneto with enclosed impulse-starter coupling. It is equipped with hot-spot manifold and carburetor for gasoline. The air-washer holds enough water for the day's run.

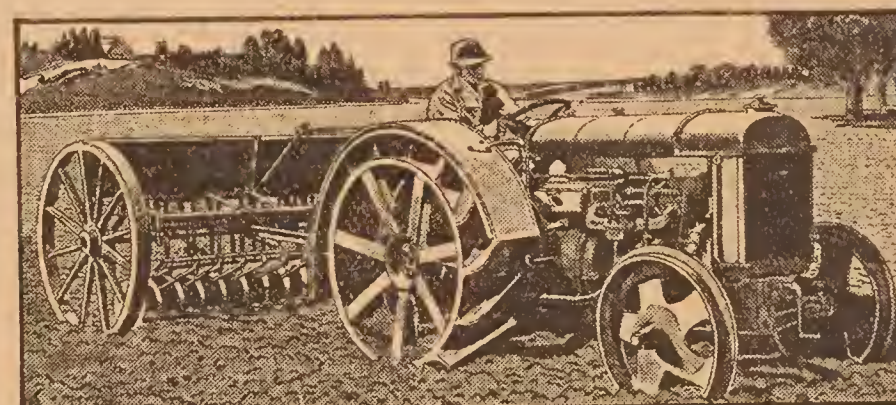
The transmission is fitted with large roller bearings and the large gear has a double-bearing mounting. Gears shift easily from increased release movement. The filter that separates grit and carbon from the oil is easily cleaned—but should it get clogged, oil system will keep right on working. There is no complicated piping to get stopped up!

Extra weight has been added to the front and rear of the improved Fordson. Strong fenders are now standard equipment. Either spade-lugs or angle-cleats are available.

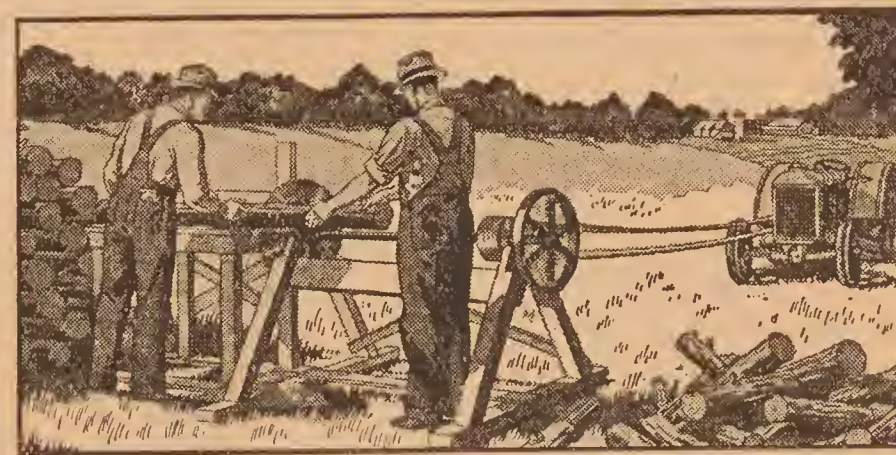
Try the improved Fordson. Let it help you get your farm-work done on time and at less cost.



The improved Fordson plows at the rate of 3½ miles per hour with a two-bottom, 14-inch plow



The improved Fordson handles all farm-power implements equally well



Not only draw-bar power, but belt power, is available in the improved Fordson

F O R D M O T O R C O M P A N Y

SHERMAN & SHEPPARD, INC.
119 West 57th Street
New York City

The New England Dairy Market Plan

Producers' and Dealers' Organizations Unite to Meet Crisis

THE New England milk industry is about to try a plan of milk marketing which may have far-reaching results. Because dairymen in the New York milk shed have almost exactly the same marketing problems, the New England plan will be of vital interest.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST neither recommends nor endorses this new scheme, for we are now sure that it is right, but we commend the officials, the dairymen and the milk dealers of New England at least for a courageous attempt to solve their greatest problem. All of us interested in the milk industry will watch the attempt to work this plan out with much interest and sympathy.

A Discouraging Situation

Before explaining the plan, let us first look at the crisis in the New England milk situation, which led to the suggestions for solving it. Like New York, there are several farmers' milk producing organizations in New England, all in competition, all trying to cut one another's throat, and each trying to get possession of the Boston market at the expense of the other farmers and of the whole milk industry.

This is not a criticism of any individual farmers' cooperative, for several of them have done splendid work in securing better prices for their farmers, and without them the farmers would be infinitely worse off. The largest New England milk cooperative is the New England Milk Producers' Association, a good, constructive organization, well managed. Other

cooperatives that have done excellent work for their members are the Vermont Federation of Creameries, the Vermont Dairies, Inc., and many independent cooperatives.

The situation from the milk dealers' point of view is equally bad. Price cutting, resulting in general lowering of prices and bad morale, has existed among the dealers for years.

As a result, everybody was convinced of the necessity for some plan to bring about improvement.

Commend Commissioners of Agriculture

A good deal of praise is due the Commissioners of Agriculture of the different New England

states who gave a large amount of time and thought to the problem. At the request of both producers' and distributors' organizations, the Commissioners of Agriculture appointed a New England Milk Board, consisting of Reginald W. Bird of Boston, a former member of the Federal Regional Milk Commission, Guy F. Boyce of the Vermont Marble Company, and Judge Benjamin F. Cleaves of Portland, Maine, all excellent, successful men in their own business. We wonder, however, why it was necessary to call on outside business men to settle something that the farmers and dealers should have worked out themselves.

After due study and consideration, this New

England Milk Board suggested a plan consisting of several definite recommendations, both to producers and to dealers. Moreover, it told both sides of the controversy that unless everyone concerned would give these recommendations a fair trial the Board would immediately close up and go home. As a result of this, nearly everyone involved, representing both producers' organizations and those of the dealers, has accepted and agreed to try out the suggestions proposed by the Milk Board. Conferences have already been held to work out details.

The plan starts with the fact that the chief difficulty in the Boston market is due to lack of uniformity in sales practices. When each organization sells at a different price and under different conditions, chaos reigns. New York farmers know this from sad experience in their own New York markets. The recommendations in the

(Continued on Page 7)

Summary of the New England Milk Market Recommendations

1. Organization of a general producers' association, made up of representatives from all of the New England dairy cooperatives.
2. Formation of a sales plan by producers so that all dealers get their milk at the same prices.
3. No price changes to be made until after general conferences representative of all producers and dealers involved, such conferences to be called by the Commissioners of Agriculture.
4. Dealers' present association to be reorganized with headquarters office established with a secretary, where each dealer must register the prices at which he sells his milk; no rebates on the part of the dealer; and no change in the dealer's price until after twenty-four hours' notice to the general secretary of the dealers' association.
5. No outside cream to be admitted into New England markets except in cases of emergency.
6. Proper differential in prices established between store milk and home milk, such differential to be based on actual costs of service.
7. Change in retail price of fluid milk, that is, Class 1 milk, only twice a year.
8. Appointment of a new Milk Administrator to carry out the recommendations of the producer and dealer organizations and to settle disputes.
9. Formation of a Board of Arbitration in cases where the Milk Administrator's ruling is not satisfactory.

Increased Profits in Can-house Tomatoes

New Methods That Lessen Labor and Increase Yields

By AMOS KIRBY

THE introduction of more modern methods in the growing of the can-house tomato crop in Southern New Jersey in the last five or six years has completely revolutionized the industry. Not only has labor saving machinery replaced many of the former back-breaking hand methods, but science and the ingenuity of the growers have brought about many changes that are more or less startling to those who have not kept in close touch with the situation in recent years.

Since the close of the World War, when tomato prices were as high as \$30 a ton, growers have been facing a constantly decreasing market value, and at the same time, yields have been growing smaller and smaller. Foreign competition has made itself felt in this area, as the bulk of the tomatoes from Italy are unloaded in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, which is the logical market for tomatoes from this section of the country also.

About this time, the white potato industry began to strike a number of bad years, with low prices and small yields. Many of the growers began to look around for another crop to replace potatoes and the tomato was found to fit into the crop rotation to a better advantage than any other that could be grown.

This situation brought another factor into the tomato game, the big scale producer. Farms that formerly grew 20 to 30 acres of potatoes now took up tomato growing on a large scale basis. Instead of 30 acres of potatoes, the order was changed to 15 acres of potatoes and 15 of tomatoes.

Another problem then arose. The potato grower had been accustomed to using all of the labor saving equipment that was available. He had been accustomed to the planter, the sprayer, the digger and even the grader. When he turned to the tomato, he found the sprayer about the only piece of labor saving machinery available. All he found was a series of back-breaking jobs from the time the plants were put out with a shovel until the tomatoes were ready to pick. This was all very discouraging and it was probably the beginning of a number of changes that have come over the industry.

Growing the Plants

One of the most important changes that have come over the late tomato growing business in

the last three or four years has been the method of growing the plants. Not so long ago, practically all the plants were from seed sown in the open field about the first to the tenth of April. This would permit the seed to come up at the early part of May when all danger of frost was over. These plants would be ready to go into the field around the last of the month. Some years, when the ground was cold and the sky cloudy, the plants would not be ready for the field until the tenth to the middle of June, and at times it was getting nearer the first of July before the last of them were put out.

When the county agents demonstrated that much larger yields could be secured from earlier set fields, growers began to adopt other methods. Hundreds of hotbed sash were bought by the more progressive growers and the early plants started in cold frames. This gave the growers, plants that were ready for the field late in May and, in some instances, they could be set around the tenth of that month.

The past two years have seen another forward step in the plan of growing tomatoes. With the introduction of the Marglobe variety and its acceptance as the standard second early variety of the big commercial producing section around Swedesboro, we find the late tomato growers adopting the same methods in the growing of good plants that are used by the commercial growers. They are building special flue heated plant beds for the starting of the seedlings. After the plants have put out the rough leaves

(Continued on Page 14)



A twenty acre tomato field in New Jersey that yielded two hundred tons

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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The Row on the Wallabout Market

CERTAIN conditions existing on the Wallabout Farmers' Market in Brooklyn have for a long time caused a feeling of righteous indignation on the part of Long Island vegetable growers using that market. These conditions were: First, the presence of speculators whose activities were believed by the farmers to cause lower prices for their produce; second, the necessity of arriving at the market at about 6 P. M. in order to be sure of getting a desirable location in the free-for-all rush which occurred at 6:30 P. M.; third, the necessity of paying for water to fill truck radiators during cold weather; and fourth, the absence of covering over the stalls which resulted in discomfort, inconvenience and loss of produce during bad weather.

Following a number of farmers' meetings about a year ago and the appointing of two committees—one from Nassau County and one from Suffolk—to represent growers, a plan was drafted by Commissioner T. F. Dwyer of the New York City Department of Markets and the committees, whereby producers would rent their stalls on a yearly basis, to be reserved for them up until midnight. Farmers usually come on the market in the evening, do some selling and then close up their load until 4 A. M. when most of the business is done. It is believed that this system of permanent stands will in itself put some curb on speculators, and, in addition to this feature, Commissioner Dwyer plans at the earliest possible moment to provide running water at convenient spots around the market and to provide roofs over the stalls to protect loads from damage by rain.

Although the majority of Long Island vegetable growers favor this plan and commend Commissioner Dwyer for his courage in inaugurating it, some opposition has developed. In the first place, as might be expected, the speculators do not favor the new plan, neither do the handlers and watchers who are hired by farmers to watch their trucks and help unload them. Allied with this opposition are a few sincere producers, representing however a decided minority of those using the market. The vegetable growers who favor the new plan state that it will now be possible to leave their farms from two to three hours later and that a permanent location where

buyers can easily find them will result in better prices for produce.

For years there has been much discussion but no action about improving the Wallabout Market and we doubt if any plan could be proposed that would satisfy everyone. Commissioner Dwyer has made an honest attempt to improve the situation. He has won the confidence of the majority of the Long Island vegetable growers, has the support of both Nassau and Suffolk County Farm Bureaus, and best wishes for success from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. With such support we do not see how he can fail.—H.L.C.

Cheap Wheat and the Federal Farm Board

THE Federal Farm Marketing Act was passed and the Federal Farm Board established primarily to help the western grain grower. Among other things, the Board made heavy purchases of wheat last year through the Grain Stabilization Corporation, and it is reported that the Board still controls some 60,000,000 bushels of wheat of last year's crop in storage. In fact, the Board had to sell a small portion of it lately because of lack of storage facilities. This wheat, or at least a part of it, was bought around \$1.18 to \$1.20 a bushel, and now the market price is about 70 cents on the farm, the lowest price for wheat in a generation. It is said that the Federal government stands to lose about \$15,000,000 on its wheat purchases.

Wheat harvests through the West are in full swing. There was a large acreage, with good yields, resulting in another tremendous surplus, so Senators Allen and Capper of Kansas have been to the Federal Farm Board and to President Hoover himself urging the purchase by the Board of at least 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in order to stabilize the price. The government rightly refuses to make further purchases, so the Farm Board is coming in for severe and scathing criticism from the wheat growing sections of the West.

There should have been no wheat purchasing by the government in the first place. This unfortunate situation is just another illustration of what happens when the government tries to fix or stabilize prices. Fooling with such a situation is just like monkeying around the business end of a mule—there is almost certain to be a tremendous back kick.

When the Farm Board started to buy wheat, Kansas and other farmers thought their troubles were over, so they proceeded to plant bigger acreages than ever. When there is a surplus of any crop, it is just plain common sense that raising or stabilizing the price would increase the surplus still further.

When the Farm Board sticks to its main job of backing and encouraging the development and work of good cooperative organizations run by the farmers themselves, then it is on the right track. But when it tries artificially to fix or stabilize prices, well, all we have to say is that we hope it stays away from agriculture of the East with such policies.

Did You Ever Thresh with a Flail?

ONE of the most interesting places on the State Fair grounds is the Witter Farm Museum, built by the State under the leadership of the New York State Agricultural Society. In this museum is gathered already a rare collection of early implements and products which thousands of farm people view with interest every year at Fair time. Cooperating with the Fair authorities, the State Agricultural Society also conducts each year demonstrations of the early home and farm handicrafts, such as weaving and spinning, shoemaking, and many other activities practiced by the early farmers.

The program for this year now is being organized, and Charles H. Baldwin, president of the Agricultural Society, and Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., secretary, are very anxious to get your

cooperation in finding an old-fashioned water wheel, and in holding a grain flailing contest. A wooden, overshot water wheel, such as was once used in literally thousands of grist mills, is what is wanted. If you know of such a wheel, communicate with Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Lawyersville, New York.

If you think you can use a flail as well as your great-grandfather, then why not enter the old-time flailing contest? Each contestant will be given a certain number of bundles of rye grain which will have to be unbound, spread on the floor, threshed with a flail, and the threshed straw rebound. Substantial prizes will be given to the winners. If interested, get in touch with Mr. Van Wagenen.

Time for Good Judgment in Sheep Business

THESE are rather bad days for sheep farmers. Good, fat sheep have sold recently as low as \$3.00 per cwt. in leading markets and wool prices are discouragingly low.

But the wise old shepherd who has followed the business for a lifetime has seen a good many ups and downs come and go. He knows that this is not the time to lose his head and further increase the bad markets by selling out his flock. It is the time to hold on, improve the flock as much as possible, and wait for the pendulum to swing the other way again.

Here Is Something to Shoot At

IT is a far cry indeed from the wild cow who produced a few pounds of milk for a calf in the spring of the year to the modern, high-powered individuals, like the daughters of Matador Segis Ormsby, owned by Carnation Milk Farms at Seattle, Washington.

Four of these daughters have just completed a year's test. The lowest producer among these, and the only one to make less than 900 pounds of butter, made 899.2 pounds of butter from 20,461.8 pounds of milk, at two years and five months of age, milked three times daily. The second daughter, a junior two-year-old, milked four times a day, made 1,171 pounds of butter from 28,329.4 pounds of milk, a record for her class. Another daughter, still on test, made a total during the first three months of 10,873.7 pounds of milk, containing 477.44 pounds of butter. At the rate this heifer is going, she would produce over 43,000 pounds of milk and over 1,900 pounds of butter this year. Of course, she cannot continue at this rate.

These record animals are exceptional, but nevertheless they are illustrations of the great power for breeding which is in the hands of every dairyman whether he owns grades or purebreds. Just one good bull can change the entire business status of any dairyman.

Eastman's Chestnut

EVERY farmer knows that in all the business of America, there is nothing more inefficient or absurd than a part at least of our food distribution system. Go out on Long Island, for example, right in the heart of the most intensive potato and vegetable growing districts in the world, and if you can buy Long Island vegetables at all, in the stores, it will often be after they have been trucked to New York handled through the commission men and wholesalers, and trucked back to the retail stores for local consumption.

This fact is well illustrated by the following story:

Country Boarder: "I suppose we'll be getting some of these nice fresh eggs for breakfast."

Farmer: "Yep, these very eggs, but not till ye come down here next year. Ye see I've got to sell them to the local commission man, and he sells them to the jobber in the city, who in turn sells them back to the fellow who runs the country grocery, and I buy them from him."

How Do You Spend Your Leisure Time?

Prize Letter Winners Say "Ride Some Hobby Hard"

EDITORS' NOTE—We are sure you will agree with us that it is an inspiration to read these letters on "How I Spend My Leisure Time." We wish that space would permit our printing all of the large number that we received.

A life that has no fun of the right kind in it is a life badly spent, and there is no life, however hard, that cannot be made pleasanter and happier by a proper use of spare time.

Read these letters and you will agree.

We want to express our appreciation to all of those who took part and sent in interesting letters. We hope to print more sometime later.

* * *

Purebred Cow Pulled Her Out of Rut

First Prize Winning Letter

HOW was I to find a little leisure time? The first five years of our married life my husband peddled milk and ran a large dairy farm. It seemed all I knew was work, babies, hired men, dirty milk bottles and cows.

Queer as it may seem, it was a purebred Holstein cow that pulled me out of life's rut and gave me those coveted hours of leisure. My husband signed for a Holstein journal and joined a cow testing association. After reading the journal, I invested my year's turkey money in a purebred Holstein cow. In the cow testing work, figures showed me that my cow cleared me, above her feed bill, \$258 for the year. Holsteins were no longer to me just cows, but a hobby.

We bought a young herd sire. Last year as a senior yearling, he carried off the blue ribbon at four fairs, including our own State Fair. This year we showed some of his calves, and it's fun for all the family to brush and clean and watch them grow.

One can always find time to ride a hobby, so we joined the Holstein Club, and attend their meetings and annual picnic. Our hobby also furnishes us a vacation at the State Fair and other fairs. We no longer peddle milk but have bought another farm, a backroad farm for pasture.

After a hard day's work, we take a picnic supper, blankets, books and a two mile ride to see our heifers. The children pick berries or flowers, we read or rest, listening to the wind sobbing through the pine trees, or admire the changing beauty of the summer sky as the sun sinks to rest beyond the wooded hills.

Thus many hours of leisure, profit and pleasure have been ours, just because we are "Hobby Riders."—MRS. C.H.F., New York.

* * *

What Better Hobbies than Flowers and Birds?

Second Prize Winning Letter

MY time off has to be taken in small doses, a few minutes now and then, sandwiched in between milk cans, chicken feedings, and the like, while I keep track too, of my three year old who loves to wander in field and pasture for flowers.

"A new one for us list, Muggie," he says, as he deposits a handful of blossoms on the kitchen chair, and extracts a special flower for my inspection. Monday it was bladder campion with its melon-like calyx; today it was blue eyed grass. Our flower list numbers eighty-nine already, and we'll make it ninety tomorrow. So we study flowers together for a pastime. And when my school boy says, "There is something in the lunch box for you, Muggie," I am almost sure that he has found a new one.

We watch the birds, too. I leave my breakfast work for a minute to see what the "White Sparrow by us maple tree" can be. A glance through the window shows a nuthatch, and we put him on our bird list with a B after the date to show who spied him first.

A bird whistle calls, and I take a moment to catch the flash of the first oriole—it brightens the whole day.

"Witchity-witchity-witch" calls from the rose bush; he calls and calls, and finally I snatch time to answer the

summons and see again the little masked warbler from Maryland.

But the most surprising and obliging feathered visitor this spring was a little "all blue-bird"—the indigo bunting, who sat for a few minutes at the foot of the big maple tree outside our dining room window. He left with us a mental blue-print of nature's beauty such as a whole week of vacation might not afford.—MRS. H.B.E., New York.

* * *

Variety Is the Spice of Life

AT last baby is asleep, morning's work is finished, two little sons are out of doors, and it is 9:30 o'clock—one whole hour and half to use for myself!

I dash to my nook on the daybed and grab my book or magazine and immediately I have forgotten that I ever had a care or worry. What a gift it is to be able to thoroughly enjoy one's self reading another's experiences and to be able to gain advice that will benefit our labors and lighten our work. How refreshed we feel, even if for a few minutes we completely relax our bodies and at the same time obtain a new slant on life.

During some of my leisure time, I try to give each member of the family a special attention—a romp or new toy for baby; some different pictures or a new way to build with blocks for two year Kenneth; another alphabet letter or new game for three year Donald. Then for husband there should be any amount of time to discuss mutual interests and events.

Oh, there are so many extra things for me to do—letters to be answered; telephone calls to make; articles to be sewed; radio programs to be heard; flowers and fruit to be gathered and dozens of little tasks, too numerous to mention. Variety is certainly the spice of life, and I truly enjoy finding something new and interesting to do each day.

Of course, I want an entire change of scenery occasionally. A sermon every Sunday certainly recreates us, if we only give it a fair chance, and grange twice a month gives me a different outlook and also entertains.

Best of all my outside interests are the community parties. Quite frequently we all meet and play cards, visit, eat and have a good time.

How wonderful it is to have fun every day, to conquer our troubles, to over-

come our evils and to live a full healthy, happy life.—MRS. L.B., Pennsylvania.

* * *

She Grows Flowers for Fun

IN summer, gardening is my hobby. Since my garden is near the back door, I can run out and pull a few weeds in spare minutes, or make the acquaintance of the flowers that have opened over night when I go out in the morning to fill the hoppers on the pullets' range. While busy in the kitchen, I can enjoy my lovely flowers every time I glance outdoors. Evenings, after darkness has put an end to work, what quiet joy to sit on the porch and breathe the fragrance of the garden!

At first, I was interested only in the flowers. Then color gained my attention. I read everything I could about color harmony and tried out various color schemes, using Nature's paintbrush to make my garden picture. Gradually I learned of landscape art and the proper use of shrubs, trees and lawn to make a setting for the home.

Curiosity led me to learn to which wild flowers my garden favorites are cousins, and next to delve into their pasts, so I could know whether a flower originally grew wild in China or the Rocky Mountains.

When I began gardening, I could raise only the common annuals. Reading bulletins and books, advice from other gardeners, and practice taught me how to propagate by cuttings, divisions and slips, as well as the trick of raising from seed those temperamental perennial beauties so frail as infants though so lusty when grown.

Half the fun of gardening is to exchange plants and seeds with other flower lovers, to visit their gardens and talk "flowers". I have begun a number of friendships that way.—MRS. H.R.B., New York.

* * *

Happiness from Painting

WHILE away at boarding school I, being a poor girl, was allowed to do my own washing. One of the teachers requested me to do hers along with mine, which I did, and was delighted to earn a little money.

With this money I took nine lessons in oil painting which has resulted in giving me much pleasure all through my life. I have been married twenty-five years, have taught school twenty-

eight. During this time I did my housework, baking, sewing, washing and all, but still found time to do my loved work, painting. Often, when I sit down for a few minutes, I draw something which later I paint. Sometimes I so manage my housework that I have time to paint all day, then again half a day, sometimes not more than an hour or two.

By working in this way I have been able to decorate the walls of my home with oil paintings and water colors, the latter being something I took up without lessons. Where so many have celluloid birds hanging in their windows I have birds and butterflies made from drawing paper and painted on both sides. Even my kitchen table oil cloth is decorated with roses which I drew and painted.

I paint on dishes, bottles, glass tobacco jars, hats, dresses, sofa pillows tops, postal cards, etc. In this way I get much enjoyment, and it is a great financial help, as I sell many of these things. I have also given painting lessons three summers.

I feel that this has made my life richer, deeper, better and have no reason to regret that I gained all this by washing a few soiled clothes.—MRS. A. M., New York.

* * *

Fun from Collecting Stamps

COLLECTING postage stamps is a fascinating, instructive and inexpensive pastime. It is said that King George of England has the largest stamp collection in the world and that it affords him much pleasure.

While in my collection are a goodly number of foreign stamps, my keener interest is in the various United States issues of which there are more than many people, perhaps realize.

In my collection are twenty different two-cent stamps. During the past few years, a number of special two-cent stamps have been issued; the Sesqui-Centennial, Washington at Valley Forge, General Sullivan's Expedition, Edison's Golden Jubilee, Ohio River Canalization, General Wayne's Battle of the Fallen Timbers. This year, there is the Massachusetts Bay Company, 1630-1930. Each of these stamps commemorates some noted event in our nation's history and now aviation has given us the air mail stamps.

The oldest stamp in my collection is a green three cent stamp bearing the picture of Washington. It was carried in the mail fifty-three years ago.—MRS. J.W.K., Pennsylvania.

* * *

Mounted Wild Flowers

WHEN I was a student at the Trenton Normal School, I pressed and mounted two hundred different kinds of wild flowers. Now after forty years, it is one of my greatest pastimes, to take a walk to the farthest end of our farm where there are swamps and woods of about twenty acres. I enter this secluded spot in two ways, but on my return trip I emerge from a different place every time.

My object in going to this place is to find as many flowers as possible like the ones I pressed so long ago. Sometimes I find as many as a dozen in one trip. Occasionally, I come across one I have never seen. Then comes the task of tracing it. Thus far, I have found one hundred fifteen of my old friends.

In the fall of the year I look for pods, cones and creeping pine, in fact, anything I can find in plant life.

There is a stream of water running through this land and on a warm and rainy day I fish in this stream and sometimes am fortunate enough to get a shiner or a trout.

In the winter, I do a great deal of reading. When real tired I like something in the nature of fiction and enjoy riddles and solving puzzles.

So I find, even if one has very few associates in the country, one can be happy if she knows how to fill her leisure time; and thus, when pleasantly occupied, the days, weeks and years pass all too quickly.—MRS. E.B., New Jersey.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



ain't so worse when you can have so nice a nurse. I'm frettin' now for fear I will, too soon git over bein' ill, it's pleasant here with not a thing to do but just to rest, by jing, and visit with that nurse of mine, an operation sure is fine!

I HAD to stay in bed a spell until my abdomen was well where that there doctor felt about a-gittin' my appendix out. Of all the places I have been the hospital that I was in was most expensive, I won't tell how much I spent a-gittin' well. The bed was soft, the food was good, the doctor told me that I should be thankful I was still around instead of buried in the ground. But yet, when I have paid my bill, my banker's sure to have a chill at that there overdraft he'll get, a-payin' it will make him sweat.

This place is hard upon my purse, but I have got a pretty nurse, she holds my hand and tells me that, each day I'm puttin' on more fat, she says she'd never had a gent so handsome and intelligent, to be a patient on her floor; I've come to like her more and more, an operation

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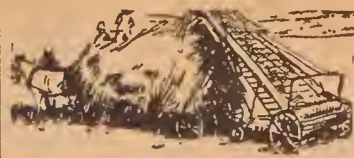
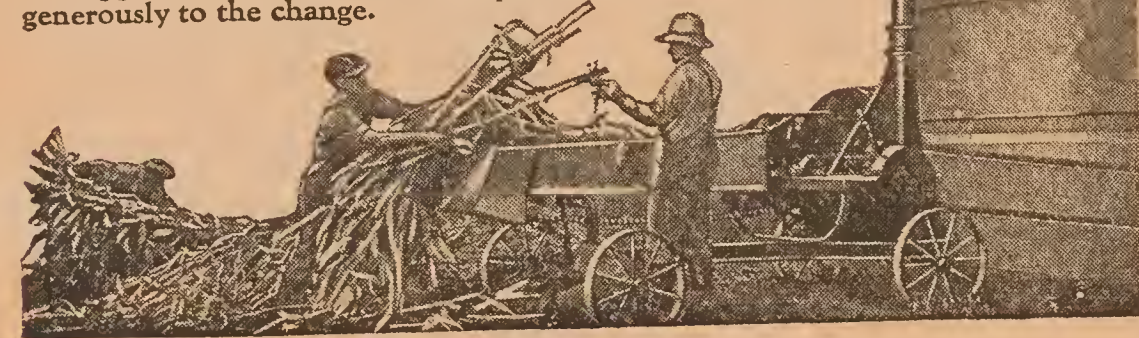
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

A Good Growing Season

By M. C. BURRITT

NINETEEN-THIRTY continues to be one of the best growing seasons in many years. Practically all crops in Western New York appear to be above the average at this season of the year. Wheat may be considered an exception



M. C. Burritt

as the stand is generally very poor. There are some poor stands of tomatoes and cabbage but generally tomatoes, cabbage, beans, corn and spring grain give promise now of excellent crops. Orchards too, look the best in many years and have made very good growth although the apple crops may not be as large as it at first appeared.

It has been a good season to get results from fertilizers. There has been enough moisture to make fertilizer available and not so much as to make the excess water a limiting factor in growth, as happens in some years. Applications of 500 pounds of 5-20-5 on cabbage and of 1000 pounds of 4-12-4 on tomatoes are already quite apparent in the rapid vigorous growth of plants as compared with the much sparser slower growth of unfertilized fields or those with light applications of low analyses. The amount of fertilizer used per acre on these intensive crops is increasing every year. And insofar as lack of soil fertility for maximum growth is a limiting factor in the size of the crop this is good practice. The cost of preparing land, setting the plants, cultivating, overhead, etc. are all about the same whether the yield is small or large.

Nitrogen for Apples

I have been using a nitrogen carrier on apple trees for several years in the way of trial and experiment. Up to this year applications of from six to eight pounds to 28 year old Kings in sod against a check for three years has shown slight but unimportant gains. But this season nitrogen applications are everywhere apparent in the size and color of the foliage and the size and amount of the fruit. The contrast of the King rows where the effect is perhaps cumulative in part is especially striking. Twenty Ounce, Wealthy, Baldwin all show the same results and where no nitrogen application was made foliage is sparser, lighter in color and trees have made less growth.

I am somewhat at a loss to account for these sudden effects. They may be

in part accumulative, but not altogether, because trees well fertilized and in good general condition show results, too. A dry season early without the early water saturation of the soil followed by enough but not too much well distributed rainfall no doubt has been the main cause. Also I have been gradually changing over my system of orchard practice from cultivation to sweet clover and alfalfa sods. I have thought that this fact explained my failure to get results from nitrogen. Now the sods are running out after three or four years and nitrogen may be giving better results. I shall watch comparative yields with much interest.

Western New York will have the crops to put it back on its financial feet

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms

By DAVE THOMPSON

Believe me, if all those endearing young charms,

Which I gaze on so fondly today,
Were to change by tomorrow, and fleet in your arms,

Like fairy gifts fading away:
Thou would'st still be adored, as this moment thou art,

Let thy loveliness fade as it will;
And around the dear ruin each wish of my heart

Will entwine itself verdantly still.

It is not while beauty and youth are thine own,

And thy cheeks unprofaned by a tear,
That the fervor and faith of a soul can be known,

To which Time will but make thee more dear;

No, the heart that has truly loved never forgets,

But as truly loves on to the close;
As the sunflower turns to her god when he sets,

The same look which she turned when he rose.

THE words are written by the Irish poet, Thomas Moore who was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 28, 1779, and written by Moore and published by John Power, manufacturer of Military Music Instruments, Music Seller & Publisher.

These men wrote and published many tunes which we all remember among the songs that mother used to sing. As much remembered and loved as the one above, are: "Tis the Last Rose of Summer"; "Oft in the Stilly Night"; "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall"; "The Time I've Lost in Wooing". All of these Irish Melodies published by Power, and written by Moore over a period of 30 years; interrupted but once by a short disagreement between the author and the publisher, were written to fit old Irish Airs.

Used Old Airs

"Believe me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms," was written to the tune of "My Lodging, it is on the Cold Ground."

Tom Moore's feeling toward the purpose of his work in composing words in keeping with the spirit of his time for these old Irish Airs is expressed in the prefatory letter to the Marchioness Dowager of D—: "It has often been remarked, and oftener felt, that our music is the truest of all comments on her history. The tone of defiance, succeeded by languor or despondency—a burst of turbulence dying away into softness—which is naturally produced by the efforts of a lively temperament to shake off, or forget, the wrongs which lie upon it; such are the features of our history and character, which we find strongly and faithfully reflected in our music."

A Quarrel

The Irish Melodies were very profitable to Moore, giving him a dependable source of income through many years of his life, through his arrangement with Power; and that they made money for Power, in turn, is shown in

again. But will it have the prices? This is what is worrying farmers now. Let us hope that wheat prices are not an augury of what may be expected. The cabbage outlook is the most discouraging for the large acreage is off to a good start with good and frequent rains. Is three dollar cabbage in sight? Growers with contracted cabbage, tomatoes, peas, beans, corn, etc. are in the strongest position. Apple and other fruit prices, especially peaches ought to average well. A New Jersey fruit and vegetable grower who has already harvested lettuce, spinach, early cabbage and a few early apples writes "I never knew such a low price year since Cleveland's time. It was sure bad then. But I feel all will right itself in the near future."

I do not write this because I feel pessimistic but rather to caution against the over optimism which good crops is likely to engender. Overproduction of crops, unemployment and uncertainty in business and the rising price of gold is a bad combination and should spell caution against further expansion and counting any unhatched chickens.—Hilton, N. Y., July 13, 1930.

a remark of the publisher relative to several long poems which Moore sent for publication, written during times when he should have concentrated upon the Irish Melodies. About these long poems, Power said: "I do not want such literary efforts. I want Irish melodies, or simple ballads, like the Canadian Boat Song, which will sell and leave me a profit from which to pay Moore."

Personal appearances in highest London society were arranged for Moore every summer during the height of Moore's popularity, because it seemed to Power to be good business. Moore's songs were designed for the men and women of England's capital, and their popularity, and hence their sale, was increased by the poet himself who spent a full month every season, dining among the nobility, and singing his songs. He had a good voice, and accompanied himself on the piano. He was vivacious, a keen wit and jolly good fellow, small, handsome in appearance, a dandy in dress, and loved nothing better than the time he had to devote to this part of his business life. Being lionized was extremely to his liking. His "Journal" published after his death is one series of entries of dinner dates, who were there—such personages as Lord Moira, Lord Byron, Washington Irving, Rogers—any one or many of the brilliant company of poets, wits, and politicians that peopled London in those days.

Moore was born in Dublin, Ireland—and although all his mature life was spent in England, with 14 months out for a trip to the Bermudas where he had been appointed Registrar of the Admiralty Court; and the United States and Canada; and a few years in France where he went while his affairs were in a temporary financial tangle, he returned often to his home land and added to his store of old Irish Airs which he used in his melodies. Something of his personal appearance may be gained from the description of his dress upon one such visit: "He wore a smart white hat, kid gloves, brown frock coat, yellow casimere waistcoat, gray duck trousers, and blue silk handkerchief carelessly secured in front with a silver pin." He was a small, handsome man, and this dress caused his countrymen to exclaim, upon seeing him: "Bedad, isn't he a darling creature, and doesn't he look like one of the good people!" Meaning, of course, fairies.

Throughout his long, busy life, Tom Moore was devoted to his parents, his wife, and children. His long, regularly sent, and loving letters to his mother in Dublin, have seldom been equaled by one whose career has been so closely associated with the bright lights—although they were candle lights.

In spite of the great amount of time and energy given over to high living, Thomas Moore was a prolific writer—biographies—memoirs—histories—long poems—all taking much of his time and serious effort. Most of those

(Continued on Page 9)

The New England Dairy Market Plan

(Continued from Page 3)

New England milk marketing plan are summarized briefly in the box on this page. The more important ones are explained in the following paragraphs.

Board to Represent All Dairy Cooperatives

From the producer's standpoint, the recommendation to form an overhead organization, to include the New England Milk Producers' Association, the cooperative creameries, and all others engaged in producing milk and cream for sale in the Boston market, is by far the most important. Attempts to get the organizations in New York State together has been tried time and again without result.

Each group of dairymen would be represented on an executive board which would have control of the whole marketing situation from the producer's standpoint. This board would establish a sales plan and contract which would bring about uniformity for all of the groups so that the ultimate price at which the milk is sold would be practically the same to each dealer.

What a wonderful ideal for any market, if this can only be attained! Think of the millions of dollars that would be saved to producers if such a plan could be used in the New York market so that the unnecessary and costly price cutting could be eliminated.

It is definitely recommended also that no creamery or milk producers' organization should sell milk to Boston dealers at one price and then directly to customers of these dealers at a lower price than that fixed by the dealer.

Suggestions for Dealers Also

Equally important were the Board's recommendations to the dealers. These include the reorganization of the present dealers' association so that those dealing in milk and cream may work with one another to increase the efficiency of their business for the benefit of the consumer. Such a dealers' general organization should have proper officers and offices where all prices established by each dealer should be registered and open to the public. No rebates in any form should be allowed and no prices should be changed by any dealer except upon twenty-four hours' notice to the general secretary.

Here again we see these recommendations are aimed against secret price cutting.

The Chain Store Problem

The chain store problem comes in also for a recommendation, which is that there should be established a differential which will allow for the actual saving in the loss of bottles and especially of bad debts and delivery charges saved by the chain stores, and that aside from this differential there should be no further difference between the dealer's retail prices of milk and cream to the consumer and the chain store's retail prices.

New York dairymen will also be interested in the recommendation that all dealers should cooperate with the local Board of Health to exclude cream coming into the New England milk shed, unless there shall be an emergency whereby there is a shortage of cream, in which case these restrictions could be removed temporarily while such shortage existed.

This is exactly what New York State is trying to do in new regulations to exclude western cream.

The Milk Board's recommended plan provides for a Milk Administrator, to be appointed by the Commissioners of Agriculture of the different states, subject to the approval of the dealers and producers. This official would see to it that the different rules and regulations of the producers' and dealers' organizations are properly carried out and in case of disagreement, he would assist in bringing about a settlement.

Provides for a Board of Arbitration

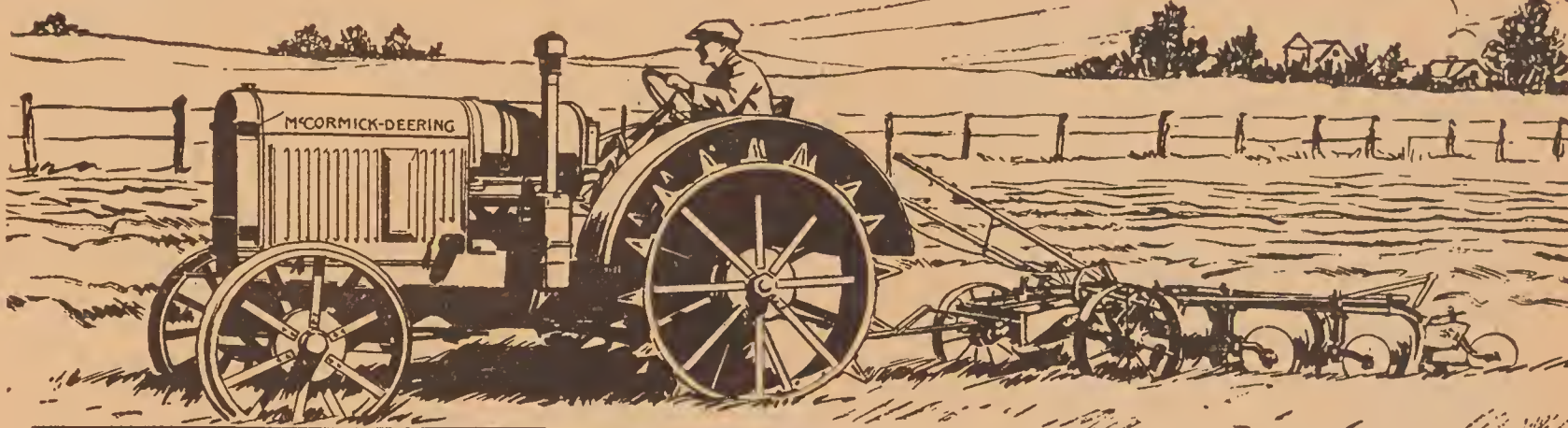
If he is not able to settle the difficulty himself, a Board of Arbitration would be formed, members of which would be appointed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the New England Council and the Commissioners of Agriculture.

The Board recommends that changes

(Continued on Page 8)

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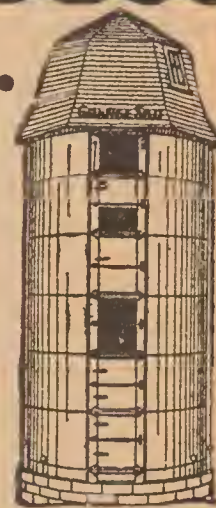
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

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1 Fluid Milk	3.00	2.80
2 Fluid Cream		1.80
2A Fluid Cream	1.96	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.21	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.90	1.70
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Butter Closes 1/2c Higher

CREAMERY SALTED	July 19, 1930	July 12, 1930	July 20, 1929
Higher than extra	36 -36 1/2	35 1/2-36	42 1/2-43
Extra (92 sc.)	35 1/4-35 1/2	34 1/2-35	42 -
84-91 score	30 1/2-35	31 -34 1/2	38 1/2-41 1/2
Lower Grades	29 -30	28 -29	37 -38

The butter market closed a fraction of a cent higher than it did a week ago, although during the week trade showed considerable fluctuation. The speculators have stood by the market very well and as the market closes the situation is reasonably good. For one thing a more confident feeling prevails throughout the trade. Naturally here and there a soft spot has been in evidence, but the more favorable statistical situation more than offsets any temporary and local change. On July 18 the four principal cities reported 59,676,015 pounds of butter in cold storage compared with 53,648,683 pounds on the same week day a year ago. From

July 11 to July 18 the four cities reported an increase in holdings of 4,607,887 pounds compared with an increase during the same period last year of 6,220,488 pounds.

No Change in Cheese Prices

STATE FLATS	July 19, 1930	July 12, 1930	July 20, 1929
Fresh Fancy	17 1/2-18 1/2	17 1/2-18 1/2	23 1/2-25
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	25 -26	25 -26	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average	23 -	23 -	

There has been no change in cheese prices since our last report, although trade has been nothing to brag about. In fact, buying has been of a very conservative nature during the last week due to reports of heavy accumulations during June and a mounting surplus throughout the country, compared with last year. The into-storage movement from ten cities making daily reports totaled 17,813,000 pounds of cheese, compared with 16,366,000 on the same week day last year. The into-storage movement from July 10 to July 17 totaled 540,000 pounds compared with an increase of holdings during the same period last year of 1,036,000 pounds of cheese.

Nearby Eggs Make Slow Progress

NEARBY WHITE	July 19, 1930	July 12, 1930	July 20, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	31-36	30 -35	45 -50
Average Extras	28-30	27 -29	42 -44
Extra Firsts	24-26	25 -26	37 -40
Firsts	22-23	21 1/2-23	33 1/2-35
Undergrades	20-21	20 -21	32 -33
BROWNS			
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	29-34	27 -34	38 -44
Gathered	24-28	22 -25	32 1/2-36 1/2

*Prices include premiums.

Fancy nearby eggs are experiencing a difficult uphill fight. They are showing increasing strength but any gains they have been making have been accomplished with extreme difficulty due to the abundance of good quality eggs being offered by the Pacific Coast at relatively low prices. The volume of New York City's receipts continues to be heavy. The reports of shrinkage in the West and curtailed collections sounds like the story of "wolf, wolf" to us. Certainly there is no sign of a let-up at the terminals. Eggs seem to roll in as freely as ever. We more or less expected this situation in 1931 but we never expected that it would strike as hard as it has during the present deal. During the early part of the week ending the 19th, eggs accumulated more rapidly than they did during the same period a year ago.

On July 18 storage stocks from the ten markets making daily reports totaled 5,946,000 cases compared with 4,720,000 cases last year. From July 11 to July 18 holdings increased 75,000 cases in the ten cities compared with an increase of 44,000 cases during the same period last year.

Poultry Market Closes Weaker

FOWLS	July 19, 1930	July 12, 1930	July 20, 1929
Colored	-27	27-29	-33
Leghorn	19-22	24-25	30-31
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	23-35	20-37	30-40
Leghorn	20-25	15-25	25-30
OLD ROOSTERS	-16	-16	-22
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-25	20-25	25-35
DUCKS, Nearby	14-22	14-22	-25
GESE	-12	-12	16-17

The live poultry market was quite a surprise during the early part of the week. Receipts were not abnormally heavy and demand was fairly good, all up until Friday and then somebody pulled the plug out of the barrel and all the goodness drained away. It must have been the heat, for the lack of a better excuse we will blame it on that. Certainly the break and the heat came together. In the express market fowls were enjoying excellent demand up until Friday when the market weakened. Leghorns suffered the most. Broilers by express have held up better than the freight market and they have been enjoying a steady market compared to an irregular freight market. At the close they are inclined to firmness. Just what is going to happen during the week ending the 26th is hard to say. Considerable hinges on the retailers. If they work on a close margin we are going to see a strong wind up on next week's market.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers scarce, weak to 30c lower. Cows scarce, steady. Bulls nominal. Two loads around 1370 pounds, med-

ium grass steers \$8.50. Low cutter and cutter cows \$2.50-4.50.

VEALERS—In light supply, steady. Good to choice \$11.00-14.00. Medium \$8.50-10.50. Common \$6.50-8.00.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs fairly liberal supply, mostly 50c lower. Good to choice \$10.00-10.50. Medium \$7.50-9.50. Common \$5.50-7.00. Medium to good ewes steady from \$3.00-3.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—There were light receipts during the week. Heavyweight calves were in the majority and proved hard sellers toward the end of the week. Market closed weak and lower than last week. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 17-18c; fair to good 15-17c; small to medium 13-15c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts light. Demand very slow. Market steady. By the coop, 15-20c per pound.

NOTE—At this season of the year, especially during the extreme heat waves, shippers should ice country dressed calves thoroughly, especially under as well as over the haslet, before shipment. The Health Department of New York City is exerting every precaution in the handling of dressed meat during the hot weather. Dressed calves arriving in New York City must have the liver, lungs, heart and spleen naturally attached unless killed under Federal inspection. Calves should be well cleaned before and after killing. Any calves received dirty or with dirt matted in their hair will not pass inspection of the Health Department.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 19, 1930	July 13, 1930	July 20, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.93 1/4	.89 1/4	1.37 3/4
Corn (Sept.)	.81 1/4	.74 1/4	1.01
Oats (Sept.)	.38		.47 1/2
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.03 1/2	1.10 1/4	1.50 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.96 1/4	.92 1/4	1.14 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.48 1/4	.48	.60
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats			35.50
Sp'g Bran			31.50
H'd Bran			34.00
Standard Mlds			33.50
Soft W. Mlds			39.00
Flour Mlds			35.50
Red Dog			38.00
Wh. Hominy			43.00
Yel. Hominy			42.50
Corn Meal			45.00
Gluten Feed			40.00
Gluten Meal			48.00
36% C. S. Meal			43.00
41% C. S. Meal			46.00
43% C. S. Meal			49.50
34% O.P. Linseed Meal			44.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Observers in the American and the Canadian Northwest report that wheat yields will be lower than previously estimated as a result of the continued hot weather. Rust is reported to be at work in North Dakota although the premature ripening of the crop may beat out the rust. At the same time that the reports of crop damage are arriving from our Western areas, European reports indicate heavy crop losses due to extremely wet weather in France and Germany. This has resulted in increased export buying which has started the market up on an upward swing.

Wool

The wool market has been slow. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine per pound 21-30c; 1/4 blood 23-29c; 3/4 blood 24-29c; 1/4 blood 24-29c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

No. 1 Hay Scarce

As the week came to a close there was practically no No. 1 hay in New York City. The offerings consisted of medium grade and low grade stock in small bales. Late receipts were light but accumulations in Manhattan were heavy. The demand has been very weak and as a result the market has been barely steady. No. 2 timothy has sold as high as \$26 in large bales. Other grades of timothy are as low as \$15. The best mixtures bring \$25, others as low as \$18 and \$19.

Fruits and Vegetables by Radio

Once again we urge our readers to make use of the daily radio market reports. The market on perishables fluctuates so rapidly and over so wide a range that it is impossible to give any comprehensive idea of what is taking place.

During the hot weather at the close of the week ending the 19th the market reported heavy losses in perishables. It is

always advisable especially during these times to pack produce and ship it that it will suffer the least deterioration. Well packed lettuce stood the hot weather fairly well. Lettuce that was jammed into crates in any manner was hard to handle except on a scoop shovel.

The New England Dairy Market Plan

(Continued from Page 7)

in the retail and wholesale prices should be as infrequent as possible. To this end it is suggested that only two prices for the entire year be established, a lower price for the flush period and a higher price for the remainder of the year.

Everyone who understands the market knows that it hurts milk consumption to change the price frequently.

It seems to the writer that these fundamental recommendations are right, and that organizations and dealers in every milk shed, and especially in New York, must eventually come to some such plan.

As suggested above, however, the weak place in the scheme is the fact that milk producers themselves have too little part. Too much is left to outside business men, particularly in the case of the Milk Administrator and the appointment of an Arbitration Board. No milk sales plan is likely to be satisfactory to producers in which dairymen and their organizations do not have full power to act.

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Farm News from New York

Potato Tours Occupy the Center of the Stage

ON August 4th and 5th, there will be a large meeting of both certified seed potato growers and those interested in buying certified seed, on the occasion of the annual Blue Tag Potato Tour being conducted by the New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association, Inc.

The Tour starts from the Court House at Cortland, Monday morning, August 4th at 8:30 standard time. During the first day fields of Green Mountains, Cobblers, Russets and Rurals under certification will be visited and methods of certifying and developing high producing strains will be explained at various stops by college men. One of the outstanding stops will be at the farm of H. D. Forward at Camillus, who is a 1929 Premier Potato grower and Master Farmer.

Monday night will be spent at the New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, where a banquet will be held. Dr. A. R. Mann, Dean of the New York Agriculture College is expected to be the chief speaker of the evening.

During the second day the tour continues to other central New York seed potato farms including that of A. G. Allen of Waterville, who was last year crowned "1930 State Potato Champion" at the Syracuse Show.

The afternoon of the second day, August 5th will be spent at Fuller Farms, Hubbardsville, where a few timely talks will be given and where some up to date potato machinery will be shown. Seed potato growers are giving special attention to producing high quality seed and manufacturers of potato machinery are co-operating in helping them get machinery which will handle potatoes efficiently, economically and without losing.

Empire State Potato Club Tour

THE program committee of the Empire State Potato Club of which Wm. Stempfle of the Steuben County Farm Bureau is chairman, is working on plans for a banner tour on August 19 and 20. This is the second tour for the club but the first tour of its kind in New York state, in that the entire emphasis is to be placed on the use of machinery for the production and handling of this important New York state crop. The start will be at nine thirty, eastern standard time on the farm of Streeter and Cross at Pike, Wyoming County, on August 19th. Here one of the field tests in co-operation with the Wyoming County Farm Bureau and the New York State College of Agriculture is being conducted.

Other stops will be on the farms of Fred Walkley at Castile, Lewis Toan at Perry, Call and Britt at Morganville near Batavia, Porter and Bonney at Elba, ending for the day with a banquet at the Hotel Hamilton in Batavia.

The second day's program will be entirely on the farm of K. C. Livermore at Honeoye Falls.

Manufacturers of machinery used in the planting, fitting, harvesting, and grading of the potato crop have been assigned plots on which they may demonstrate their machines.

A program will be conducted in the afternoon on the production and handling of potatoes by men who are making a success of the business. In order that the large crowd may hear what the speakers have to say an electric amplifier from Cornell will be installed so as to make the program agreeable to both the speakers and the audience.

Seen and Heard on the Long Island Potato Tour

"JUST as it looks now, and unless something happens in the meantime or blight sets in or we have an awful lot of leafhoppers or something, we're going to get a good crop." Thus guardedly and in many cautious variants potato growers on Long Island from Mineola to Orient expressed themselves as to their prospects for the season during the Long Island tour the last week in June. We all knock on wood and write D. V. as a qualification for a promise to go somewhere or do something in the future and potato men who have been in the business long are inclined to make such provisos double strength. Nevertheless the tone of voice and the glint in the eye of

most of the growers did not indicate depression. Speaking somewhat as a veteran Long Island potato tourist, the writer has no hesitation in saying that the general appearance of the fields was the best he has ever seen on the eight or ten trips which he has made during previous years at just about the same time in the season.

Speaking from the certified seed angle none of the representatives from the states which had sent their seed to the Island felt the need of finding a place to hide or catching the next train back. The samples in the various demonstration plots looked good. There were exceedingly few cases of high disease count. Especially remarkable were the results of the special test run by Professor Hardenburgh and the farm bureaus where samples sent direct from various certification states as representative of large seed acreages being grown this year were particularly clean. Only eight out of nearly fifty samples showed any disease at all.

If ever a section of country had its full quota of variety Long Island is it. From that part which is a portion of the greatest city in the world to the areas of uncleared scrub growth in the interior, from the most "ritzy" estates of the millionaire to the fisher's cot—if we may get poetical—on the beach or to the Indian reservation by the Shinnecock Hills, the Island is filled with constant surprises and changes, and by no means the least of these comes by constantly breaking out from either wooded sections or closely built up residential sections upon vistas with potatoes as far as the eye can reach—and see what is on the ground, at any rate. "How far do those rows run," we asked a man who spoke of his field as a rather small one. "Oh, over to those woods" "How far is that?" "Oh, not more than a mile, I guess". Just a little patch, it took as many as two or three rows to make an acre.

Throughout all this country the tour was skillfully and pleasantly laid out by the Nassau and Suffolk County Farm Bureaus. Some twenty stops were made at demonstrations and at typical fields, and addresses and discussions of spud lore were made by the doctors, the professors, misters and citizens, including Hardenburgh, Hockett, Crosby, Livermore, Fernow and Clayton of the various New York agricultural services, Stuart, and Sherman of the U. S. D. A., Martin, of New Jersey, Dickey of Pennsylvania and representatives of various other states. HAROLD L. BAILEY.

Majority Favor Wallabout Market Change

FOLLOWING recent reports to the effect that 600 Long Island farmers were opposed to the new ruling put into effect at the Wallabout Market by Commissioner T. F. Dwyer on July 1st, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST had a special investigation made. Under the old system a farmer could not engage a regular stall for the sale of his produce and it was necessary for him to be at the market as early as six o'clock in the evening in order to get a desirable location. Long Island farmers have been greatly dissatisfied for a number of years with the inefficiency and confusion which reigned under this system and also because they were compelled to pay extra and unnecessary fees to persons not connected officially with the market or in the employ of the city.

Contrary to many reports we have found that the large majority of the Long Island farmers are commending the stand taken by Commissioner Dwyer and the establishment by him of the new plan. Under the new system real farmers are rented permanent locations on a yearly basis at a reasonable fee. Up to the present moment 180 farmers have applied and have been assigned stalls on this basis. Many of the Long Island farmers believe that by having the same stall every night the buyers will get to know them and their location so that they will be enabled to get from \$15 to \$50 more per truck load for their produce. The plan also will enable the farmer to leave his home two or three hours later and save him the worry

of a last minute rush to get a good location at the market.

If You Can Use a Flail

ON the news page of our July 12 issue we mentioned of a plan which is underway for a threshing contest using old-time flails at the New York State Fair this Fall. In order to determine just how many contestants to expect, Mr. Van Wagenen and Mr. Charles Baldwin of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y., are anxious to have entrants get in touch with them at the earliest possible moment. We will be glad to forward inquiries to one of these men, or if you prefer you can write them direct, addressing Mr. Baldwin at the Department of Agriculture and Markets, or Mr. Van Wagenen at Schoharie, N. Y.

Dairymen's League Notes

SHIPMENTS of milk to the New York City and metropolitan area markets for the week ending July 12 were 27,380 cans below the previous week, and 67,000 cans under the same week in 1929. Cream shipments were off 6,861 cans from the previous week and about the same quantity under the corresponding week last year.

Reasons for the slump in milk demand include departure from the metropolis of thousands of persons on vacation, restricted buying power and only moderately warm weather with excessively high temperatures rather lacking. Ice cream sales are reported at 15 to 20 percent below last year, not only in New York City but in other cities of the state too. This is due almost entirely to economic conditions because even during the brief hot spells consumption has not reached normal peaks.

Milk production throughout the New

York Milk Shed is estimated to be 13 to 16 pounds less than a year ago. Much of the decline in production is attributed to the fact that dairymen are not feeding their cattle as they did last year. This is probably a result of the lower milk prices.

G. L. F. Distributes Dividend

THE Grange-League-Federation Exchange is again distributing its annual dividend. For several years now the G.L.F. has never missed payment of its regular 6 per cent dividend on its shares, owned by the members of this farmers' organization. Coming at this time when the agricultural situation is depressed, this cash dividend is particularly appreciated by farmers.

Songs That Mother Used to Sing

(Continued from Page 6)

efforts are forgotten—they live entombed in the volumes of the best public libraries—but if they were all he did, the name of Tom Moore would long have been forgotten.

Irish Melodies—in these verses the poet lives today. Of them he wrote: "With respect to these verses which I have written for these melodies, as they are intended rather to be sung than read, I can answer for their sound with somewhat more confidence than their sense."

And of him, Thomas Walsh, in a brief biography, says: "Tom Moore, the darling of English aristocracy, the wit of fashionable Bohemia, lives for us principally as the pretty Irish lad from Dublin—only the songs which came from his heart are remembered."

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Little Recipes for Little Cooks

LESSON No. 17

by Betty

Mother
Is Letting
Me Help
With the
Canning
—It's Such
Fun!



Let's Have a Picnic

THESE hot July days are a wonderful time to have a picnic under the trees in the front yard, or in a nice place along a nearby brook. We had a picnic just the other day and it was such fun! We packed our basket full of good things—mother helped us—and went out under the trees where it was cool to eat. It was loads of fun and everything seemed to taste so good outdoors. Why don't you and some of your friends do it, too?

Dear Little Cooks:

I guess some of you will be surprised to have me tell you how I canned a jar of fruit all myself because you might have thought that was too hard for little cooks. But it's heaps of fun to have a nice jar of fruit to put away all labeled with your own name on it.

I was just crazy for one of my own, but I hadn't quite dared to ask because I was pretty sure mother would say I wasn't old enough yet. But one day I had worked awfully hard helping mother get her berries ready for canning and when she said I was a wonderful help, she gave me a hug, and then I thought maybe she would let me try so I asked her. My! I was happy then, for she said I could.

I canned raspberries, but the same way would do for most any berries, for cherries, currants or peaches or pears. Rhubarb is something almost any little cook could have to try and it keeps well, too.

—BETTY.

My First Canning

Mother had me go to the basement for a pint jar and she had me pick out a new looking cover because she says it never pays to use poor covers or old rubbers in canning for that would mean that our fruit or vegetables might spoil no matter how careful we were.

After I had washed my jar and cover, I took a new rubber and put it on the jar. Then I put in some clean water and screwed on the cover to see if it was going to be tight. I turned the jar upside down and left it there a little while. It didn't leak a bit, so I knew it was all right to use.

Next I put my jar and cover into kettle of warm water and put the kettle on the stove to boil. Mother says boiling makes things clean in a different way than washing and is important in canning.

I knew that I would need some hot syrup ready so I fixed that next. Raspberries take a "medium" syrup, Mother said, so she told me to measure out $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water to 1 cup sugar and put it to cook.

Then I took some fresh, ripe raspberries and looked them over real carefully, to be sure no stems or bits of leaves were left. Then I put them into a colander and dipped the colander into clean water to wash them. They didn't break or mush up that way.

By that time my jar and cover had boiled and the syrup was boiling, too. So I took a pie tin and put it down close to the kettle of hot water. I got a pair of kitchen tongs that mother uses to lift out hot jars. I had a holder handy and I got the jar out without getting burned at all. I carried my hot jar on the pie tin, over to the table and packed it full of red berries.

As quick as I could, I poured on the hot syrup till the jar was nearly full, about one-fourth inch from the top. Then I dipped the rubber in the boiling water and put it on my jar and screwed on the cover quite tightly, because, if I left it real loosely on the jar, fruit juice would bubble out while it was cooking.

Then I took hold of the top of the jar with a holder and lowered the jar carefully into the kettle of hot water that mother used (she calls it a water-bath) and put it over a good fire where I left it till it had boiled for 15 minutes. That is the time most berries need to cook in hot water before they can be quite sure to keep.

Leaving them in longer might make them a mite safer, but the color and taste are better with shorter cooking. I lifted my jar out and tightened the cover up good and let it cool. The next day I looked at it and it was tight and fine so I put a label with the name of the fruit and my own name on it and put it away in a cool, dark, dry place for the winter.

I brought it out and opened it one night when I was getting supper, and when we sat down to eat, of course, everybody wanted to sample some of my canning. They took just a little the first time but then they asked for more and more until it was all gone. I thought it was good, too. Daddy said he was proud of me and that made me very happy.

Syrups for Fruits

For pears, apricots, apples, pineapple, use thin syrup, 1 cup sugar to 1 cup water.

For berries, currants, sweet cherries, peaches, plums, strawberries, rhubarb, use medium syrup, 3 cups sugar to 2 cups water.

For gooseberries, wild plums, sour cherries, etc., use thick syrup, 2 cups sugar to 1 cup water.

Time Table for Common Fruits

Leave the following fruits in hot water bath the number of minutes given after each: apples, 20; apricots, 20; cherries, 20; currants, 20; peaches, 20; pears, 20; plums, 20; rhubarb, 16; strawberries, 15 or 16.

Fruit may also be canned by cooking in an open kettle and packing in hot, clean jars, but we little cooks will find it easier to use my method until we have more experience.

Try a can of rhubarb by just washing and cutting up in pieces and packing rhubarb in clean jars and filling with clear, cold water and seal up the jars tight. Any little cook can do this.



Here's a Picnic Salad

Here is the way I made a good potato salad that looked pretty and tasted good. Try it for a picnic this hot weather.

First I made a cooked salad dressing:

Vegetable salad dressing.	2 teaspoons mustard.
4 tablespoons butter.	Pinch pepper.
1 tablespoon flour.	1 cup milk.
1 tablespoon salt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar.
1 tablespoon sugar.	3 eggs.

Make a white sauce of flour, butter and milk (Lesson 4). To the white sauce add the salt, sugar, mustard and pepper, well mixed. Beat eggs and stir in slowly and add vinegar last. Cook till thick. Cool well before using.

I take cold boiled potatoes and cut them into tiny cubes. I make half as many picnic eggs as I plan to have people to eat the salad. Then I mix the salad dressing with cream enough to thin it so it pours like rich cream. I beat it well in a bowl with an egg beater and add the cold potatoes.

You can add thin slices of onion if you like them (I do) and add nearly half as much cool, crisp, celery cut into thin slices. I also cut several little sweet pickles into thin slices, too.

I mixed the dressing, the potato, celery and onion and pickles all together carefully, so as not to make it "mushy," then I lined a glass bowl with lettuce leaves and put in the salad. On top I smoothed it a little and made holes just large enough to hold the halves of the picnic eggs, yellow side up. All over the top I put slices of pickle or stuffed olives and it looked so pretty. When there are radishes, red ones, I like to make a border of radish roses. You know they taste good at picnics, too.

Haven't you all seen mother make radish roses? She just takes a nice, clean, red radish and begins at the leaf end and cuts through the thick red skin or peel from the top almost to the bottom on four sides. Then with a paring knife she works the peel lose almost to the bottom. This loosened peel makes four petals that stand out like a flower's petals. With these radish roses around the edge, my salad was "as pretty as a picture" they all said.

Meringue or "Goodies"

The next thing I am going to tell you how to make has a long, hard name, "Meringues," but my name for it is "Goodies" and it is lots easier to say. Try to make it and see if the name doesn't fit.

3 egg whites.	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla.
1 cup sugar.	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon almond extract (if you have it).
$\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon vinegar.	

I beat the egg whites very stiff, very stiff indeed, and then I add the sugar very slowly and keep on beating with my egg beater all the time. Then I add flavoring and the vinegar and then I beat with my egg beater for 10 minutes longer. It should be stiff enough to stand alone by this time.

Then I put a clean piece of wrapping paper, not waxed paper, on a cookie pan and heap the "Goodie" mixture in little piles like buns, about two inches apart. I bake them in a warm oven. If the oven is hot, the "Goodies" will be spoiled. They should be just very light pale brown at the end of an hour. O, but they are good with ice cream!

When You Can

The Job Is Much Easier if the Tool Fits the Task

IN no other cooking process does it make more difference to have exactly the right tool than it does in canning. Given containers which are large enough to hold the fruit or vegetables while being prepared, sharp knives of the right shape, plenty of stove space and hot water and an adequate canner, the work can be arranged to go smoothly and swiftly. Tools which I find most useful in canning are: sharp, stainless paring knives; measuring cups, both $\frac{1}{2}$ pint and the quart size; measuring spoons; long-handled spoon, either wooden or enameled; colander; funnels, one large and one small-mouthed; flat pan that will hold 6 or 3 pint jars; ladle; skimmer; long-handled fork; canner with racks for jars; jar-lifter. Many, in fact all of these tools can be used for many kitchen processes and should not be charged against canning alone.

Rules for successful canning are: 1. Select young, fresh, tender vegetables or well-grown, firm fruit. 2. Can on day it is picked, especially with asparagus, corn, beans and peas. These vegetables lose their sweet, natural flavor upon standing. Besides that, bacteria multiply rapidly and greatly increase danger from spoilage. Iowa experiments showed that tomatoes which had been held for a day after picking required 35 minute processing while 25 minutes was enough if done the day they were picked. 3. Sort according to size, clean thoroughly and pare or remove skins. 4. Blanch, if necessary, to remove skins from fruit or reduce the bulk of some vegetables. 5. Pack cleaned fruit or vegetables in sound jars (to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the top) add 1 teaspoon salt per pint of vege-

tables and fill the jar to overflowing with hot water. For fruits fill can with syrup. 6. Adjust a new rubber, fasten one clamp over the lid and process according to the length of time needed for the fruit or vegetable. 7. Remove jars from the canner, seal and cool quickly, but not in a draft. 8. Wash, label and store the jars in a cool place.

If a screw-top jar is used it should be screwed tight and then loosened one turn before processing. If the water-bath is used for processing the water should be kept at least one inch over the tops of the jars. This method is satisfactory for fruits and acid vegetables but a pressure cooker should be used for meats and non-acid vegetables in order to make sure of safety from the deadly botulinus organism. The time of processing should be counted from the time the water begins to boil in the water-bath and in the pressure-

Cunning Play Suit



What could be easier to make or to launder than ROMPER PATTERN NO. 2586? It also has the advantage of leaving out arms and legs for the beneficial effects of summer sun. The pattern cuts in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 27-inch material with $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of binding. PRICE 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin, (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Summer Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

cooker just as soon as the indicator reaches the desired point of pressure. See instructions which come with the canner for the time table.

Recent experiments at Iowa State College proved that by adding lemon juice to non-acid vegetables canned in water-bath, much spoilage after canning could be prevented. Vinegar might be used just as well but its stronger acidity is apt to give a sour taste. The lemon is noticeable only in corn and this may be overcome by adding $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of soda per pint of corn upon opening the jar.

Varying amounts of lemon juice are used, depending upon the vegetable. A pint of sweet corn requires 2 teaspoonfuls of lemon juice while $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons are sufficient for a pint of asparagus. String beans and Swiss chard need only 1 teaspoon of acid to the pint of vegetable.

The specialists making the acid tests advise processing sweet corn in the water bath $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours for pints, $3\frac{1}{2}$

hours for quarts; pints of asparagus 2 hours, quarts $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours; pints of string beans $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours, quarts $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours; pints of chard 2 hours, quarts $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

A delicious uncooked berry preserve which may be used for sauce for ice cream or for winter short cake is recommended by the N. Y. State College



SUNSUIT NO. B391 is ideal for the little child's summer needs and yet satisfies the love of pretty things. It comes in sizes 2, 3 and 4 years, in colors, blue, green, cream and brown. Each little ready-made suit has an attractive motif stamped on it for simple embroidery, the sample shown here being a brown suit with a cute doggie design. Be sure to state color and size with order. PRICE 70c, floss included. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

of Home Economics. Prepare fresh, ripe, perfect fruit (strawberries, raspberries, sour cherries, blackberries or currants) weigh and allow $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of sugar for each pound of fruit. Put fruit in a bowl, add sugar and mash with a spoon until every berry is crushed. Cover, stand in a cool place for 24 hours, stirring occasionally. When all the sugar is dissolved, fill clean cold jars with the mixture and seal. The success of these uncooked berry preserves will depend upon every berry being crushed and not canning until every bit of sugar is dissolved.

Old Paint Brushes

I NOTICED your method of softening old paint brushes. I find that they can be softened quite satisfactorily by boiling in a can of vinegar for a few minutes and then washing in warm soap suds. This is a safer way than

Things of Earth

By DOROTHY ROSE

Oh God, no one
Has ever told
Me surely what
The heavens hold,

But now, for things of earth
I give Thee praise,—
For cool blue nights
And shining days;

The morning star
Above a snowy hill,
The ferny woods,
And pines, deep green and still;

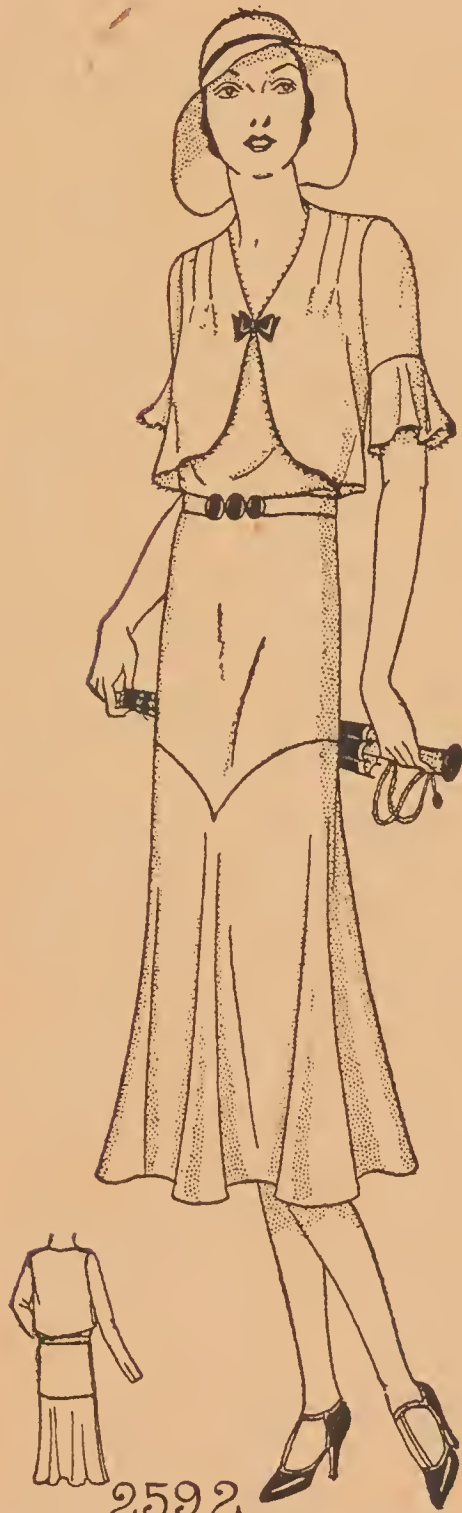
For meadow larks
And violets in spring,
For brooks and lovely
Words that sing;

For music, friends,
A home to keep,
For food and laughter,
Books, and sleep.

trying to do it with explosives and everyone has vinegar on hand. Have just cleaned one that had been used for varnish and left exposed until hard.—Mrs. T.J.W.

A LITTLE tea was given for Mother's birthday, so instead of a birthday cake, a large number of cup cakes were iced, and placed on a tray wreathed with smilax. In each cake was placed a tiny taper, and the tray with the lighted cakes was brought in after tea had been served. Each guest took a cake, made a wish for the guest of honor, and then blew out the candle.—A. B. S.

Smart and Youthful



FROCK PATTERN NO. 2592 is chic and delightful in every detail. The flounced sleeve and bolero theme are decidedly youthful in effect while the circular flounce adds grace to the skirt. Chiffon, printed voile, batiste or washable flat crepe would make up nicely in this pattern which can be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39-inch material. PRICE 15c.

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it's full of rich
energy—it's easy
to digest—

LITTLE FOLKS
love it—



BIG FOLKS, too—

because it's so good—
because it's the

Wake-up Food



The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

A WEEK passed; Alan, established as a lookout now on No. 25 and carrying on his duties, saw Burr daily and almost every hour; his watch coincided with Burr's watch at the wheel—they went on duty and were relieved together. Yet better acquaintance did not make the old man more communicative; a score of times Alan attempted to get him to tell more about himself, but he evaded Alan's questions and, if Alan persisted, he avoided him. Then, on an evening bitter cold with the coming of winter, clear and filled with stars, Alan, just relieved from watch, stood by the pilothouse as Burr also was relieved. The old man paused beside him, looking to the west.

"Have you ever been in Sturgeon's Bay?" he asked.

"In Wisconsin? No."

"There is a small house there—and a child; born," he seemed figuring the date, "Feb. 12, 1914."

"A relative of yours?"

"Yes."

"One of your brothers' children or grandchildren?"

"I had no brothers," old Burr said quietly.

Alan stared at him, amazed. "But you told me about your brothers and about their being lost in wrecks on the lake; and about your home in Emmet County!"

"I never lived in Emmet County," old Burr replied. "Some one else must have told you that about me. I come from Canada—of French-Canadian descent. My family were of the Hudson Bay people. I was a guide and hunter until recently. Only a few years ago I came onto the lakes, but my cousin came here before I did. It is his child."

Old Burr moved away and Alan turned to the mate.

"What do you make of old Burr?" he asked.

"He's a romancer. We get 'em that way once in a while—old liars! He'll give you twenty different accounts of himself—twenty different lives. None of them is true. I don't know who he is or where he came from, but it's sure he isn't any of the things he says he is."

Alan turned away, chill with disappointment. It was only that, then—old Burr was a romancer after the manner of some old seamen. He constructed for his own amusement these "lives." He was not only not the Burr of Corvet's list; he was some one not any way connected with the *Miwaka* or with Corvet. Yet Alan, upon reflection, could not believe that it was only this. Burr, if he had wished to do that, might perhaps merely have simulated agitation when Alan questioned him about the *Miwaka*; but why should he have wished to simulate it? Alan could conceive of no condition which by any possibility could have suggested such simulation to the old man.

He ceased now, however, to question Burr since questioning either had no result at all or led the old man to weaving fictions; in response the old man became by degrees more communicative. He told Alan, at different times, a number of other "lives" which he claimed as his own. In only a few of these lives had he been, by his account, a seaman; he had been a multitude of other things—in some a farmer, in others a lumberjack or a fisherman; he had been born, he told, in a half-dozen different places and came of as many different sorts of people.

On deck, one night, listening while old Burr related his sixth or seventh life, excitement suddenly seized Alan. Burr, in this life which he was telling, claimed to be an Englishman born in Liverpool. He had been, he said, a seaman in the British navy; he had been present at the shelling of Alexandria;

later, because of some difficulty which he glossed over, he had deserted and had come to "the States"; he had been first a deckhand then the mate of a tramp schooner on the lakes. Alan, gazing at the old man, felt exultation leaping and throbbing within him. He recognized this "life"; he knew in advance its incidents. This life which old Burr was rehearsing to him as his own, was the actual life of Munro Burkhal-

Benjamin Corvet, when he went away, had tried to leave his place and power among lakemen to Alan; Alan, refusing to accept what Corvet had left until Corvet's reason should be known, had felt obliged also to refuse friendship with the Sherrills. When revelation came, would it make possible Alan's acceptance of the place Corvet had prepared for him, or would it leave him where he was? Would it bring him

through enough of the light from the dock to show the name *Stoughton*. It was, Alan knew, a Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman ship. He moved closer to old Burr and watched him more intently.

"What's the matter?" he asked, as the old man halted and, looking down at the tug, shook his head.

"They're crossing," the wheelsman said aloud, but more to himself than to Alan. "They're laying her up here," he jerked his head toward the *Stoughton*. "Then they're crossing to Manitowoc on the tug."

"What's the matter with that?" Alan cried.

Burr drew up his shoulders and ducked his head down as a gust blew. It was cold, very cold indeed in that wind, but the old man had on a mackinaw and, out on the lake, Alan had seen him on deck coatless in weather almost as cold as this.

"It's a winter storm," Alan cried. "It's like it that way; but to-day's the 15th, not the 5th of December!"

"That's right," Burr agreed. "That's right."

The reply was absent, as though Alan had stumbled upon what he was thinking, and Burr had no thought yet to wonder at it.

"And it's the *Stoughton* they're laying up, not the—" he stopped and stared at Burr to let him supply the word and, when the old man did not, he repeated again—"not the—"

"No," Burr agreed again, as though the name had been given. "No."

"It was the *Martha Corvet* you laid up, wasn't it?" Alan cried quickly. "Tell me—that time on the 5th—it was the *Martha Corvet*?"

Burr jerked away; Alan caught him again and, with physical strength, detained him. "Wasn't it that?" he demanded. "Answer me; it was the *Martha Corvet*?"

The wheelsman struggled; he seemed suddenly terrified with the terror which, instead of weakening, supplied infuriated strength. He threw Alan off for an instant and started to flee back toward the ferry; and now Alan let him go, only following a few steps to make sure that the wheelsman returned to Number 25.

Watching old Burr until he was aboard the ferry, Alan spun about and went back to the *Stoughton*.

Work of laying up the big steamer had been finished, and in the snow-filled dusk her crew were coming ashore. Alan, boarding, went to the captain's cabin, where he found the *Stoughton's* master making ready to leave the ship. The captain, a man of forty-five or fifty, reminded Alan vaguely of one of the shipmasters who had been in Spearman's office when Alan first went there in the spring. If he had been there, he showed no recollection of Alan now, but goodhumoredly looked up for the stranger to state his business.

"I'm from Number 25," Alan introduced himself. "This is a Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman ship. Do you know Mr. Corvet when you see him, sir?"

"Know Ben Corvet?" the captain repeated. The manner of the young man from the car ferry told him it was not an idle question. "Yes; I know Ben Corvet. I ain't seen him much in late years."

"Will you come with me for a few minutes then, Captain?" Alan asked. As the skipper stared at him and hesitated, Alan made explanation, "Mr. Corvet has been missing for months. His friends have said he's been away somewhere for his health; but the truth is, he's been missing. There's a man I want you to look at, Captain—if you used to know Mr. Corvet."

"I've heard of that." The captain

(Continued on Page 13)

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Constance receives a package containing some coins, a wedding ring and a watch that appeared to have been sent her by Corvet. An inscription on the watch leads to the knowledge that it had been given to one Captain Caleb Stafford for a rescue on Lake Erie. Stafford had been captain of the *Miwaka*. Spearman is angered because Constance shows so much interest in the mystery. Alan locates a carferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery. Alan gets a job on the carferry.

ter, one of the men on Corvet's list regarding whom Alan had been able to obtain full information.

Alan sped below, when he was relieved from watch, and got out the clippings left by Corvet and the notes of what he himself had learned in his visits to the homes of these people. His excitement grew greater as he pored over them; he found that he could account, with their aid, for all that old Burr had told him. Old Burr's "lives" were not, of course, his; yet neither were they fictions. They—their incidents, at least—were actualities. They were woven from the lives of those upon Corvet's list! Alan felt his skin prickling and the blood beating fast in his temples. How could Burr have known these incidents? Who could he be to know them all? To what man, but one, could all of them be known? Was old Burr . . . Benjamin Corvet?

Alan could give no certain answer to that question. He could not find any definite resemblance in Burr's placid face to the picture of Corvet which Constance had shown him. Yet, as regarded his age and his physical characteristics, there was nothing to make his identity with Benjamin Corvet impossible. Sherrill or others who had known Benjamin Corvet well, might be able to find resemblances which Alan could not. And, whether Burr was or was not Corvet, he was undeniably some one to whom the particulars of Corvet's life were known.

Alan telegraphed that day to Sherrill; but when the message had gone doubt seized him. He awaited eagerly the coming of whoever Sherrill might send and the revelations regarding Corvet which might come then; but at the same time he shrunk from that revelation. He himself had become, he knew, wholly of the lakes now; his life, whatever his future might be, would be concerned with them. Yet he was not of them in the way he would have wished to be; he was no more than a common seaman.

nearer to Constance Sherrill, or would it set him forever away from her?

CHAPTER XVI

A GHOST SHIP

"COLDER some to-night, Conrad."

"Yes, sir."

"Strait's freezing over, they say."

"Pretty stiff ice outside here already, sir."

The skipper glanced out and smiled confidently but without further comment; yet he took occasion to go down and pass along the car deck and observe the men who under direction of the mate were locking the lugs under the car wheels, as the trains came on board. The wind, which had risen with nightfall to a gale off the water, whipped snow with it which swirled and backed with the switching cars into the great, gaping stern of the ferry.

Officially, and to chief extent in actuality, navigation now had "closed" for the winter. Further up the harbor, beyond Number 25, glowed the white lanterns marking two vessels moored and "laid up" till spring; another was still in the active process of "laying up." Marine insurance, as regards all ordinary craft, had ceased; and the Government at sunrise, five days before had taken the warning lights from the Straits of Mackinaw, from Ile-aux-Galets, from north Manitou, and the Fox Islands; and the light at Beaver Island had but five nights more to burn.

Alan followed as the captain went below, and he went aft between the car tracks, watching old Burr. Having no particular duty when the boat was in dock, old Burr had gone toward the steamer "laying up," and now was standing watching with absorption the work going on. There was a tug a little farther along, with steam up and black smoke pouring from its short funnel. Old Burr observed this boat too and moved up a little nearer. Alan, following the wheelsman, came opposite the stern of the freighter; the snow let



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COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30; 6 1/2 in. \$1.50, postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine

KODAK FILMS. Special Trial Offer. Any size film developed 5c. Prints 3c each. Trial 8x10 enlargement beautifully mounted 40c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

WE ARE PREPARED to make your wool into yarn. Write for prices. Also yarn for sale. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

AEROIL TORCH DISINFECTORS—Enteritis Powder, Black Leaf 40, Carbolineum, Cresol Disinfectant, Sterilac, Barnes Emulsion, Merck's Vermicide and Suspension, Cod Liver Oil, Peat Litter, Red Squill Rat Poison, Tobacco Dust, Worm Capsules. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, New York.

SILOS (One Piece) SILOS. Ask for our new low price on one piece stave Douglas Fir silo. GRIFFIN LUMBER COMPANY, Box A, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

Write or wire us for Special Direct to User Proposition on BELLE CITY THRESHER! W. B. MAY, INC., 66 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 12)

moved alertly now. "Where is he?"

Alan led the master to the Ferry. Old Burr had left the car deck; they found him on his way to the wheelhouse.

The Stoughton's skipper stared. "That the man?" he demanded.

"Yes, sir. Remember to allow for his clothes and his not being shaved and that something has happened."

The Stoughton's skipper followed to the wheelhouse and spoke to Burr. Alan's blood beat fast as he watched this conversation. Once or twice more the skipper seemed surprised; but it was plain that his first interest in Burr quickly had vanished; when he left the wheelhouse, he returned to Alan indulgently. "You thought that was Mr. Corvet?" he asked, amused.

"You don't think so?" Alan asked.

"Ben Corvet like that? Did you ever see Ben Corvet?"

"Only his picture," Alan confessed. "But you looked queer when you first saw Burr."

"That was a trick of his eyes. Say, they did give me a start. Ben Corvet had just that sort of trick of looking through a man."

"And his eyes were like that?"

"Sure. But Ben Corvet couldn't be like that!"

(To be Continued Next Week)

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Brighten Nickel

By Ray Inman

Is the nickel on your car rusty? You can clean it off

Smear rusty parts with GREASE. Let stand several days. THEN RUB WITH RAG SOAKED IN AMMONIA

If rust persists: ADD A LITTLE HYDROCHLORIC ACID TO AMMONIA, RUB ON RUST SPOTS; Wipe OFF IMMEDIATELY

Rinse with water, DRY, and polish with tripoli



DIAMOND PICK MEAT AND BONE SCRAP

Added to any mash, whether made at home or purchased ready mixed, is your assurance of good results. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will ship to you direct, freight prepaid to N. Y., N. J., Pa. and Va. only, one 100-lb. bag @ \$3.75, two bags @ \$3.65 each and five bags at \$3.50 each. If not entirely satisfied, money refunded without question. Send today for sample and descriptive folder.

ATLAN MFG. CO., 142-F Logan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Baby Chicks

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....\$8.00
S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain.....8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....9.00
Heavy Mixed.....8.00
Light Mixed.....7.00
1/2c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots.
For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS Will Ship C. O. D.

Tancred Strain.....100 500 1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....\$7.00 \$32.50 8.00
Barred Rocks.....8.00 37.50 70.00
S. C. Reds.....9.00
Heavy Mixed.....7.50 35.00
Light Mixed.....6.00

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. 100% live delivery. P.O. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box 5 McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Will Ship C.O.D. 25 50 100

S. C. Reds.....\$2.75 \$5.00 \$9.00
Barred Rocks.....2.75 5.00 9.00
White Leghorns.....2.25 4.00 7.00
Heavy Mixed.....2.50 4.50 8.00
Light Mixed.....2.00 3.75 6.00

500 lots 1/2c less—1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English. S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at \$8.00 per 100, \$23.50 per 300, \$38.00 per 500, \$75.00 per 1000. Two big hatches every week. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

PULLETS S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, 10-12 weeks old, \$1 each. Express collect. All grown at our farm. August first delivery. Also 4 to 5 months old, \$1.70, each

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Box 55, STOCKTON, N. J.

75c Class "A" Pullets 75c

Extra heavy laying strain English White Leghorns ready for shipment. Cash or C. O. D. 8 wks. 75c. 10 wks. 85c. 12 wks. 95c. Also Browns, Anconas and Barred Rocks.
BOS HATCHERY, R. No. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"
W. LEGHORNS S. C. REDS B. ROCKS W. WYANDOTTES
15c 16c 17c 18c
Prices are per 100, July delivery. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00.
Special Mating chicks, \$2 per hundred extra. A few weaned pullets.
All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES AUGUST 4-11-18-25. WE SHIP C.O.D. per 50 100 500 1000
Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$3.70 \$ 7.00 \$33 \$65
Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Rocks.....4.50 8.50 40 78
Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes.....5.50 10.00 48 95
Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

Broiler Day Old Chicks

Light Breeds, \$10 per 100. Light and Heavy, \$12. Heavy, \$14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher. Prompt shipment. C.O.D. Post-paid. Live delivery. Twelve varieties. Custom hatching. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J. PHONE 2-1603

Kline's Barred Rock Chicks

NOW \$8.00 100; \$75.00-1,000
Pennsylvania State College Strain; None better. Fully Guaranteed. Folder Free. Order from ad. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Del.
S.W.KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

CHICKS PURE BRED \$1.00 Per 100 Books Order

Barred Rocks—S. C.....\$8.00 \$37.50 \$75.00
Heavy Mixed.....\$7.00 per 100
100% guar. Book your order "NOW." New Pamphlet Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

The Cause of Bloody Eggs

By L. E. WEAVER

"Some of our chickens are laying eggs with the whites being mostly clear blood. The yolk of the egg is O. K. Please tell me what is the cause of this. Do you think it is the feed? They are a good strain of white leghorns and their feed consists of ground feed and wheat. They are getting skim milk for drink."—MRS. C. S., New York

THE eggs which you describe are known as "bloody whites." They are more or less common in any flock that is laying heavily. They differ from the ordinary "blood spot" in that the blood is mixed into the white in the bloody egg and is only a small clot on the yolk in the blood spot. Both types of eggs are quite easily detected by candling. It is to remove them that one should always candle all eggs sold to a select trade. A purchaser who is not familiar with eggs will be almost sure

to think she is getting an egg with a chicken in it when she opens one of these bloody eggs.

The cause is evidently some sort of hemorrhage in the oviduct. But what causes the hemorrhage is one of the unsolved problems of the poultrymen. It is possible that the feed may be responsible in part. As a rule there is less of the trouble after the birds are let out on range. The same hen is apt to lay several such eggs on successive days.

Weak Chicks Cannot Survive

"I am having trouble with my baby chicks. They were one week old last Wednesday. Last Thursday they started to droop, their wings spread away from their bodies and they seem to get smaller and

Increased Profits in Can-house Tomatoes

(Continued from Page 3)

grown plant that is ready to go into the field the first ten days of May rather than the last of the month or the early part of June.

The Plant Setter

The next big change that has come over the tomato industry of South Jersey has been the introduction and the acceptance of the transplanter. It was customary a few years ago, to put out all of the tomato plants by hand—the grower would take a shovel and make an opening in the ground and then put the plant in place. An average day's work for one man would be the placing of an acre of tomatoes. This did not take into consideration the help of a boy for dropping the plants or another man to apply the water.

Then came the transplanter. Instead of three men putting out an acre per day, they are now putting out an acre per hour. Of course, to keep this going all day long, requires the help of two other men, one to pull the plants and have them at the machine and a second to bring water out to the field in barrels or a tank. We know of growers who are now putting out ten acres of tomatoes in a day and having from 90 to 95% of them live.

The check row attachment on the transplanter has also been a big aid to growers. They are now able to farm the fields both ways with the riding cultivator which in turn has greatly reduced the hand labor for hoeing.

The Watering Feature

One of the biggest incentives to use the transplanter has been the saving of time in applying the water to the plants. Formerly, when the growers watered the plants, they little realized that the water did not reach the spot where it would do the most good. Pouring a cup of water on the ground rarely caused it to penetrate the soil down to the roots of the plant, but instead dried out and left the ground baked hard frequently resulting in a dead plant from lack of sufficient moisture. This meant many replantings, an uneven stand, and irregular ripening of the fruit. With the transplanter, the water is put around the roots of the plant and this ball of moist soil enables the plant to start to put out roots almost immediately.

Spraying Increases Yields

There is now no question in the mind of the average grower but that the sprayer is as necessary as any other implement on the tomato farm. Not only is the traction sprayer an accepted tool in controlling the insects, but it adds many days to the life of the plant, enabling it to more fully develop the fruit to a marketable size. Blight, and other diseases that frequently hit the late fields in early September often reduce the yields 50 per cent. The foliage, once it starts to go, is hard to save, but where it has been properly sprayed, the vines are there to carry the fruit

American Agriculturist, July 26, 1930
in a few hours they are dead. I have already lost four. I feed mash chick starter and scratch feed. They get a bluish black below the vent and the down on those spots comes out so they are entirely bare around the vent."—E. A. W., N. Y.

IT is possible that your chicks have some disorder which should have treatment, but I am inclined to think that the ones that are dropping out now are the weaklings which we very often find in any lot. These chicks either are not able to eat or are unable to digest what they do eat. At any rate they never gain in weight. They exist for a week or more on the absorbed egg yolk but as soon as that is used up they drop out. It is better so as they would never grow into profitable birds. If this is the case in your flock your losses should stop after a few days. If they do not improve you should ask the aid of an experienced poultryman, or send some of the chicks alive to the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, N. Y., and mark the box "Poultry Diagnosis."

I notice you are feeding both a commercial chick starter and scratch grain. This particular chick mash is intended as an all-mash for the first 6-8 weeks. You will do well to stop feeding the scratch grain.

through to maturity. Instances are known where the vines have died early in the season but the fruit has matured, although of small size and inferior quality.

Earliness Pleases Canners

The most important part of this new culture in can-house tomatoes has been the favorable reception by the canner. A few years ago, we thought of tomatoes as merely tomatoes and tons of tomatoes were all that the canner needed. Today it's different. The canners learned that August tomatoes were of a superior quality, contained more solids, less water, and were of a better color. As an inducement for the delivery of more August tomatoes they are offering a premium of one and two dollars per ton.

Under the present plan, some of the more progressive canners are now paying a premium of one dollar per ton for tomatoes delivered at their plant prior to September the first, while one other plant is offering a premium of two dollars for tomatoes delivered before the middle of August and one dollar a ton up until the first of September. Growers are quick to take advantage of this premium.

We know of one field, set out around the middle of May, that yielded nearly ten tons to the acre. Fifty per cent of these tomatoes were delivered at the factory before the first of September on which the canner paid a premium of \$2 per ton. Compare this field with another one on the same farm, where the tomatoes were not put out in the field until three weeks later. Here the yield was only six tons to the acre and the premium picking was allowed on only three tons.

The price paid by the canner was \$22 per ton for August delivery and \$20 per ton for September tomatoes.

Field set May 15 yielded 5 tons at \$22 per ton or.....\$110.00
Field set May 15 yielded 4 1/2 tons at \$20 per ton or..... 90.00

Field set June 5 yielded 3 tons at \$22 per ton or.....\$ 66.00

Field set June 5 yielded 3 tons at \$20 per ton or..... 60.00

Field set June 5 yielded 3 tons at \$20 per ton or..... 60.00

Field set June 5 yielded 3 tons at \$20 per ton or..... 60.00

Field set June 5 yielded 3 tons at \$20 per ton or..... 60.00

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Field set June 5 yielded 3 tons at \$20 per ton or..... 60.00

Field set June 5 yielded 3 tons at \$20 per ton or..... 60.00



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Some Testimony

"I noticed in a recent issue a request for information about the W. O. Coffee Company of Iowa. I would like to ask whether the subscriber who made this inquiry has tried Aurine. I am using it, although not regularly as I am only slightly deaf but would not be without it in the house."

WE print this letter to show how easy it is to get honest testimonials for products which are of doubtful value. We referred this inquiry to the New York League for the Hard of Hearing who replied:

"The chief stock in trade of the Aurine concern is testimonials which would impress on the sufferer the idea that Aurine Ear Balsam will cure deafness and other ear troubles. Prospective victims are urged to send in \$2. for a package. Those who bite get an ounce of oil—the 'balsam', an elongated toothpick with a pledget of cotton on one end, a medicine dropper, and a small wad of absorbent cotton. They are told to instil three or four drops of the Aurine Ear Balsam into each affected ear once a day, and to clean the external opening every other

morning with the wooden swab. In cases of discharging ears the victim is told to mix five drops of Aurine Ear Balsam with four tablespoonfuls of warm water and inject it into the ear with the glass dropper every other day. The victim is urged: 'Stick to Aurine Ear Balsam and get rid of your trouble.' A preliminary examination of Aurine Ear Balsam was made in the chemical laboratory of the American Medical Association and the chemists reported that the product appears to consist largely of glycerin with boric acid, aromatic oils and what apparently is a local anesthetic."

A Cancelled Check Is Good Evidence

"Recently I received a card from Wm. S. Renchard of New York City asking for 50c, stating that in return for it a marked news item concerning me would be sent. I suspected it was an easy money scheme so I answered the inquiry and sent a check instead of cash. In reply, I received a note saying they were awfully sorry but the clipping had evidently be-

come lost and that they were returning the check to me."

WE regard all clipping schemes of this type essentially easy money schemes. Perhaps the check was returned because it would give evidence against this particular clipping service.

Expert Service

SOME of our subscribers have recently received letters from the Empire Investors Service of New York City. An investigation by the New York City Better Business Bureau showed that this service was started in February by a stenographer who merely rented

For Doctor Bill and Hired Help

I AM glad to acknowledge receipt of the North American Accident Insurance Company's draft for \$37.14.

It helped quite a bit in paying doctor bill and hiring a man to help out while I was laid up. I think it a very fair and square insurance protection.

desk space. She sent out letters offering to give an analysis of a particular stock. When asked about this analysis she admitted that the information on the stock was secured from the Public Library. After talking with representatives of the Better Business Bureau she decided to quit operating as an investor's service and go back to her job as public stenographer.

Parasites of Business

BUSINESS parasites are those individuals who live off the gullibility of the public. By offering unusual bargains or positions they get you and are gone before you know you have been swindled.

Before you give a "cash bond" to an unknown man or woman who offers you a job at a good salary—find out if they have enough responsibility to pay the promised salary.

Before you buy spices or medicines from the agent at your door who claims part of the money you give him goes to the support of orphans—find out how much of your money goes to the orphans.

Before you pay good money to peddlers for rugs or laces represented to be imported or smuggled—get some expert advice as to the quality or value offered. Such representations are usually false.

Before you obligate yourself in any way at the solicitation of a stranger—get enough facts to enable you to decide that you are dealing with a representative of a responsible firm.—BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU.

Wages Low in South America

A SUBSCRIBER asks for the name and address of a "good reliable South American Service Bureau." So far as we know there is no such thing. A number of men have been picking up some easy money by advertising in a way that would lead readers to believe that there are many jobs in South America. So far as we know no one has ever secured a job through these men.

I personally know of a man who spent several years in South America. He says that unskilled labor gets very small pay and that an American would be foolish to compete with this low wage. The kind of men who go to South America are sent by some large companies having business there and usually they send only men who have been in their employ for years and who are thoroughly trained in their respective fields. It costs too much to send men who are not highly trained. According to this man there is little there to attract anyone anyway and he was mighty glad to get back to this country.

Service Bureau Claims Settled During June 1930

NEW YORK	
Mrs. E. B. H. Craigh, Luzerne, N. Y.	\$ 28.30
(Refund on order of dog)	
Kenneth Ward, Candor, N. Y.	17.00
(Refund on overcharge on order of pigs)	
Mrs. Loula S. Hall, Moriah Center, N. Y.	6.00
(Claim adjusted)	
Clarence Phelps (Gouverneur, N. Y.)	36.64
(Refund on radio ordered)	
Florence McLeod, Gouverneur, N. Y.	17.01
(Returns from commission merchant)	
W. C. Larcher, New Berlin, N. Y.	18.88
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Mrs. Rose Millward, Williamstown, N. Y.	12.33
(Returns from commission merchant)	
L. O. Rice, Hermon, N. Y.	12.94
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Geo. Morton, Jr., New Berlin, N. Y.	17.55
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Glenn Cole, Ilion, N. Y.	9.35
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Wm. Ingram, Gouverneur, N. Y.	7.69
(Returns from commission merchant)	
W. S. Cook, Woodhill, N. Y.	4.00
(Adjustment on order of chicks)	
Mrs. Howard Shippie, Gouverneur, N. Y.	10.75
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Fred Brown, Groton, N. Y.	13.72
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Harley Morenus, Richford, N. Y.	31.12
(Returns from commission merchant)	
J. L. Leith, Arkport, N. Y.	6.72
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Mrs. Maude Rennie, Cornwallville, N. Y.	17.46
(Refund on order of chicks)	
Mrs. Allen Brimmer, Mt. Vision, N. Y.	8.00
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Frank Phillips, Georgetown, N. Y.	13.44
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Walter Dean, Burdett, N. Y.	43.77
(Returns from commission merchant)	
L. F. Colton, Dalton, N. Y.	4.22
(Returns from commission merchant)	
O. J. Higbee, East Randolph, N. Y.	8.03
(Returns from commission merchant)	
A. H. Briggs, South Dansville, N. Y.	19.98
(Order cancelled)	
Louis Roedts, Palmyra, N. Y.	25.00
(Refund on horse)	
R. J. Payne, Conewango Valley, N. Y.	1.80
(Commission on sales)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
E. G. Nace, New Freedom, Pa.	1.80
(Adjustment on claim for rabbits)	
T. O. Marshall, Honesdale, Pa.	4.04
(Returns from commission merchant)	
L. D. Hamilton, Ulysses, Pa.	.52
(Pay for two additional doz. eggs shipped)	
E. V. Alexander, Towanda, Pa.	39.00
(Refund on order for chicks)	
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. C. C. Meshach, Columbia, N. J.	10.18
(Refund on order)	
VERMONT	
W. L. Rogers, Vergennes, Vt.	9.00
(Returns from commission merchant)	
B. H. Lewis, Bethel, Vt.	6.84
(Returns from commission merchant)	
A. E. Arthur, Orwell, Vt.	13.06
(Returns from commission merchant)	
H. L. Stone, Randolph Center, Vt.	16.79
(Returns from commission merchant)	
C. N. Miller, Orwell, Vt.	22.97
(Returns from commission merchant)	
O. H. Wright, Middlebury, Vt.	7.00
(Part pay on horse)	
CONNECTICUT	
C. C. Davis, Eagleville, Conn.	12.50
(Part pay for hay)	
TOTAL \$906.37	

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
Miss Amy I. Parker, Newcomb, N. Y.	
(Repairs to fountain pen)	
John Skeet, Corfu, N. Y.	
(Order for plants replaced)	
Mrs. C. D. Greenley, Adams, N. Y.	
(Order filled)	
L. R. Histed, Worcester, N. Y.	
(Adjustment on claim for injuries)	
M. E. Davies, Otselic, N. Y.	
(Adjustment on trade)	
F. B. Viegell, Oneida, N. Y.	
(Replacement on order of trees)	
Guy Lawton, Norwich, N. Y.	
(Return of deer skin)	
A. J. Dickey, Cutchogue, N. Y.	
(Replacement on radio tubes)	
A. M. Rice, Solon, N. Y.	
(Premium procured)	
Mrs. Herbert Hall, Chilton, N. Y.	
(Premium procured)	
Ward Christman, Fort Plain, N. Y.	
(Premium procured)	
J. Karlin, Calvertin, N. Y.	
(Complaint adjusted)	
H. J. Hansen, Phelps, N. Y.	
(Claim for insurance adjusted)	
Mrs. Chas. W. Dunckell, Norwich, N. Y.	
(Replacement of body of range)	
R. T. Lewis, Earlville, N. Y.	
(Adjustment of claim on pay for cow)	
B. J. Weaver, Hemlock, N. Y.	
(Order filled)	
G. W. Rogers, Clayton, N. Y.	
(Order filled after six months' waiting)	
D. V. Dittmars, Trumansburg, N. Y.	
(Order for chicks filled)	
Mrs. W. H. Christian, Central Bridge, N. Y.	
(Adjustment on an adjustment on order of chicks)	
Mr. Stuart Bailey, Burlington, N. Y.	
(Repairs to watch)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
John Coakley, Powell, Pa.	
(Adjustment on adjustment on order of chicks)	
Ezekiel Main, Montrose, Pa.	
(Complaint adjusted)	
Mrs. Ben Melvin, Meadville, Pa.	
(Order filled)	
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. M. C. Gibbs, Hope, N. J.	
(Adjustment on wrist watch)	
J. C. Blair, Port Reading, N. Y.	
(Adjustment on order of chicks)	
Lester Holmes, Vincentown, N. J.	
(Adjustment on order of eggs)	
OHIO	
B. E. Vesey, Newton Falls, O.	
(Complaint adjusted)	
CONNECTICUT	
C. W. Beckwith, Old Mystic, Conn.	
(Order filled)	

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Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet & enameled Wash Basin. Complete with all Fittings and 5-Year Guaranteed Materials. Was \$52.50, NOW **\$47.25**

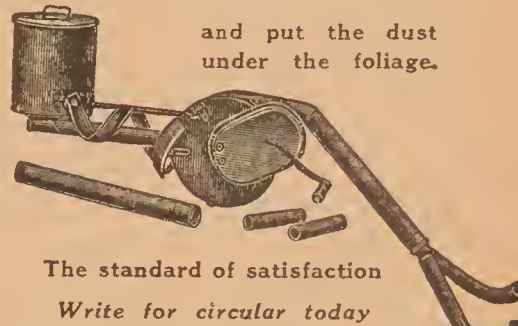
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Announce

A Sale of Surplus HOLSTEINS

on Sept. 27, 1930

Watch these columns for further announcement.

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Better feed—lower costs—more profits. Booklet "Users Own Words" written by owners proves it. Write for free copy. Write your name and check below items for illustrated folders.

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Established 1850

Silos ☐ Stanchions ☐
Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐
Hog Houses ☐ Brooder Houses ☐

CABBAGE PLANTS

Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glors, Surehead, Succession, Flat Dutch, Red Rock, Savoy, 1000 \$2.00; 5000, \$9.00; 500, \$1.50. Brussels Sprouts \$3.00. None sold Sunday.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, CHESTER, NEW JERSEY

CELERY PLANTS

Ready, Field grown, French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching or Sanford Superb, White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Finest bushy roots, \$3.00 per 1000; 500, \$2.00. None sold Sunday.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, CHESTER, NEW JERSEY

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS

Ready, Field Grown, Highest quality, Catskill Mountain, Long Island and Super Snowball \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00. None sold Sunday.
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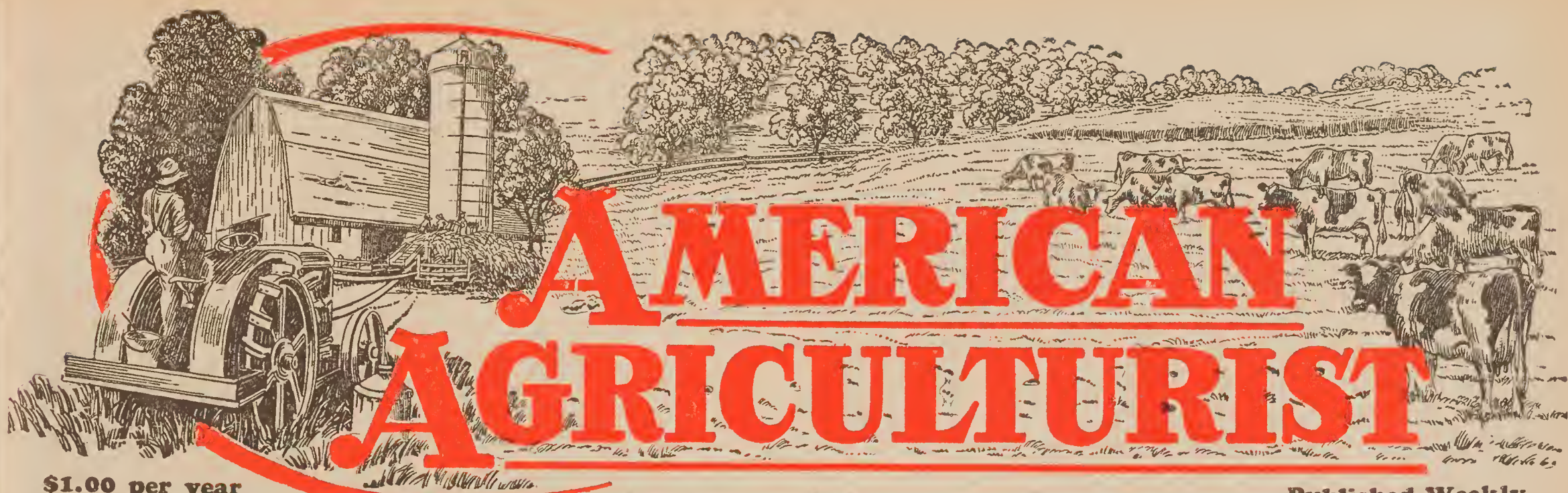
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August 2, 1930

Published Weekly

We Call On Our Next Door Neighbor

Two Weeks in Canada Make Us Want To Go Again

By H. L. COSLINE

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

IT is always a little dangerous to write about a country after a mere two weeks' stay in it, yet one can only record personal observations and trust that they will at least be accurate in their main points. Canada, after all, can hardly be called a foreign country, although it is certain that every member of the party of seventy-five who took the recent two weeks' tour of the American Agricultural Editors' Association as guests of the Canadian Government and the Canadian railroads, had certain preconceived ideas radically changed. In fact, in mentioning the lack of information about Canada's climate, one of our hosts related the story of a visitor from Georgia who drove into Canada in the middle of July with a toboggan firmly strapped on the top of his car!

The special train carrying our party left Windsor, opposite Detroit. We travelled north nearly to Hudson Bay, then East to Quebec, through New Brunswick to Prince Edward Island, then through Nova Scotia to Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls, and back to Windsor, a total of nearly four thousand miles.

Were I required to give my impressions of Canada in a paragraph, I would mention its almost unlimited natural resources of

timber, minerals, water-power, fishing and farming land. I would not stop there because people are always more important than any of these. We found our Canadian hosts kindly and hospitable and what is perhaps more important, we came away with a feeling that our neighbors across the border could teach us much about governing a country for the benefit of its people, civic cleanliness including the lack of rubbish and billboards, and the development of natural resources for the public good.

We, in the United States, are somewhat inclined to believe that the frontier is a thing of the past, but a trip some five hundred miles north of Detroit will quickly dispel any such idea. Before reaching this point, we passed through a vacation coun-

try of rivers, lakes and hills. Very suddenly we passed from it to a flat farming country known by Canadians as the "Clay Belt". At the southern edge of this belt, the land has been under cultivation about thirty years. There are good buildings, certain crops grow well, and there is a general air of prosperity. As we traveled northward, we found that the land had been more and more recently brought under the plow, until finally we reached a section where it is still possible to take up a homestead.

Around Kapuskasing, which is only 150 miles from James Bay, settlers are required to clear two acres of land a year, to erect a small house and barn, and to live on their holdings for at least six months of each year. There is, of course, no income for the first year outside of the possible sale of

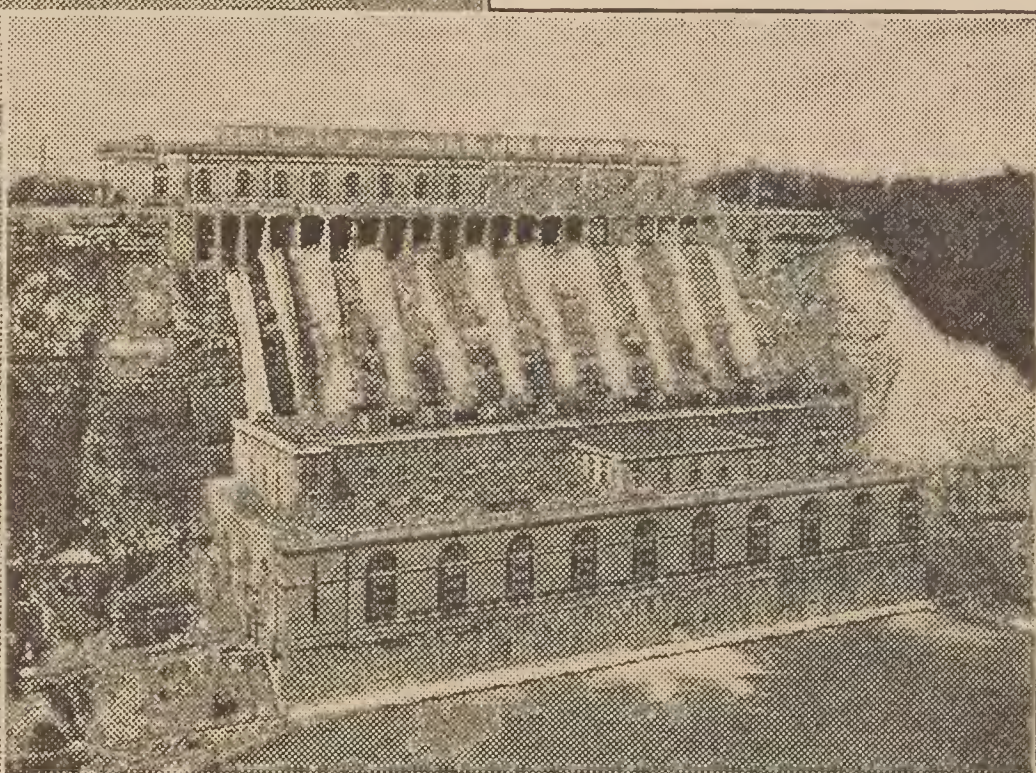
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Left—A homestead near Kapuskasing, Ontario. On land recently cleared, the stumps are more in evidence.

Lower left—Silver Black Foxes are an important source of income on Prince Edward Island.

Below—The power plant at Queenstown on the Niagara River, that develops a half million horsepower.



We Call On Our Next Door Neighbor

(Continued from Page 1)

pulp wood, which sells to paper factories for \$6.00 a cord, a price which just about pays the homesteader for the time he puts in cutting and peeling it. Would we advise going there? Well—that depends on a lot of things. If you have the true pioneer spirit and are willing to dispense, temporarily at least, with many things you now call necessary, you might do a lot worse. The houses are, for the most part, made of logs, yet they look fairly comfortable and in thirty years this section will undoubtedly look as prosperous as the one already referred to where the settlers have been cultivating the land that long.

Just on the border of the "clay belt" we stopped at Cobalt, an important silver mining center. Silver on the shore of Lake Cobalt was found in 1903 and since that time it is estimated that ore to the value of \$105,000,000 has been taken out of this area. Just at present the entire city is not as prosperous as it was a few years ago, due to a severe drop in the price of silver. We always think of a mine as an underground proposition, yet most of the ore at Cobalt is taken out of open cuts, frequently put down as much as 300 ft. deep. In several of them we could still see snow on the bottom, which had not melted since last winter.

Canada manufactures an immense amount of newsprint paper, and while we were at Kapuskasing, we had the opportunity of going through a large paper mill. At one side of the mill was an immense pile of spruce timber, which to our eyes seemed large enough to last indefinitely, yet this pile, we were told, is only used in an emergency. During most of the year the pulp wood timber is taken directly from the river which flows by the mill.

The bark is taken off the logs by tumbling them around in great revolving cylinders, after which workmen handle each piece separately to clean off any remaining bark and particularly to drill out the knots. Any logs which are over five or six inches in diameter are split. The logs are then ground by a natural stone which is quarried into grind stones about six ft. in diameter. This ground-up material is then cooked with steam and sulfurous acid, and the fibre is rolled into sheets that look like cardboard. This is known as pulp and a considerable amount of it is shipped to other factories to be made into paper. This particular plant, known as the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, manufactures both pulp and paper.

Although the paper on which we print American Agriculturist does not come from this mill, it is manufactured from wood just as we saw it done there. A roll ready for shipment weighs about 500 lbs. and is wrapped and numbered so that it can be identified in case of complaint.

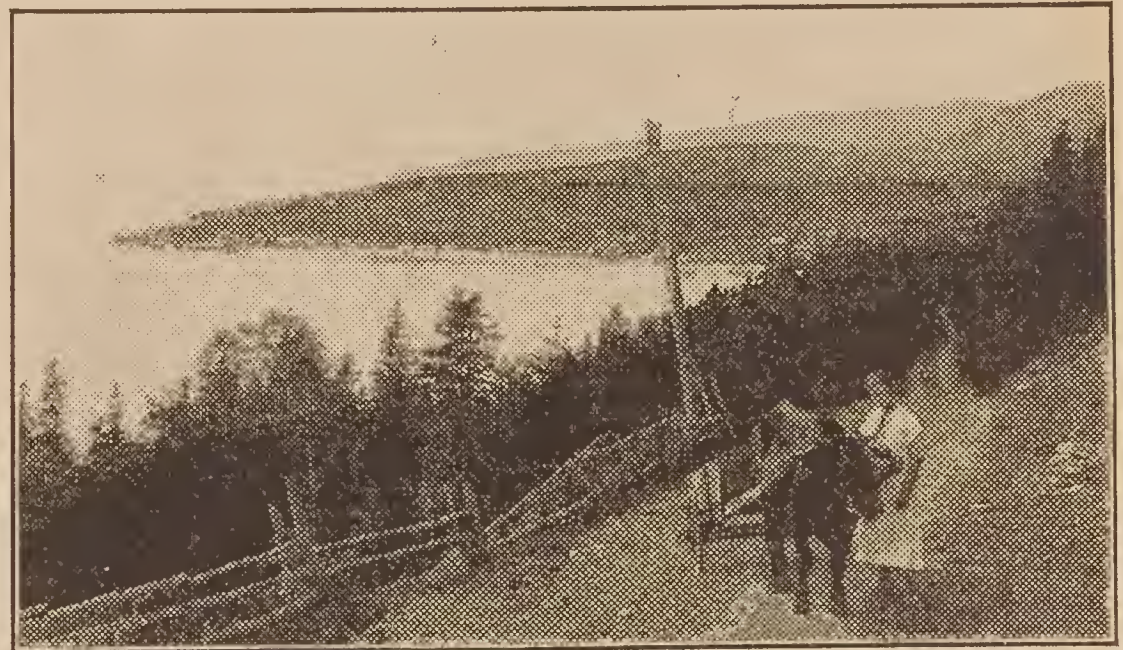
All through the eastern provinces of Canada we ran into numerous evidences of the struggle between England and France for the possession of Canada. It was in the year 1608 that Samuel D. Champlain, the illustrious

French explorer, sailed up the mighty St. Lawrence River and established a French colony on the present site of the city of Quebec. For a century and a half after this the country remained in the possession of France until the decisive battle between Montcalm and Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham in the year 1759, gave England undisputed possession. There is a fine statue of Champlain at one side of the picturesque hotel, the Chateau Frontenac, which is itself at one corner of the Plains of Abraham. Just a stone's throw away is an old fort whose walls are 16 ft. in thickness. Although this fort was doubtless very imposing in its day and is still interesting as a matter of history, it is doubtful if it would withstand modern artillery for more than an hour. On the Plains of Abraham two statues may be found, one marking the spot where Montcalm was mortally wounded, and the other showing the exact place where Wolfe fell.

Later in Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, we visited Acadia, the land made famous by Longfellow's "Evangeline". Different stories are told as to just why the English deported the Acadians from their prosperous homes. One story gives jealousy as the motive, and states that the English wanted to possess the land, while another version claims that it resulted from the shooting of several English soldiers by the Acadians. Whatever the motive, it seems certain that the British officer who was delegated to take care of the

there is a statue of Evangeline, and a little chapel which is supposed to be on the exact spot of the original Acadian church. There we also found Evangeline's well and a row of old willow

80,000 people and 80% of these are engaged in farming. The farms have a general air of prosperity and there are few foreclosures and few sales of farm property. On the island the persons



The ox cart of a French-Canadian farmer on the Gaspé Peninsula, Province of Quebec.

trees, which were undoubtedly living at the time the Acadians were deported.

A little farther down the Annapolis Valley, at the village of Annapolis Royal, are the ruins of an old fort which changed hands between the English and French six times before it

who do not go to church are rather looked down upon by the general public. Divorce is practically unknown, although we understand there was one divorce there, about 60 years ago. What a fine thing it would be if someone could determine the reasons for this record and transfer the conditions responsible for it to the United States.

There are few improved roads on the island. Automobiles are quite common although the "gas buggy" did not gain entrance to the island without a struggle. Up until 1912 automobiles were prohibited, and until 1919 their use was greatly restricted, being prohibited during the days each week when farmers customarily drove their produce to market. Some farmers so resented automobiles that they drove spikes through planks and put them in the roads so that the tires would be punctured. Horses on the island are still afraid of automobiles. In fact we met one who showed his fear in no gentle way.

The annual value of the potato crop, which is an important item on Prince Edward Island, is about \$5,000,000, while the annual value of the fox crop is placed at \$3,000,000. There are about 500 fox ranches on the island, many of them operated by farmers as a side line. It was from 1910 to 1919 that the big boom in fox farming occurred, when pairs of foxes were sold as high as \$20,000. At this time many of the residents on the island lost money by investing at just the wrong time. Now the industry is on a more stable basis. Pairs of foxes can be bought from \$200 to \$400, which is considered a fair value based upon the actual value of the pelts. We stopped at one fox farm owned by the Hudson Bay Company which ranches a thousand foxes.

Just as in the United States, the type of agriculture in Canada varies widely in different sections. We did not visit any section where wheat is important, but we did see plenty of certified potatoes in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, some orcharding in Nova Scotia and plenty of fine dairies, hogs, and poultry in other sections. Practically all of the hogs, by the way, are Yorkshire, a bacon breed, and judging from the bacon which was given to us on the diner, this breed produces a bacon which is way ahead of anything which we get in the United States. In the newer sections corn is not grown because of the northern latitude, but a prosperous agriculture is being built up on a foundation of hay, small grain and livestock, including dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

You have all heard and read much concerning Canada's development of electric power. Some of us on the trip may have felt that the stories coming to us were too good to be true, until some of our Canadian friends actually showed us their bills for electric cur-

(Continued on Page 10)



Every Canadian river carries its quota of pulp wood. This scene shows a few cords at Ottawa.

deportation was anything but pleased with the job which was given to him.

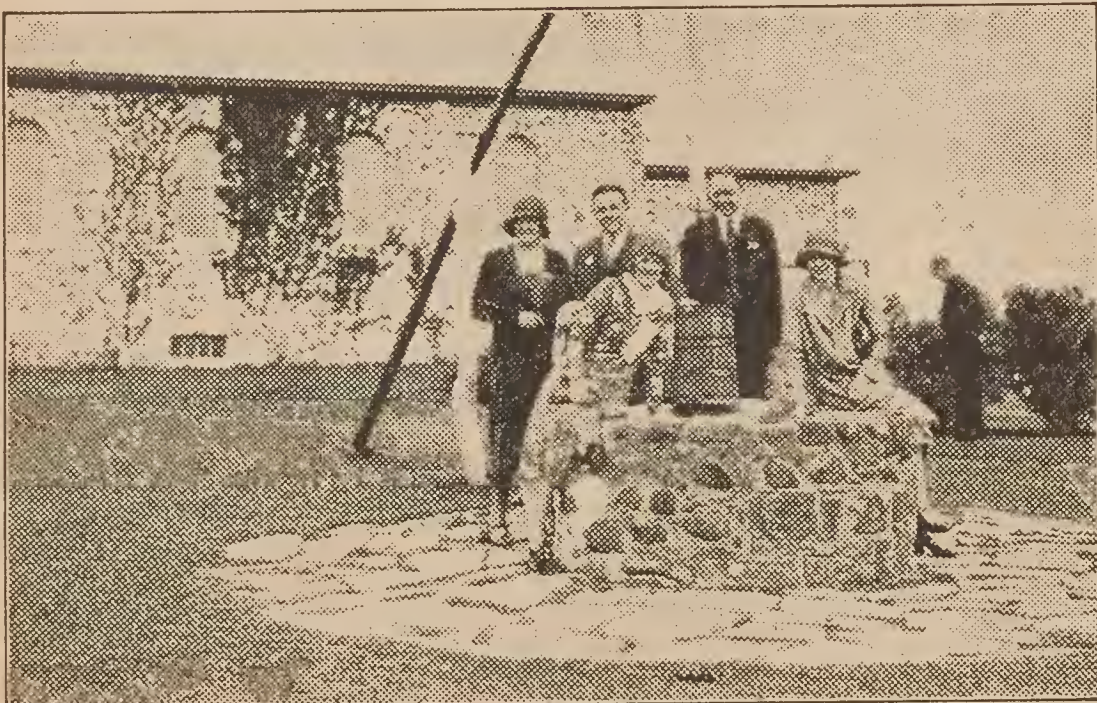
It is interesting to know that Longfellow never visited this land. The story of the couple who were parted by the deportation was told by an Acadian to a Mrs. Halliburton, who in turn told it to Longfellow, and it made such an impression on him that he wrote "Evangeline." Now, at Grand Pre,

was finally permanently captured by the English.

The Bay of Fundy between Nova Scotia and the mainland has some of the highest tides in the world. These create quite a shipping problem, as provision must be made for unloading boats both at high and low tide. At various times there has been much speculation over the possibility of building a dam across the Bay of Fundy, allowing the water to come in at high tide and then making it earn its passage to the sea again by turning dynamos to generate the electrical energy. Perhaps the future will see this come to pass.

At St. Johns, on the west coast of the Bay of Fundy, we saw a natural wonder, spoken of as the "Reversible Falls." Although we did not stay long enough to see the Falls flow both ways, the phenomenon was explained to us as follows: Near the Bay of Fundy there is a rather narrow rocky opening, and a river which flows into the Bay. When the tide goes out this narrow opening holds back the water in the river to an extent that causes quite a fall. Later, the tide comes in so rapidly that the water is unable to get through this narrow gap, and backs up to an extent which creates a falls flowing up the river. This is said to be the only spot in the world where there is an actual fall of water in opposite directions twice every twenty-four hours.

On Prince Edward Island there are



At Grand Pre we visited Evangeline's Well, and the chapel on the spot where stood the original church of the Acadians.

What Will Potatoes Bring ?

Acreage Is Heavier--Disease, Bugs and Weather Will Tell

ACCORDING to the July report of the United States Department of Agriculture, the 1930 potato crop will approximate 398.5 millions of bushels. This is an increase of approximately 38.6 millions of bushels over the 1929 crop, but only 17.7 millions of bushels more than the average crop produced during the past five years. The 1930 acreage of potatoes in the United States is estimated to be 3,482,000 compared with 3,370,000 acres harvested during 1929, and the 5-year average of 3,379,000 acres during the years 1925-1929.

Late States Most Important

It should be borne in mind that the production figures published by the United States Department of Agriculture embrace *all* white potatoes grown during the calendar year 1930, including a relatively large volume of early potatoes, which have already been consumed, and a smaller volume of mid-season potatoes which will largely be consumed before the "late" crop reaches the market. The grower of late potatoes is primarily interested in the production in the 19 "surplus" late states which ordinarily produce 70 per cent of all white potatoes in the United States.

About 14 Per Cent Increase Over 1929

Production of white potatoes in the 19 important surplus states is forecast at 280.5 million bushels during 1930 (table 1). This compares with 245.1 million bushels during 1929, and a normal or average crop of 264.3 million bushels during the past five years. In other words, the 1930 potato crop in these nineteen states is forecast at approximately thirty-five million bushels or fourteen per cent more than the 1929 crop, but only sixteen million bushels or six per cent more than the average crop of the past five years.

Approximately sixty per cent of the increase

By DR. M. P. RASMUSSEN
New York State College of Agriculture

in the 1930 crop compared with last year is found in the eastern and east central states (table 1). Although Maine reports a decrease of about three million bushels from last years crop, its 1930 crop is still forecast at forty-seven million bushels or approximately twenty per cent above its 5-year average production. The states of Michigan and Wisconsin together account for almost fifty per cent of the total increase over the

TABLE 1—Estimated Production of Late White Potatoes July 1, 1930 Compared With Production During 1929 And The Average For The Past 5 Years. (Figures are in thousands of bushels)

State	Average production 1925-29	Production 1929	July 1, 1930 forecast	Increase or decrease compared with 1929
Eastern				
Maine	39,574	50,120	47,000	min. 3,120
Vermont	2,912	2,850	2,660	" 190
New York ...	27,615	24,840	30,740	plus 5,900
Pennsylvania	26,228	25,740	28,320	" 2,580
East Central				
Michigan	26,325	18,410	29,193	plus 10,783
Wisconsin	25,380	20,240	26,568	" 6,328
West Central				
Minnesota	30,907	27,370	30,900	" 3,530
North Dakota	9,660	6,960	11,000	" 4,040
South Dakota	4,923	4,422	5,525	" 1,103
Nebraska	7,908	8,924	8,740	min. 184
Western				
Colorado	13,334	12,320	11,180	min. 1,140
Wyoming	1,933	2,090	2,200	plus 110
Montana	3,570	1,980	2,700	" 720
Idaho	18,348	17,136	21,645	" 4,509
Utah	2,896	3,330	3,000	min. 330
Nevada	736	680	420	" 260
California ...	6,939	5,250	5,320	plus 70
Oregon	4,984	3,780	4,410	" 630
Washington ..	10,192	8,680	8,990	" 310
Total 19 States..	264,364	245,122	280,511	" 35,389
Total U. S.	381,162	359,796	398,419	" 38,623

1929 crop. Both of these states, however, had abnormally low yields per acre during 1929. With a forecast production of 30,740,000 bushels in 1930, New York gives promise of supplying about six million more bushels than during 1929. Idaho and North Dakota have each increased production about four million bushels compared with 1929.

If then, conditions are not altered during the remainder of the growing season, prospects are for a crop about ten per cent *above* normal in the state from Maine to Wisconsin, about five per cent *above* normal in the west central states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, and about five per cent *below* normal in the far western states.

Deficit States Have Smaller Crop

During both 1927 and 1928, potato production in the sixteen "deficit" late states was abnormally large and reduced decidedly the outlet for potatoes from the nineteen surplus states. Unless conditions change markedly, such a situation is unlikely to occur during 1930, since the 1930 production in the sixteen deficit states is forecast at 81.5 millions of bushels, a decrease of about two million from the 1929 crop and about four million or about five per cent below the normal or five-year average crop.

1930 Late Potato Situation Similar to 1927

In general, the 1930 potato crop seems to face conditions somewhat similar to those of 1927, though slightly more favorable. The 1927 crop in the nineteen surplus late states was practically identical with that forecast for 1930. The 1927 crop in the sixteen deficit late states was about ten per cent larger than that forecast for 1930. In view of the promised similarity between the

(Continued on Page 6)

The Japanese Beetle—An Undesirable Immigrant

How the State of New Jersey Is Saving Its Crops From This Pest

ABOUT a decade and a half ago a small insect was introduced in Burlington County, New Jersey. This insect was a stranger in our midst, having traveled to New Jersey across the Pacific Ocean and thence across the continent on some iris roots that came from Japan. All unwittingly these roots were planted and shortly the bright colors of this insect, then unknown in the United States, made it noticeable. Identification was made by Mr. H. B. Weiss, of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, who recognized it as a species common in Japan and the Orient generally. It immediately became known as the Japanese beetle. Since then it has increased with great

By WILLIAM B. DURYEE

Secretary New Jersey Department of Agriculture

rapidity and has become one of the most injurious insect pests that this country has ever been called upon to combat.

The life history of this insect is interesting. The adult beetle is present from about the middle of June until early October. It attacks most of our ornamental plants, trees and fruits. The female beetles deposit eggs in the soil, especially on lawns and golf courses. These eggs hatch in about two weeks and the young grubs immediately start feeding on the roots of the grasses. It is not unusual in the heavily infested area to have the entire sod roll up like a mat as a result of the destruction of the root system.

These grubs become full grown about the fifteenth of October, at which time they descend to four or five inches below the surface of the soil where they pass the winter. When the soil becomes warm in spring they ascend toward the surface and resume their feeding for about a month or six weeks. The feeding is then practically discontinued and the grubs transform into pupae, remaining in that stage for two or three weeks before emerging as beetles.

In order that one may recognize the famous Japanese beetle, we give the following description. The adult beetle is about a half inch long.

The head and thorax are shining bronze green in color, with the wing covers tan or brownish and along the sides of the abdomen are white spots made of tufts of white hair, with two very distinct white spots at the tip of the abdomen. These white spots, if present, definitely identify the insect as the Japanese beetle.

Present methods of control of this insect have been worked out by the Japanese Beetle Laboratory at Moorestown, New Jersey. One of the most effective methods of control is the application of arsenate of lead to the soil at the rate of five pounds of powdered lead arsenate to each one thousand square feet of turf as a means of destroying the grubs which may be present. The treatment should be applied preferably before August first, in order that it may work

into the soil and be consumed by the grubs while they are feeding on roots. This treatment is good for four or five years.

It is necessary also, where the beetles are numerous, to apply sprays to ornamental plants which will protect them from attacks of the adult beetle. This spray is known as oleate-coated lead arsenate and may be purchased from various seed and supply houses in the infested area. Directions are given on these packages and the application should be made accordingly. The

(Continued on Page 14)



An adult Japanese Beetle



A peach literally covered with beetles

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Parking Fees in State Parks Are Wrong in Principle

WE are in receipt of numerous complaints from residents of many different sections of New York State, against the newly adopted policy of the State of charging for parking automobiles in State parks. New York is to be congratulated for the splendid progress it has made in creating these fine recreational centers for the benefit of its people. Now why spoil it by a pica-yune and questionable policy of charging for what amounts to an admission fee to these parks for, of course, the great majority of people must reach the parks by automobile.

The next step will be the State entering still further into commercializing nature by selling pink lemonade or peanuts either directly or through concessions! The more nearly the parks can be kept in an atmosphere of naturalness and with freedom from commercialism and officialism, the more they will be appreciated by the common people. The people of the State are indignant and have a right to be. They know that they have paid their share through taxation for creating these parks and their facilities and now it seems to them inconsistent to charge for the privilege of using them.

The argument is made that the parking and protecting service costs the State money and yet the State is very careful to print a notice that it will not be responsible for any losses of parked automobiles or their contents. It is also argued by the State authorities that because the general maintenance of the parks costs the State huge sums, the people ought to help by paying a moderate parking cost. The answer to that is, buy and create fewer parks if necessary, but do not cheapen the whole principle by petty commercialism.

Scarcity of Gold Causes Falling Prices

LOW prices of farm products and other commodities may be due just as much to too little gold in the world as to over-production of commodities themselves. Professor Warren of Cornell states this well when he says:

"Prices are an expression of the exchange of one commodity for another. When both gold and wheat vary in supply, it is misleading to attribute all the change in the price of wheat to either the supply or demand for wheat."

If you think of gold as just something that you trade for other products, it will help you get the idea. When there is a lot of gold, more can be

paid for products and prices are naturally high; vice versa, when there is little gold, not much of it can be traded for products and prices become low. There is a scarcity of gold in the world at the present time; therefore, this is one cause of low prices for your wheat, your milk, or whatever you have to sell, or buy. As there is no likelihood of the amount of gold increasing in the next few years, Professor Warren points out, prices are likely to continue low for some time. Fortunately, the greatest reduction of prices has already occurred.

One of the great troubles of our whole economic system is this changing value of gold. What would you think of a yardstick which one month was 36 inches long, the next only 30 inches, and the third month possibly only 25 inches long? You can imagine how this would upset our whole scheme of measurements. But that is exactly what happens with gold, which we use as a yardstick in measuring the value of commodities. This variation of the value of gold is one of the chief causes of fluctuations in prices and hard times.

It would seem that there ought to be brains enough in the world and among the economists to figure out an unvarying yardstick for the money system that would always remain constant.

A Good Marketing Job

THAT was real marketing work when potato dealers and growers in central and south Jersey got together and agreed to postpone digging and selling potatoes until July 28. The story is told by Amos Kirby, our New Jersey editor, in the New Jersey edition this time.

Ordinarily, there would have been a good deal of digging during the middle of July and the green potatoes would have been put on the market, already over-supplied, and at a time also that was so hot that there would have been tremendous losses.

Here is a suggestion for dealers and producers of any specialized farm crop in other sections.

Weekly Grange News for A.A.

MAY we call your especial attention to the New York State Grange news on our New York news page this time. This is a new feature for the A.A. and is prepared by Mr. Frank J. Riley, secretary of the New York State Grange.

No one in the State is in better position to know what is going on in this great organization than Secretary Riley and you can depend upon him to write up Grange news items so that they will interest every member of the Order. Look for them each week.

Some Measurements of a Man

THE job which we get the most inspiration from during all of the work of the entire year, is visiting the nominees for Master Farmers, their families and their homes. Yesterday we called on a man whose farm was located several miles from the nearest village and uphill nearly all of the way. All feed, lime and fertilizer supplies have been hauled up that hill during a long lifetime and enough of such supplies had been hauled which, together with other good farm practices, made several hundred acres of barren old hilltop blossom like a rose.

This man had a little start. He had inherited a farm, but it is a question whether it was of very much value to start with. All around it were and still are thousands of acres of very poor hill land producing nothing much beyond daisies and paint brush. But this man's farm tells a different story. He was one of the first users of lime in his county. Clover is the foundation of his farming and we saw acre after acre of it stretching away that would easily cut three tons to the acre. Most of it was already in the barn. Certified seed is used for several of the other crops. The cattle were purebred and averaged nine thousand pounds of milk per year per cow. Best of all there was a large family of children, every one of

whom had either had a college or normal school training.

"What a privilege", we said to this man, "it must be to look back across forty years of your labors here and be able to measure such fine results." What an inspiration to his boys and to all the other young farmers who know him, are the life and works of such a man."

Country Doctors Growing Old

A SHORT time ago the Albany Medical College made a survey of the country doctor situation, and found that, in the rural districts of eighteen counties in northeastern New York, 37 per cent of the physicians were sixty years of age or over. The average age of all active physicians in the district was 53 years.

It does not take much imagination to see that hundreds of country communities are going to be without medical service when these fine old doctors pass on to their just reward.

A Chance to Try Your Hand at Writing

HERE is a chance to try your writing ability on a little A.A. contest on the subject, "Is It Profitable To Carry Accident Insurance?" AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will give a first prize of \$10. a second prize of \$5. and \$1. each for the next five best letters on this subject. After giving reasons why accident insurance is necessary during these perilous times, try to cite an example of some accident that actually happened. Letters should not be over three hundred words in length and should be sent to the A.A. office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, before September 1.

Down With the Billboards

WHAT a shame it is that the beauty of our public highways is so ruined by billboards and various other forms of advertising. It seems too bad that the State and Federal government should spend so many millions to build these great scenic highways and then have a large amount of their natural beauty lost through unsightly advertising.

In New York and some other states there is a law against erecting signs within the highway limits, but it is largely nullified because the signs are placed just over the fence on private lands. Farmers themselves could help eliminate the billboards if they would refuse to have any of them erected on their property.

Shop Talk—Skip It if You Wish

"In June 1871 I came to this place (Fort Collins Colorado). At that time there were twenty-five people here. Today there are more than twelve thousand. It is the most productive valley in Colorado.

"You will be interested to know that I got a hunch out of your paper long ago about Jersey cattle. I imported the first Jerseys into this state in 1873.

"Please send me a current copy of American Agriculturist; I want to see what it looks like now to compare with 1871."—R.Q.T.

THIS interesting letter brings to mind the thought that is often with us, and that is the influence either for good or evil that a large publication like AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has. We like to look back across the years, nearly a century now since the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was started, and think that maybe thousands got "hunches" out of the columns that made life a little easier, better and happier for them.

Eastman's Chestnut

"WOULD you give a shilling to the Lord, please," asked a lassie soliciting for the Salvation Army.

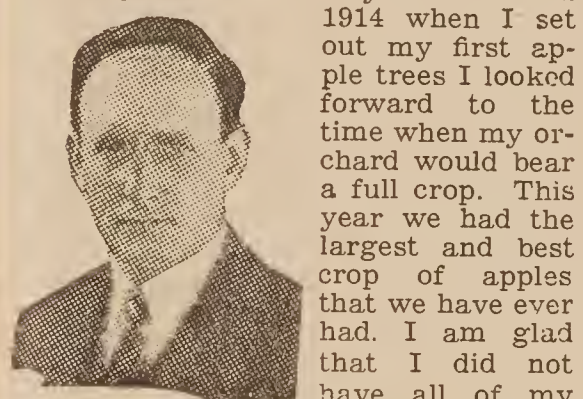
"How auld are ye, lass?" queried the Scotchman.

"Nineteen," answered the girl.

"Weel, I'm past seventy, and I'll see Him afore ye, so I'll hand it to Him mysel'," replied the Scotchman.

News from the Publisher's Farm

ON the night of July 7th a hail storm swept over my farm and orchard and in twenty minutes succeeded in wiping out any possible profit that I might expect to make from my orchard this year. Back in



HENRY MORGENTHAU JR.

1914 when I set out my first apple trees I looked forward to the time when my orchard would bear a full crop. This year we had the largest and best crop of apples that we have ever had. I am glad that I did not have all of my eggs in one basket and that I have my dairy to fall back upon.

Production in our dairy has held up quite well. We passed our low point of production in the middle of July. From now on we have cows freshening every month and we will be able to keep up our minimum guarantee of fourteen cans a day without any trouble. For the past month we have been feeding our cows green clover and alfalfa. We next fed them green oats and by the end of July we will be cutting fodder corn to give them every night. Some of our cows which have been milked three times a day are doing exceptionally well and will make very creditable records. Fortunately our corn was not sufficiently advanced to be permanently damaged by the hail. The day after the hail storm our corn field looked pretty sick. We have a larger acreage in squash this year than last and while the squash plants were also severely injured by the hail they are beginning to recover and we are hoping for a good crop.

* * *

The week of July 14th to the 19th I accompanied the Governor on the inspection of the upstate institutions and prisons. I had always known that being Governor was a he-man's job but after my trip through Schenectady, Amsterdam, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Seneca Falls and Ithaca, I realize more than ever before the many responsibilities that are placed on the shoulders of our chief executive. Besides all the responsibilities placed on the Governor, the final decree of life and death for men sentenced to the electric chair rests with him. On July 17th three men were sentenced to die at Sing Sing for murder. All day long messages were being sent to the Governor through his counsel in regard to these sentenced men. It does not seem fair to place all of this responsibility on one man. I suppose it is the most difficult and trying task that any Governor has to assume on taking office.

I am glad that both parties in the state are now backing the \$50,000,000 bond issue which will supply the money with which to build the much needed facilities for our state institutions. I had not realized until the Governor pointed it out that 90% of the state's wards eventually return to their homes. Knowing this, does it not seem most important that criminals, while in prison, should be treated in such a manner that, when they return to their homes, they should once more be in a mental frame of mind to become good citizens? The overcrowding in insane asylums and prisons is most shocking. Inasmuch as the state has assumed the responsibility of taking care of its unfortunate wards, it is not asking too much that this be done in an efficient and humane manner.

* * *

This fall the voters are going to have an oppor-

tunity to express their opinions as to whether or not the barge canal should be turned over to the Federal Government. Inasmuch as this canal has cost the citizens of the State of New York something like \$100,000,000 to date, I think it behooves all of us to post ourselves as to the advisability of surrendering this important waterway. I was interested in learning that up to date the canal has carried so far 40% more tonnage this year than last. As I consider this question in regard to the future disposal of the canal such an important one, I am asking Mr. Eastman, our editor, to secure several articles giving both sides of the question in order that our readers may thoroughly understand the proposition before voting on it.

In going through Auburn prison we were all glad to see that the new cell block is rapidly reaching completion. When the Governor drove through the prison yards there was absolutely no demonstration of any kind, which seems like a good omen, and I hope means that there will be no future insurrection at Auburn previous to the completion of the new cell block. I want to take this opportunity to tell our readers that they could all be proud of the women's prison at Auburn. This prison has 120 inmates and it seems to me that as a prison it is almost ideal. The prisoners are locked up only

at night and they are permitted to fix up their rooms in any manner that they wish. The walls and floors are absolutely immaculate and reminded me of the deck of a battleship.

One of the real treats on the trip was the sail down Lake Cayuga and our visit to Enfield and Taughannock State Parks. Future generations will certainly thank the men who have been farsighted enough to lay out these various park areas throughout the state and preserve for all time a playground for all of the people. Seldom have I seen such natural beauty as the Taughannock Waterfall. The Finger Lake Parks are of course one of many state parks scattered throughout New York State and each year more and more people are taking advantage of the facilities offered in this way for camping, fishing and swimming.

I have come home from this trip with the feeling how little any of us know about the business of the State of New York, and furthermore, if the citizens who live upstate could once in a while visit New York City and the citizens of New York City visit upstate, we would all understand each others problems a great deal better.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

EDITOR'S NOTE—Every Monday noon at 12:25 p. m., Eastern standard time, a series of sketches prepared by E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, is broadcast from the General Electric Company's station WGY by Mr. Markham, the announcer, under the title of "Editor Ed. Looks At Life." These little pieces have become popular because they are written especially from the point of view of the men and women who live on the land. You will find the whole farm program given every noon from WGY to be well worth your attention and we suggest especially, that you tune in Monday noon to listen to these little sketches by Mr. Eastman. Here is one on the beautiful quotations from the writings of Robert Burns which was broadcast recently.

* * *

MORE than any other man, Robert Burns was the spokesman of the Scotch people, particularly of the common folk, and so for the next few minutes I have selected for Mr. Markham to read to you

quotations from the high points of the great Scotch poet's writings.

Probably there has never been a farmer who has not plowed out a nest of mice and stopped to watch them scurry for shelter. Burns, who was a farmer boy, had this experience, and wrote about it, in a little poem called "To a Mouse." We quote it in part:

Wee, sleekit, cow'rin, tim'rous beastie,
O, what a panic's in thy breastie!
Thou need na start awa sae hasty,
Wi, bickering brattle!
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murd'ring pattle!

* * *

I'm truly sorry man's dominion
Has broken Nature's social union,
An' justifies that ill opinion,
Which makes thee startle,
At me, thy poor, earth-born companion,
An' fellow-mortal!

* * *

Thou saw the fields laid bare and waste,
An' weary winter comin fast,
An' cozie here, beneath the blast,
Thou thought to dwell,
Till crash! the cruel coulter past,
Out thro' thy cell.

But, Mousie, thou art no thy lane,
In proving foresight may be vain:
The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft a-gley,
An' lea'e us naught but grief an' pain,
For promis'd joy.

* * *

Still thou art blest, compar'd wi' me!
The present only toucheth thee:
But, Och! I backward cast my e'e
On prospects drear!
An' forward, tho' I canna see,
I guess an' fear!

Here is another one, also written after Burns had been plowing in the field in April 1786:

Ev'n thou who mourn'st the Daisy's fate,
That fate is thine—no distant date;
Stern Ruin's ploughshare drives, elate,
Full on thy bloom,
Till crush'd beneath the furrow's weight,
Shall be thy doom!

Here are a number of other typical Burns quotations which speak for themselves. They are well worth memorizing.

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

* * *

From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur
springs,
That makes her loved at home, revered
abroad;
Princes and lords are but the breath of kings,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

* * *

Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!

* * *

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green
braes;
Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy
priase.

* * *

To make a happy fireside clime
To weans and wife—
That's the true pathos and sublime
Of human life.

* * *

But pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed;
Or, like the snow-fall in the river,
A moment white, then melts forever.

* * *

Nae man can tether time or tide.

* * *

Of all the numerous ills that hurt our peace,
That press the soul, or wring the mind with
anguish,
Beyond comparison the worst are those
That to our folly or our guilt we owe.
In every other circumstance, the mind
Has this to say—"It was no deed of mine;"
But when to all the evil of misfortune
This sting is added—"Blame thy foolish self!"

What poet has sung better of love than this?

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun:
I will love thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare thee weel, my only
love,
And fare thee weel awhile!
And I will come again, my love,
Tho' it were ten thousand
mile.

* * *

Auld Nature swears, the lovely
dears,
Her noblest work she classes,
O;
Her prentice har' she tried on
man,
And then she made the lasses,
O.

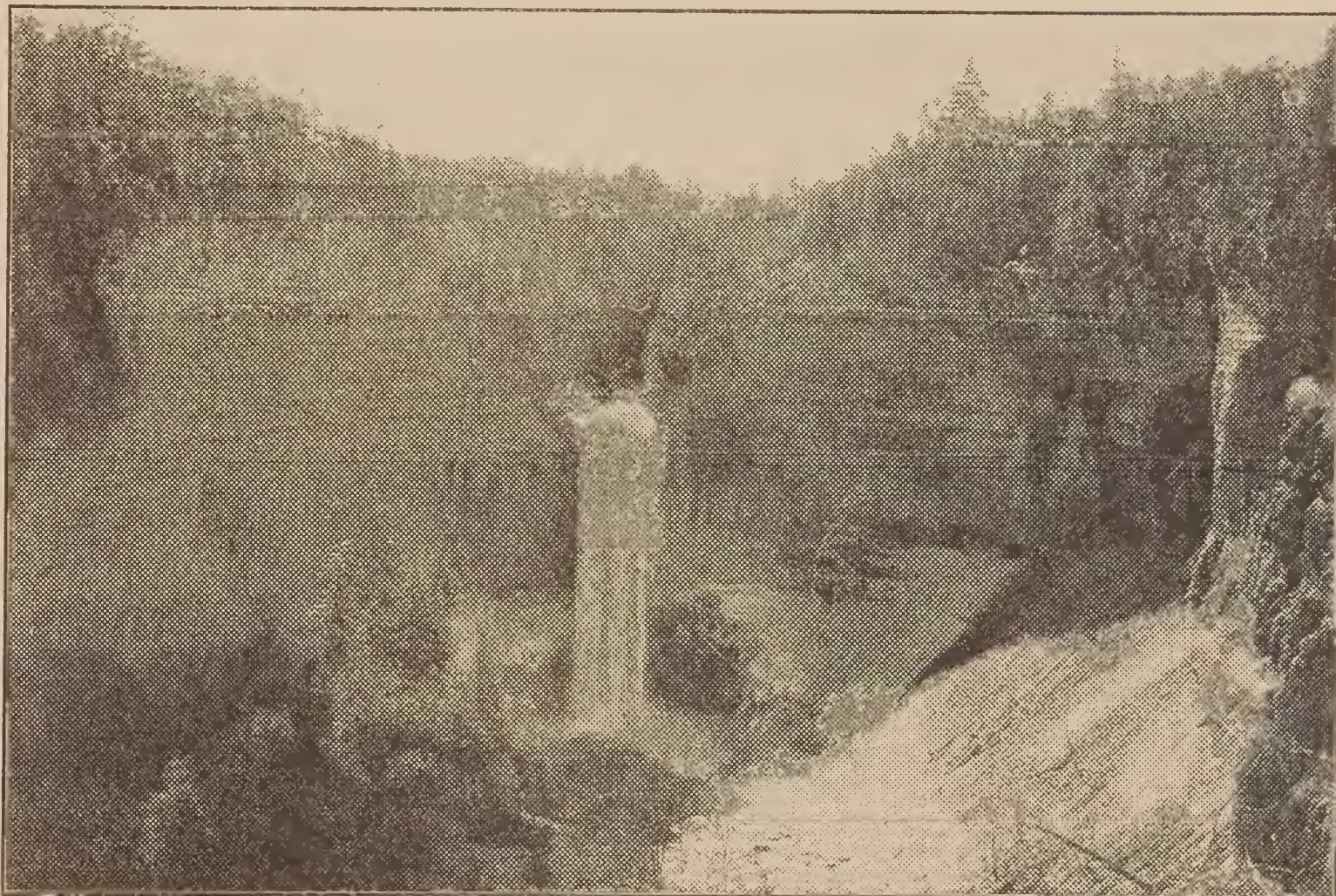
* * *

What tho' on hamely fare we
dine,
Wear hoddin-gray, and a'
that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves
their wine,
A man's a man for a' that.

* * *

Of all the poems of friendship there never was one written more beautiful or more expressive of true sentiment than that fine classic of Robert Burns, "Auld Lang Syne."

We twa hae run about the
braes,
And pu'd the gowans fine;
But we've wander'd mony a
weary foot
Sin auld lang syne.



"Seldom have I seen such natural beauty as the Taughannock Waterfall."

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Keep them 10 days, and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
Chester White Barrows 8 to 10 weeks old, \$6.00 each.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086
P. S.—Will ship any number C.O.D.

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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

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8 to 10 weeks old, \$4.75
Choice Chesters, 8 wks. old \$5.25

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They are all good blocky pigs, the kind make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval. No charge for crating. John J. Scannell, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

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With the A. A. Fruit Grower

The Advantage of Thinning

Although thinning takes time, some growers believe that it is profitable. The advantages of thinning are:

1. To increase the proportion of high-grade fruit without reducing the total yield.

2. In some years it may reduce the breaking of limbs caused by heavy crop.

3. A higher percentage of the crop is marketable and each apple is larger so it is likely to reduce the handling cost at harvesting time.

4. The thinned fruit is likely to show better color than fruit not thinned.

The operation of thinning is usually done following the June drop and enough apples are taken from the trees so that those remaining are at least six to eight inches apart. The West Virginia Experiment Station found that it cost on an average of \$.218 per tree to thin some 21-year old trees figuring the cost of labor at 20c an hour.

Worden Grapes Shell

Why do Worden grapes frequently shell so seriously?

IN the first place, the Worden grape is more subject to trouble from shelling than many other varieties. Then again, some people believe that too close pruning may increase this trouble.

For Growers of Small Fruits

A NEW book has just been published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Avenue, New York City, entitled "Growing Tree and Small Fruits" by Knapp & Auchter. This book is intended to meet the needs of schools and departments of agriculture. Since these agencies are concerned primarily with practical phases of fruit growing, it follows that this book, if it achieves its purpose, should also be useful to those who are actually engaged in growing fruit. The list price of this book is \$3.00.

Yield of Currants and Gooseberries

"What should we expect in the way of yield of currants and gooseberries?"

IN a bulletin on bush fruit, Professor I Card estimates that currants ought to yield from one hundred to one hundred fifty bushels per acre although he has recorded three hundred and twenty bushels to an acre. The Canadian Experimental Farm at Ottawa mentions an average of over 4 years of two hundred and two bushels per acre.

Gooseberries commonly yield at the rate of three hundred to five hundred bushels per acre when the plants are set four feet by six feet.

Renewing a Strawberry Bed—There is always a question whether it pays to attempt to grow a second crop of strawberries. Where only a few are grown for home use it seems that the

extra quality obtained from new plantation warrants setting out new plants. Where the grower decides to renew a plantation, the plants are mowed after picking is completed and then through cultivation the rows are narrowed down to strips about 10 inches wide. These are kept cultivated and new plants will set. An application of well rotted stable manure or commercial fertilizer will help the plants to make a good growth.

What Will Potatoes Bring?

(Continued from Page 3)

1927 and 1930 seasons, the prices obtained by growers during 1927 may be of interest. They are shown in table 2.

Competing Crops

The 1930 sweet potato crop is estimated at approximately seventy-four millions of bushels. This is about eleven millions of bushels or thirteen per cent less than the 1929 crop, and about six million less than the average of the past five years.

The dry bean crop for 1930 is estimated to be almost twenty-three millions of bushels, an increase of 3.3 millions over the 1929 crop and of 4.7 millions over the average of the past five years.

The rice crop for 1930 is estimated to be 38.3 millions of bushels, a decrease of about 1.9 million bushels compared with the 1929 crop and over 2.3 millions of bushels below the average production of the past five years.

Table 2

Prices Paid Growers Per Bushel for Late White Potatoes, (Wagonloads Cash to Grower, at Shipping Point) 1927 Season*

Month	Western New York	Maine	Mich.	Idaho
1927				
September		\$.54	\$.75	\$.50
October	\$.89	.76	.70	.42
November .....	.91	.76	.72	.42
December .....	.83	.70	.65	.35
1928				
January .....	.77	.76	.63	.34
February .....	.93	.99	.78	.58
March	1.21	1.26	1.12	.87
April	1.06		.94	.43
May .....	.71		.58	

*Data obtained from shipping point reports, issued by United States Department of Agriculture.

The wheat crop is estimated to be about the same size as in 1929, with a somewhat heavier carryover. The 1930 corn, barley and rye crops are all expected to be considerably larger than those of 1929.

July Forecast Not Final

The July forecast should by no means be regarded as final, and it should be remembered that this forecast is based solely on the observed condition of the crop. Subsequent forecasts will be made by the United States Department of Agriculture on the 10th of each month and should be watched carefully. Much can happen to the late potato crop between now and harvest time. Last year a severe drought in August reduced the late crop by about twenty million bushels. If normal weather prevails, however, the final estimate in December will probably not differ materially from the July forecast.

Well-matured, strong, one-year-old scion wood should be used for grafting.



CHIROPRACTOR: Well, I'm afraid it's going to rain again today.

PATIENT: How do you figure that out?

CHIROPRACTOR: I can feel it in your bones.

—LIFE

With the A. A.
DAIRYMAN



More About Herd Test Rules

EDITOR'S NOTE—In the June 21 issue of *American Agriculturist* we gave you a brief summary of the Holstein Herd Test Rules. On this page you will find outlined the principal features of the tests conducted by other breed associations. If you wish more detailed information your breed association will be glad to give it to you.

* * *

Ayrshire Herd Test Rules

IN order to start a herd on test, the owner must file an application with the Ayrshire Breeders' Association at Brandon, Vt.

The test may begin with the first day of any calendar month.

Members of dairy herd improvement associations may start their herds on test, and the reports of the local tester will be accepted by this association, when approved by the state superintendent of testing. Regular advanced registry supervisors will be appointed to conduct tests in herds not entered in dairy herd improvement association work. This association will make arrangements with the State Colleges for the supervision of tests.

The Ayrshire rules do not permit the milking of cows more than three times daily, nor the handling of more than forty milkings by the supervisor in one day.

The supervisor must oversee the milking of each animal, and take a sample of the milk of each milking to be tested for butterfat content. Composite samples are not acceptable.

It is optional with the owner whether he weigh and report the daily weights or permit the association to compute the monthly total from the report of the supervisor.

In addition to production records, this association also requires that feed records be kept on all cows. This, we believe to be a most important phase of the test. It furnishes just the information the breeder needs to maintain a profitable herd. Statements of production and feed costs are furnished owners each month.

A certificate is issued to each herd completing a year's test. There are no production requirements to be met to qualify a herd for a certificate.

* * *

The Jersey Herd Improvement Registry

THE object of the herd improvement registry test is to give breeders of purebred Jerseys a method of testing sponsored by the American Jersey Cattle Club that shall include the entire herd. This system was adopted on July 1st of 1928 and provides such safeguards to the accuracy of the records as to enable the American Jersey Cattle Club to recognize the tests and to issue a certificate to the owner showing the average production of the herd in addition to the individual records of each cow in milk. These records are also to be preserved by the club and published for the use of all breeders.

The cost of entering a herd on the herd test is only \$5.00 per year. Either monthly or bi-monthly supervisions may be used at the option of the owner. If bi-monthly tests are employed each supervision which is twenty-four hours in length shall be preceded by a preliminary or dry milking. Daily milk weights are to be kept by the owner but are not sent in to the Club office unless specifically requested. The herd test or Herd Improvement Registry may be readily combined with either Register of Merit testing or with cow testing association work at little additional cost. It may be started the first of any calendar month and is to be continued for at least a twelve month period.

It is not enough for a breeder to know that he has one or two cows in his herd capable of producing six or seven hundred pounds of butterfat, he must also watch for the low producers just as carefully. The herd average
(Continued on Page 8)



A four-row cultivator like this, fueled with Socony products, will cover 65 acres a day.

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES A DAY WITH SOCONY

FIFTEEN acres a day with a two-row cultivator pulled by three or four horses; eight acres, with a one-row cultivator and two horses. But sixty-five acres, at 4 miles an hour, with a four-row cultivator, may be covered when the best motor fuel and the proper lubricant are used.

New York and New England acreage farmers have come to recognize that Socony Special plus Ethyl and Socony Aircraft Oil are exactly what they require for this purpose. They know also that:

Mica Axle Grease, made for axle lubrication on wagons and farm machinery, is of the best grease stock and ground mica, that it fills up the pores and crevices of the axle and forms a hard, bright, smooth coating that reduces friction.

Eureka Harness Oil preserves harness and leather. It is pure mineral oil and cannot turn rancid. It does not destroy the stitching since it contains no acid. It penetrates the leather and lasts longer.

Standard Hand Separator Oil is a quick-acting oil adapted to close-fitting bearings. It is free from gum, and is anti-rust and anti-corrosive.

In addition, farmers find it pays to put the following Socony products to work for them: Ruddy Harvester Oil . . . Socony Household Oil . . . Socony Turex Oil (for Diesel and Oil Engines) Socony Motor Oil . . . Aircraft Oil . . . Verdol Summer Spray . . . Socony 990A Motor Oil for Fords . . . Socony Disinfectant . . . Socony Gasoline and Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl.

SOCONY

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Surplus Sale FISHKILL FARMS HOLSTEINS Sept. 27, 1930

Fishkill Farms will offer at their surplus sale of Holsteins, daughters of their two great herd sires, King Piebe 19th, 427880 and Sir May Hengerveld De Kol, 430230. This sale takes place on September 27, 1930.

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
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JAMES S. MORSE LEVANNA, N. Y.

Dorset - Hampshire Rams, Lambs, Yearlings. Farmers prices, good type, pure-bred. Registered, all stock on approval.
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.00	2.80
2 Fluid Cream		1.80
2A Fluid Cream	1.96	
2B Cond. Milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.21	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
4 Hard Cheese	1.90	1.70
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Butter Market Holds Gains

CREAMERY SALTED	July 26, 1930	July 19, 1930	July 27, 1929
Higher than extra	37 1/2-38	36 -36 1/2	44 -44 1/2
Extra (92 sc.)	36 1/2-37	35 1/4-35 1/2	43 -43 1/2
84-91 score	32 -36	30 1/2-35	39 -43
Lower Grades	31 -31 1/2	29 -30	38 -38 1/2

The butter market has made a phenomenal gain since our last report, the basic reasons for the improvement being the much improved statistical condition of the market. The prolonged spell of hot, dry weather throughout the Western producing territory, to say nothing of the East, has been responsible for sharp decreases in production. The reports of diminished make have been food for the bulls. Receivers in the New York market have been anxiously working to keep the market well under control in order to avoid any move which might strain the position of the market.

On July 25 the four principal cities reported cold storage holdings of butter totaling 63,142,327 pounds compared with 58,454,842 pounds on the same week day last year. These figures are the closest they have been for some time, and if present conditions continue to prevail for any length of time we are going to see a much improved butter market, in fact, some reports lead us to believe that before this year winds up we will see a very radical change. In some sections weather conditions have been unusually severe and it is doubted if production can be brought back to anything like normal.

The hot weather in the East has not had much material effect on the consumer market covered by the Metropolitan district. There have been some slight advances in retail rates but in general there has been a strong tendency to maintain a good selling market. Buying

for current use has been fairly good although some jobbers have been keeping to their own storage holdings which now show an attractive profit.

We look for the market to hold steady. We believe that the low point has been passed. Of course there will be periodical fluctuations but on the whole we look for the curve to trend upward. The relation of the present market to that of a year ago of course will be directly affected by the industrial situation and the make of butter. It hardly seems possible, with prices where they are, that heavy grain feeding will be profitable in some of the western areas. With reduced production the market will be in a better position.

No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	July 26, 1930	July 19, 1930	July 27, 1929
Fresh Fancy	17 1/2-18 1/2	17 1/2-18 1/2	22 1/2-25
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	25 -26	25 -26	29 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average	23 -	23 -	

There has been no change in the cheese market since our last report. Fresh cheese has been meeting slow demand and there has been plenty of cheese to meet the call. Fresh New York State flats have not been over plentiful but they have not been getting much inquiry. The bulk of the business has been going to Wisconsin. The Western market has not been showing any inclination to lower prices, in fact, offerings are somewhat lighter. However, as yet no speculative interest has appeared and the market moves along unchanged. On July 24 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 18,604,000 pounds of cheese compared with holdings of 17,929,000 pounds on the same week day last year. From July 17 to July 24 the ten cities reported an increase in holdings of 791,000 pounds compared with an increase in the holdings during the same period a year ago of 1,563,000 pounds. If the present rate of storage activity continues, in comparison with a year ago, the slight surplus we have over last year will be eliminated. If that takes place we look for renewed activity on the part of speculators, and for a while we expect to see better prices, until such time as raw materials for butter are diverted to the cheese making factories.

Heat Hits Egg Market

NEARBY WHITE	July 26, 1930	July 19, 1930	July 27, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	32-38	31-36	47 -50
Average Extras	28-31	28-30	44 -46
Extra Firsts	24-26	24-26	38 -42
Firsts	22-23	22-23	35 -37
Undergrades	20-21	20-21	33 -34
BROWNS			
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	31-35	29-34	39 -48
Gathered	23-30 1/2	24-28	33 1/2-38

*Prices include premiums.

The hot weather played havoc with the egg market during the week ending July 26. Most of the damage centered around Western shipments for they constitute the bulk of New York City arrivals. In spite of persistent reports of decreased production in the West, shipments continue burdensome. New York City's receipts of Western eggs were heavy early in the week ending July 26, in fact they were so heavy that on Tuesday strong selling pressure developed and values broke. Most of the trouble centered around damage by heat. Almost everything showed weak, shriveled yolks and a large percentage of shipments containing fertile eggs showed germ development. Naturally most of these arrivals were unfit to store and most of them were unfit for the better class trade. In fact some of them were not at all saleable. As a result there was extreme pressure to move any heated stock as soon as possible to avoid further deterioration. As a result the market was absolutely demoralized.

Fortunately for nearby producers shipments have been rather limited and fancy qualities being in demand have met a slight price improvement. Nearby shippers are urged to use every precaution in handling their eggs to avoid the effect of heat on the eggs. Frequent collections, good storage facilities and frequent shipments will keep down heat damage and yield a better revenue. Personal attention to shipments frequently makes it possible to send eggs by night express and thereby avoid the heat of the day.

Heavy shipments from the west continue to add to our surplus over a year ago. On July 25 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 5,992,000

cases of eggs whereas on the same week day last year the same cities reported holdings totaling 4,755,000 cases. From July 18 to July 25 the ten cities stored 11,000 more cases of eggs than they did during the same period last year.

Live Fowls Easier; Broilers Firmer

FOWLS	July 26, 1930	July 19, 1930	July 27, 1929
Colored	21-22	-27	-30
Leghorn	15-17	19-22	26-
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	22-36	23-35	25-35
Leghorn	22-26	20-25	23-28
OLD ROOSTERS	16-17	-16	-22
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-25	20-25	25-35
DUCKS, Nearby	15-22	14-22	25-35
GESE	-12	-12	20-25

The live poultry market has not given us anything to crow about, and the situation does not look so good for next week. Fowls have been having a tough time of it and we doubt very much if the situation does not look so good for next week. period started Saturday night, July 26 to last for nine days. Advices indicate that shipments are materially lighter, but from all indications more than enough poultry is available. Added to the lighter buying we have the extremely hot weather which diverted trade from fowls to broilers, further embarrassing the fowl market. Broilers were not so active early in the week but toward the middle and the end of the period, trade improved with price improvement reported. The market closed on the 26th with a slight advance.

Again we advise shippers to grade their live poultry wherever it is practical. Buyers are using every excuse to depress prices. Careful attention to grading details takes away an argument for a concession.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 26, 1930	July 27, 1929
(At Chicago)		
Wheat (Sept.)	.91 3/4	1.47 3/4
Corn (Sept.)	.86 3/4	1.06 3/4
Oats (Sept.)	.37 3/4	.50 3/4
CASH GRAINS		
(At New York)		
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.04	1.03 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.07 1/2	.99 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.47 1/2	.48 1/2
FEEDS		
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	31.00	32.50
Sp'g Bran	23.00	23.50
H'd Bran	25.50	26.50
Standard Mids	23.00	23.50
Soft W. Mids	31.50	31.00
Flour Mids	31.00	30.00
Red Dog	33.50	33.00
Wh. Hominy	33.50	32.00
Yel. Hominy	33.00	32.00
Corn Meal	37.50	35.50
Gluten Feed	33.00	33.00
Gluten Meal	43.00	43.00
36% C. S. Meal	36.00	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	39.00	39.00
43% C. S. Meal	41.00	41.00
34% O.P. Linseed Meal	42.50	42.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Hot dry weather has been responsible for crop damage throughout the corn belt, resulting in price advances. Weather reports extend little hope for relief by rain and as a result sentiment remains bullish. Higher prices are expected unless rains comes through. Corn had a stimulating effect on the oat market and had some reaction on wheat, although the wheat market has been rather heavy.

Hay Market Firm

Receipts of hay were moderate the early part of the week ending July 26. The demand was slow with prices unchanged. But with a sharp decline in arrivals coupled with an improved demand toward the week-end values have advanced \$1.00 per ton. No sales of No. 1 large reported, a car of small bales of this grade sold at \$27.00. Mixtures and lower grades ranged from \$25 down to \$17. Inquiry was for hay of best quality. Several cars of new hay arrived in a somewhat heated condition and met with difficult disposition at special rates, which ranged from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per ton under old of similar quality. The market closed steady to firm. Rye straw receipts light, demand good, prices advanced \$1.00 per ton to \$17.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—One load of Steers sold, \$8.00, about steady. Around nine loads unsold. Demand poor. Indications are that market will go lower. Cows weak to 25c lower. Bulls slow, weak to 50c lower.

Common to medium cows \$4.75-6.00. Low cutters and cutters \$2.00-4.50. Cutter to medium bulls \$4.50-6.50.

VEALERS—In light supply. Market barely steady; trend easier. Few 50c lower. Good to choice \$9.50-12.50. Mediums \$6.00-9.00. Cull and common \$4.00-5.75.

HOGS—Steady. Good to choice 160-220 pounds \$9.75-10.25. Packing sows \$7.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs in light supply. About steady. Good to choice \$8.50-9.00. Mediums \$6.50-8.00. Common \$5.00-6.50. Few culls \$4.50. Ewes steady, \$4.00 down.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Daily fresh receipts were light. Sales were very slow with lightweights and small mostly in demand. Heavyweight calves of which there were more than any other were neglected by the buyers and towards the end of the week had to be sold at low prices to move. Market in general was in bad shape all the week and closed weak and lower on all but small with a number of heavy good calves still unsold. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 13c; fair to good heavy calves 10-11c; small to medium 13-14c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light all the week. Demand very slow. Market steady. By the coop, 15-20c per pound.

Wool

Wool market has been slow. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, Fine, per pound 21-30c; 1/2 blood 23-29c; 3/8 blood 24-29c; 1/4 blood 24-29c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

More About Herd Test Rules

(Continued from Page 7)

from year to year is the best criterion of whether a breeder is going forward or backward in his work. Furthermore, the Herd averages as published by the American Jersey Cattle Club have a distinct commercial value that should not be overlooked.

* * *

How Records are Secured on Short-Horns

THE American Short-Horn Breeders Association does not operate a herd improvement test. All of the testing that is done for our Record of Merit work is done on individual animals. There are three general classes of records made—A, B, and C. In all classes it is necessary that daily weights of milk be kept and reported to this office each month. The difference between these records lies in the method of reporting the amounts of fat.

Class A. records are made under the supervision of Official Testers from the State College or Experiment Station. B records are made under the supervision of a Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Class C. records are really Private Records, but one test must be made by a disinterested, competent person during the test period.

In addition to these we have Double Letter Records—AA—BB and CC. These have the same supervision as the single letter records respectively, but they are 305 day records requiring 90% of the production in the single letter records and the cow must give birth to a living calf within 14 months of date of starting period.

FARMS FOR SALE

175 Acre Equipped Farm \$5029 Last Year's Income

Private lake, 40 acres nearly level black loam tillage. 40 cow spring pasture. Est. 1000 cords hardwood worth \$8 at farm; 50,000 ft. timber, 200 apple trees, pears, cherries and berries. Fine 7-room newly painted and papered house, bath; convenient barn 40x90, silo, garage, poultry house. To settle estate \$5,000, part cash. If taken soon, pr. horses, 14 good cows, bull, 5 heifers, tools, machinery, acre potatoes, 1/2 ac. turnips, 1/2 ac. cabbage, 3 ac. corn, oats, hay and 5 cords dry stove wood included. See pg 22. Catalog 1000 bargains. Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave. at 26th St., Gramercy 1805.

\$1500 Secures High Grade Farm Crops, Stock and Equipment

62 Acres corner Macadam highway, edge village. 5 Acres woodland, 12 cow spring pasture; 75 apple trees, pears, cherries, grapes. Convenient 10-room 2-story house, furnace, electricity, running water available; glorious river views. Barn 38x44, cement basement. James-Way stanchions for grade-A milk. All buildings perfect repair. Feeble owner's low price \$5500 with \$1500 down and long time terms. If taken soon, 4 good cows, extra fine matched pair 5-year old horses, harnesses, wagons, machinery, tools, corn, potatoes, grain, hay included. J. E. Hoadley, BONDED STROUT AGENT, 95 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y.

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PEDIGREED ST. BERNARD PUPS
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BEAGLES—Male pups. Pedig'd. Splendid hunting stock. Ap. anywhere. Photo stamp. Wm. Deane, Somers, Mass.

Registered White Collie Puppies. Born May 27, 1930. Reasonable prices. Earl A. Warner, R.D.1, Montrose, Pa.

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Farm News from New York

Farm Board Still Refuses to Buy Wheat

THE Federal Farm Board and wheat prices are still in the spotlight. Briefly, the latest developments are as follows: Following the Federal Farm Board's refusal to buy more wheat and the sustaining of this action by President Hoover, who refused to bring pressure to bear, a group of senators, including Senators Capper and Allen of Kansas; Pine of Oklahoma; Howell of Nebraska; McMaster of North Dakota, conferred with Chairman Legge and again urged the purchase of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat of the 1930 crop. Chairman Legge repeated his earlier statement that the Wheat Stabilization Corporation should not go on the market at this time.

Chairman Legge seems to feel that political considerations are in part the cause of some attack on the Farm Board and says: "The Farm Board was created to assist the farmer and not for politics. From now until November, politicians will be so busy saving the farmer that it might be just as well to take a vacation, although if we are expected to resume that burden after election, perhaps a little progress can be made by carrying on in the meantime."

At the recent Farm Bureau-Grange picnic at Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, both President Sam Thompson of the Farm Bureau Federation and Master L. J. Taber of the National Grange, spoke of the activities of the Farm Board. National Master Taber said:

"The Board has not accomplished what we hoped it would do, but let us give it time to work out its program as this problem cannot be solved in a day."

Crop Conditions in New York State

THE season has been favorable for the growth of nearly all of the general crops in New York State, according to a state-federal report just issued from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

In spite of the fact that the potato acreage in New York has been decreased from about 270,000 acres last year to 265,000 this year, the condition is so much better that the production promises at this time to be about 30,740,000 bushels, compared with 24,840,000 harvested last fall and the five-year average of 31,046,000 bushels. Long Island's production was very light last year on account of the long continued dry weather. This year the growing conditions have been nearly ideal with the result that the crop is looking extra well at the present time. The potatoes in upstate New York, although much later, are in general coming along in good shape.

For the whole United States, this year's potato production promises at this time to amount to about 398,419,000 bushels, compared with 359,796,000 bushels harvested last year, 465,350,000 bushels harvested in 1928 and 402,741,000 bushels harvested in 1927. Weather conditions or at-

tacks of insects and disease organisms before harvest time would change these forecasts.

Field bean production promises to be high in New York this year if the weather remains favorable and injurious insects and diseases do not become too severe. The acreage has been increased about 20 per cent over that planted last year, and the condition is just about average, although about 5 points lower than on July 1 last year. Michigan, with a bean acreage about seven times that of New York, has also increased its acreage about 20 per cent. All of the other important bean growing states have increased their acreage until for the whole United States the bean acreage this year has been increased about 12 per cent and from present indications points to a production of about 22,972,000 bushels, compared with 19,693,000 bushels last year and the average for the past five years of 17,323,000 bushels.

Indications point to a lighter than usual hay crop in New York this year. Prospects improved considerably during June, but are still below average. The crop is now forecast at about 6,114,000 tons, compared with 6,653,000 tons last year and the five-year average of 6,841,000 tons. Many of the new seedings are light, and many of the old meadows are extremely weedy. Last year's drought and last winter's light snow covering injured the hay fields considerably. Light hay production is the rule through the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. For the whole country, the production of hay promises about 85,431,000 tons, compared with 101,715,000 tons last year and 93,630,000 tons, the five-year average.—R. L. GILLET, *Agricultural Statistician.*

Most Upstate Counties Show Gain in Population

RECENT census figures give New York State a population of 12,609,555, a gain over the 1920 census of 21.4%, New York City with a population of 6,958,791, has more than half the inhabitants of the state. All but 11 of the 57 upstate counties show an increase. Allegany County has 10 fewer persons than in 1920. Schenectady shows a loss of 217, Delaware 1660, Greene 26, Hamilton 20, Herkimer 1750, Lewis 61, Oswego 319, Schoharie 1641, Schuyler 188, Wyoming 1580.

New York Milk Markets

WHILE the week ending July 19 showed a drop in milk consumption in the New York City and metropolitan area of 19,814 cans below the previous week and 41,492 cans under the corresponding week in 1929, the following week showed marked improvement.

The week just ended was a week of real hot weather. Steadily the demand for more and more milk increased. Sources of supply were taxed to their capacity. Production declined steadily

throughout the whole New York Milk Shed as the torrid weather settled over the territory, burning pastures and rendering cows unable to produce at capacity. Similar conditions in the west were reported and a decline in shipments of western cream to markets outside of New York City sent the price of that commodity up to around \$18.

Did You Give the Information?

THE Dairymen's League has adopted a unique but very effective method of getting production information from its members. On the back of each check sent out to members is the following blank with the request that the members answer the questions before endorsing the check.

Number of cows in herd today
Milking..... Dry.....
Number of cows and heifers that
that freshened during July
Cows..... Heifers.....
Number of animals bred in July
Cows..... Heifers.....
Number of animals sold
Bought..... Died.....
Acres of green feed planted
This year..... Last year.....

There will be no question but that the cashed checks will come back to the League office but, human nature being as it is, it is likely that not all of them will come back with these questions answered. Certainly if any milk marketing organization is to serve its members to the fullest extent it is necessary that it have all available information about production conditions and we urge that every member take the few moments necessary to give the information asked for before sending back the check.

New York County Notes

Genesee County—The forepart of this week was so cold that farmers

worked in the field with their light coats on. However, it was plenty hot enough later. Late peas are being rushed to the canning factories. There seems to be a large acreage of unusually fine ones this year. Oats and barley are heading out and wheat will soon be ready to cut. Many are already plowing for winter wheat. Clover hay is very light. The red clover seems to have winter killed almost entirely. Timothy hay is better but weedy. Patrick Murry, a farmer and resident of Byron was seriously injured when his team started up while he was loading hay. He was thrown to the ground and struck on his head. It is thought that he has a broken neck and there are very little hopes for his recovery.—Mrs. R.E.G.

* * *

Rensselaer County—We are having ideal weather for haying the past week. Clover was not a very good crop and the frequent rains of early July made the curing of it difficult. Corn is making excellent growth and most crops are doing well. Berries and small fruits brought prices a bit higher than last year. Milk prices are not quite as satisfactory this year, but farmers are optimistic.

Pennsylvania Potato Growers Plan Meetings

PENNSYLVANIA potato growers are planning several meetings in the near future. On August 18 to 23, a group will go to Canada on the ninth annual excursion. On their way to Prince Edward Island they will stop for a day in Aroostook County, Maine. Any pennsylvania growers who are interested in taking the trip should get in touch with L. T. Denniston, Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, State College, Pa.

On July 29-30, Pennsylvania potato growers in seventeen counties will meet at the National Farm School near Doylestown for the southeastern Pennsylvania potato field day.

New York Grange Notes

By F. J. RILEY

EVERY member of the Grange in New York State is working toward the goal of 12,000 members for the seventh degree at Rochester in November.

We are proud to have in our State the oldest Grange, Fredonia No. 1, the largest grange, Webster No. 436 with 1056 members, the largest class ever initiated in the sixth degree in any State, 1432 last February in Syracuse, and 129,250 members in our State, the largest membership of any State in the Union.

Now we must not fall down on our goal, then we can boast of having initiated the largest class ever initiated in any order in the world.

The Webb-Rice rural school bill which was sponsored by the State Grange and became a law at the last session of the Legislature has had its initial test coming to our attention, an order being issued by a school Superintendent in Onondaga County to consolidate Halfway and Hartlot districts with Elbridge District, which has just completed a new high school building. An appeal was made by both districts to Judge Barnum of Onondaga County and a commission of three men appointed, after taking all evidence on

both sides the commission rendered its verdict July 16th to vacate the order of the District Superintendent.

The officers of the State Grange are to run a special bus to Canton, St. Lawrence County August 12th to confer the sixth degree in special session on a class of 300 or more candidates the trip will continue from there to Malone, Franklin County on August 13th thence to Plattsburg, Clinton County on August 14th.

The officers will then retrace their way back to Watertown, Jefferson County on August 15th the home county of E. J. Walrath, chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Grange, thence to Lowville, Lewis County the home of State Lecturer, Miss Elizabeth Arthur. On August 16th, in each of these counties 300 or more candidates are in readiness for the sixth degree preparatory for the seventh at Rochester in November.

On September 8th this tour will continue until all counties having their quota have been covered.

In the first six months of 1930 twenty-seven Juvenile Granges have been organized in New York State. This is some record for Juvenile Granges.

The Safety Responsibility Law Has Teeth

During the first six months of this year, January - June, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles **SUSPENDED 451 LICENSES**

on account of failure to satisfy judgments.

And in 7697 cases, proof of financial responsibility was required.

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Cool Desserts For Hot Days

These Tested Recipes Are Delicious but Inexpensive--the Farm Supplies Many Ingredients

SWEETEN one quart of strawberries to taste having them quite sweet. Put them into the freezer can with the unbeaten whites of three eggs and freeze, using three parts ice to one part salt, as for any ice cream. Serve in glasses, garnish with whipped cream and whole berries.

Try this recipe with other berries, particularly raspberries. If the strawberries are very large, they should be halved.

Maple Mousse

1½ cup maple syrup 2½ cups heavy cream
1 cup milk 1 tablespoon powdered gelatine
1 tablespoon cold water ½ cup chopped nuts

Mix syrup and milk. Add gelatine which has been soaked in cold water, then dissolve over boiling water. Fold in cream whipped stiff. Freeze until firm and turn out in molded form.



LAYETTE SET NO. C1425 consists of gertrude, dress, bib and bonnet stamped on exceptionally fine count batiste with crisp finish. Very few outline and lazy-daisy stitches will make this set. Directions for sewing and stitching are furnished. The complete set is only \$1.00, postpaid to any address and if floss for embroidering is desired, send 25c extra. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Serve in slices over which are sprinkled the chopped nuts.

Orange Cream Punch

4 cups thick sweet cream 4 egg whites
2 teaspoons lemon juice sugar to sweeten to taste
1 cup orange juice

Sweeten cream to taste. Add fruit juices and let stand in pan of crushed ice half an hour. Fold in the whites of eggs and serve at once in tall glasses.

A drink as rich as this is almost a meal in itself. However, it is most delicious but if you have to watch your calories, beware of too much rich food.

Peach Ice Cream

12 mellow peaches 1½ cups sugar 1 pint cream

Press the peaches through a colander. Add the sugar to the cream, and stir over the fire in a double boiler until the sugar is dissolved and the cream is hot but not boiling, cool. When cool turn into can and freeze. Remove the lid and add the peaches. Turn slowly until the mixture is again frozen.

This recipe is simply "delish".

Lemon Sherbet

Pour 1 quart of boiling water over the juice and rind of 4 lemons. Let stand until cool and then strain. Add 3 cups sugar. Add 2 quarts of milk. Place in freezer and freeze.

Add the acid gradually to the milk so that you may discontinue as signs of curdling appear.

Maple Parfait

1 quart of maple syrup, yolks of eight eggs. Heat the syrup nearly to boiling point, add yolks well beaten and cook until it coats the spoon. Strain and cool. When cool, add one quart of cream and freeze.—MRS. R. C. DEL.

Not By Bread Alone

RECENTLY, while visiting with a neighbor I spoke of the pleasure I had found in taking dinner with a friend. The enjoyment had come, large-

ly, from the lack of formality, the absence of any suspicion that I considered the meal to be the event of the day, and the discussion of topics of mutual interest, simple, lovely things of everyday life—the opening of a new flower in her garden, the bright saying of a tiny neighbor child—intermingled with subjects of world-wide interest. In the conversation of my hostess lay no small part of the charm of her hospitality. It sent one home warm and fed and comforted, wondering why we spread our tables so carefully at times and let our friends depart hungry for sympathy and smiles and cheer.

The face of my listener brightened with a knowing smile as she told of a dinner served by my friend, not in the dining room but on a small table in front of an open fire in the sun parlor, with a smaller table near at hand so that rising to serve was needless.

Her food was good; she offered me soup, cold boiled tongue, homemade bread, a bit of delicious cake, pineapple—and with all the piquant sauce of wit, the flavor of real friendliness."

The Contrast Between "Homey" and "Hotel" Meals

It was much to be preferred to the company meals of which tired farm women write to magazines, meals the cooking and serving of which call for expenditure of much time and energy.

When will we admit that regal hospitality lies oftenest in simplicity? The home is kept on the plane with hotels if guests have nothing better to carry away than memory of gorgeous eats served by one too tired and nervous to enjoy her friends.

Better to serve food minus frills and let our friends take back to city homes memory of a day rich in good fellowship, a walk in cool, dim forests, or under the pink bloom of apple trees, the parting clasp of friendly hands—cool, steady hands that heaped a basket with flowers and fruit for the home in the city, even as the hearts of visitors were filled with the rest and peace

which is found oftenest, I think, in the country, with country folks.

"He who gives himself with his gift feeds three; Himself, his hungry neighbor and Me." M. C. S., Pa.

We Call On Our Next Door Neighbor

(Continued from Page 2)

rent. One in particular was approximately \$2.50 for power for two months to supply a six room house, well equipped with electrical conveniences including a hot water heater.

The development of Ontario's electric power is under the direction of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which is "entrusted with the duty of supplying the electrical needs of the citizens of Ontario municipalities at the lowest possible cost consistent with the financial stability of the undertaking." A report of this commission states that 86.2% of all Ontario consumers get current for 1.9c per kilowatt hour or less, that 12.4% of consumers pay between 2c and 3.9c, that 1.3% of consumers pay from 4c to 6.9c, and that only 1/10 of 1% of all consumers pay 7c or more per kilowatt hour. If our readers could get current on this basis, what a boost it would give to rural electrification!

At Queenstown, several miles below Niagara Falls, is located one mammoth power plant. The water to operate this plant is taken in above the falls and carried through a canal 12¾ miles long, which for a part of the way is cut through rock to a width of 48 ft. and a maximum depth of 85 ft. The water is carried for this distance in order to take full advantage of the entire fall of the Niagara River. By a treaty negotiated in 1909, Canada is allowed to divert water at the rate of 36,000 cu. ft. per second, while the United States is allowed 20,000 cu. ft. per second. Naturally, we wondered why Canada is given this preference,

and learned that approximately this proportion of the water going over Niagara Falls originates respectively in the two countries.

In the power house at Queenstown we saw nine generators with a total capacity of 550,000 horsepower. Each generator can produce sufficient current to supply the needs of a city of good size. It seems almost inconceivable that man's ingenuity could install the machinery to do this work, or visualize the plans for such a development.

President Hoover signed the new tariff bill while we were in Canada, and naturally there was plenty of discussion about it. Inasmuch as the law was not signed until after we left the United States, and particularly as there was not much we could say in defense of it anyway, we disclaimed all responsibility for it. While our Canadian hosts never forgot that we were their guests, they could not refrain from expressing their indignation in emphatic terms. One speaker pointed out to us that whereas the Canadian people have been exporting goods to the value of \$500,000,000 annually, to the United States, they at the same time had been buying goods to the value of \$1,000,000,000, just twice the value of the exports. This speaker also mentioned the big increase in American capital which has been invested in Canada. In 1916 this amounted to \$650,000,000, while at present this sum has grown to \$3,500,000,000. Naturally, he said, Canadians value this foreign capital which helps in the development of their country, and while they have no thought of retaliation so far as the tariff is concerned, they may find it necessary to look elsewhere for markets for their goods. By the way, Canadian exports are 2½ times as great per capita as are the exports from the United States.

I cannot close this brief account of our trip without some word of appreciation to those from the Canadian government and the various railways, whose efforts made our trip so pleasant. During the entire two weeks there was not a hitch in the program, and apparently those responsible for it were having just as good a time as we were. Anyone who has planned such a trip, however, knows that a good deal of work had been done, otherwise it would not have moved along so smoothly. We enjoyed every minute of our trip, but after all we were glad to get home. Who would want always to sleep on a pullman train or in a different hotel every night? One of the fine things about any trip is that it brings us home refreshed in body and spirit and ready to take up our daily tasks again.

We came back to our work with a feeling that Canada and the United States have much in common, and with the remembrance of the wonderful hospitality and friendship which was accorded to us. They have a great country with almost unlimited natural resources as yet untouched. Though much of northern Canada may never be important agriculturally, we anticipate that the frontier will be pushed further and further into the wilderness. Many parts of Canada are now a wonderful vacation country for America, and as one Canadian said "tourists are the only American product on which we do not have to pay a tariff." Then again Canadians supply the United States with an inconceivable amount of paper, and with reasonable conservation which Canada is already beginning to practice it would seem that the supply of pulp paper in Canada should be inexhaustible.

Unfortunately, it seems that visitors do not always give the best possible impression of their home country when they are away from it. Although our hosts did not mention our faults, we suspect that they know many of them. Someone has said that a friend is one who likes us in spite of our faults, and we hope that this holds true in this case. Our hosts certainly treated us royally, and we trust that they liked us as well as we liked them.

Patchwork Pattern Books



We now offer four patchwork books each containing twelve authentic old time quilt designs, with exact cutting patterns of each part and detailed instructions for making. Each book has 16 pages 7½ by 10 inches, printed in two colors. The patterns given in each book are as follows:

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Price per book 15c. Special group price, all four books to one address 50c.

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Aunt Janet's Corner

New Letter Contest Will Close August 26th

IF ANYONE feels that living too far from neighbors is a hardship, here is another angle to the matter which may console her for her loneliness. A brand-new real estate development in a suburban village about 20 miles from Manhattan has crowded together as close neighbors families from many different localities, different states even.

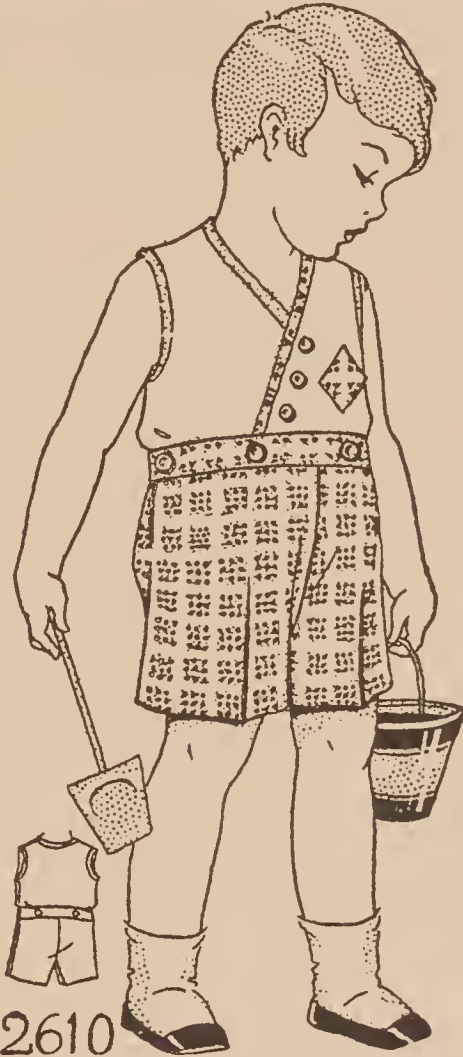
Then the struggle "to keep up with the Joneses" began. All seemed to feel that the social position of the family depended on her ability to go her neighbor one better in everything. If one woman was seen airing her winter window draperies on the line and putting up summer drapes, then the whole street must do the same as quickly as possible so as not to be thought behind the times. When the weekly wash was put out, back-fence discussion of its size—by the other neighbors, of course—and not always kindly discussion, took place. In the school meeting the male newcomers to the town got up and quarreled with the old-timers on almost every question submitted whether they understood previous conditions or not.

What an uncomfortable attitude to take for everybody concerned! Instead of the quiet, helpful, friendly, mind-your-own-business and-let-your-neighbor-mind-hers feeling, somebody got off on the wrong foot and this is the result.

No doubt it will all shake down after a while and the natural leaders

will come to be recognized, not necessarily those who change window drapes most often or have the handsomest wash, but those who have the intellectual and spiritual interests of the

Brother's New Suit



2610

LITTLE BOY'S SUIT PATTERN NO. 2610 is so cool and comfortable for hot weather with its sleeveless, collarless blouse and brief shorts. The simulated monogram adds a novel touch. Make it of khaki or denim for morning wear and broadcloth, linen or shantung for afternoon. Pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch figured material with ¾ yard of 32 or 35-inch material. PRICE 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Summer Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

community at heart. An old farming community with its feeling of permanency and established order has much to be thankful for.

Aunt Janet

Aunt Janet's Contest

ENOUGH "argufying" has been going on that we should like to see what A.A. readers have to say about the subject, "Should a farm woman use canned stuff and baked goods (store bought)?" Most farm women have pretty definite ideas on this question and now we should like the reasons for them. "Just because" is not enough of a reason but anything that saves woman-power, time, labor or money is a reason, provided the food product is acceptable from the nutrition and flavor standpoints. For the best letter on this question there will be a prize of three dollars, for the next best two dollars, and for all others which are printed, one dollar. Letters should stay within the 300-word limit and should be received at this office not later than August 26. Address to Aunt Janet, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Colored clothes hampers are being used to a great extent to supplant the former laundry bags. These hampers can be gayly painted to match the color scheme of each room, and they are not only convenient, but very attractive. Give your rooms just a touch more of utility coupled with beauty in the form of these gay hampers.

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FELS-NAPTHA is one soap that is always willing to work—your way. Boil your clothes if you like. Soak them if you wish. But use Fels-Naptha and you'll get a wash that will delight you—quicker and easier than you ever expected.

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The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

Alan prepared to go on duty. He would not let himself be disappointed by the skipper's failure to identify old Burr; the skipper had known immediately at sight of the old man that he was the one whom Alan thought was Corvet, and he had found a definite resemblance. It might well have been only the impossibility of believing that Corvet could have become like this which had prevented fuller recognition. Mr. Sherrill, undoubtedly, would send some one more familiar with Benjamin Corvet and who might make proper allowances.

Alan went forward to his post as a blast from the steam whistle of the switching engine, announcing that the cars all were on board, was answered by a warning blast from the ferry. On the car decks the trains had been secured in place; and, because of the roughness of the weather, the wheels had been locked upon the tracks with additional chains as well as with the blocks and chains usually used. Orders now sounded from the bridge; the steel deck began to shake with the reverberations of the engines; the mooring lines were taken in! the rails upon the fantail of the ferry separated from the rails upon the wharf, and clear water showed between. Alan took up his slow pace as lookout from rail to rail across the bow, straining his eyes forward into the thickness of the snow-filled night.

Because of the severe cold, the watches had been shortened. Alan would be relieved from time to time to warm himself, and then he would return to duty again. Old Burr at the wheel would be relieved and would go on duty at the same hours as Alan himself. Benjamin Corvet! The fancy reiterated itself to him. Could he be mistaken? Was that man, whose eyes turned alternately from the compass to the bow of the ferry as it shifted and rose and fell, the same who had sat in that lonely chair turned toward the fireplace in the house on Astor Street? Were those hands, which held the steamer to her course, the hands which had written to Alan in secret from the little room off his bedroom and which pasted so carefully the newspaper clippings concealed in the library?

Regularly at the end of every minute, a blast from the steam whistle reverberated; for a while, signals from the shore answered; for a few minutes the shore lights glowed through the snow. Then the lights were gone, and the eddies of the gale ceased to bring echoes of the obscuration signals. Steadily, at short, sixty-second intervals, the blast of Number 25's warning burst from the whistle; then that too stopped. The great ferry was on the lake alone; in her course, Number 25 was cutting across the lanes of all ordinary lake travel; but now, with ordinary navigation closed, the position of every other ship upon the lake was known to the officers, and formal signals were not thought necessary. Flat floes, driven by wind and wave, had windrowed in their course; as Number 25, which was capable of maintaining two thirds its open water speed when running through solid "green" ice two feet thick, met this obstruction, its under-cut bow rose slightly; the ice, crushed down and to the sides, hurled, pounding and scraping, under the keel and along the black, steel sides of the ship; Alan could hear the hull resounding to the buffeting as it hurled the floes away, and more came, or the wind threw them back. The water was washing high—higher than Alan had experienced seas before. The wind, smashing almost straight across the lake from the west, with only a gust or two from the north, was throwing up the water in great rushing ridges on which the bow of

Number 25 rose jerkily up and up, suddenly to fall, as the support passed on, so that the next wave washed nearly to the rail.

Alan faced the wind with mackinaw buttoned about his throat; to make certain his hearing, his ears were unprotected. They numbed frequently, and he drew a hand out of the glove to rub them. The windows to protect the wheelsman has been dropped, as

stations of their departure. It had commenced again; this was unusual. Something still more unusual followed at once; the direction of the gale seemed slowly to shift, and with it the wash of the water; instead of the wind and the waves coming from dead ahead now, they moved to the port beam, and Number 25, still pitching with the thrust through the seas, also began to roll. This meant, of course, that the

"The *Richardson* heard four blasts of a steam whistle about an hour ago when she was opposite the Manitowoc. She answered with the whistle and turned toward the blasts. She couldn't find any ship." The officer's reply was interrupted by some of the others. "Then . . . that was a few minutes ago. . . . they heard the four long again. . . . They'd tried to pick up the other ship with radio before. . . . Yes; we got that here. . . . Tried again and got no answer. . . . But they heard the blasts for half an hour. . . . They said they seemed to be almost beside the ship once. . . . But they didn't see anything. Then the blasts stopped . . . sudden, cut off short in the middle as though something happened. . . . She was blowing distress all right . . . The *Richardson's* searching again now. . . . Yes, she's searching for boats."

"Any one else answered?" Alan asked.

"Shore stations on both sides."

"Do they know what ship it is?"

"No."

"What ship might be there now?"

The officer could not answer that. He had known where the *Richardson* must be; he knew of no other likely to be there at this season. The spray from the waves had frozen upon Alan; ice gleamed and glinted from the rail and from the deck. Alan's shoulders drew up in a spasm. The *Richardson*, they said, was looking for boats; how long could men live in little boats exposed to that gale and cold?

He turned back to the others about the radio cabin; the glow from within showed him faces as gray as his; it lighted a face on the opposite side of the door—a face haggard with dreadful fright. Old Burr jerked about as Alan spoke to him and moved away alone; Alan followed him and seized his arm.

"What's the matter?" Alan demanded, holding to him.

"The four blasts!" the wheelsman repeated. "They heard the four blasts!" He iterated it once more.

"Yes," Alan urged. "Why not?"

"But where no ship ought to be; so they couldn't find the ship—they couldn't find the ship!" Terror, of awful abjectness, came over the old man. He freed himself from Alan and went forward.

Alan followed him to the quarters of the crew, where night lunch for the men relieved from watch had been set out, and took a seat at the table opposite him. The louder echoing of the steel hull and the roll and pitching of the vessel, which set the table with its dishes swaying, showed that the sea was still increasing, and also that they were now meeting heavier ice. At the table men computed that Number 25 had now made some twenty miles north off its course, and must therefore be approaching the neighborhood where the distress signals had been heard; they speculated uselessly as to what ship could have been in that part of the lake and made the signals. Old Burr took no part in this conversation, but listened to it with frightened eyes, and presently got up and went away, leaving his coffee unfinished.

Number 25 was blowing its steam whistle again at the end of every minute.

Alan, after taking a second cup of coffee, went aft to the car deck. The roar and echoing tumult of the ice against the hull here drowned all other sounds. The thirty-two freight cars, in their four long lines, stood wedged and chained and blocked in place; they tipped and tilted, rolled and swayed like the stanchions and sides of the ship, fixed and secure. Jacks on the steel deck under the edges of the cars,

(Continued on Page 15)

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Constance receives a package containing some coins, a wedding ring and a watch that appeared to have been sent her by Corvet. An inscription on the watch leads to the knowledge that it had been given to one Captain Caleb Stafford for a rescue on Lake Erie. Stafford had been captain of the *Miwaka*. Spearman is angered because Constance shows so much interest in the mystery. Alan locates a carferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery. Alan gets a job on the carferry.

the snow had gathered on the glass; and at intervals, as he glanced back, he could see old Burr's face as he switched on a dim light to look at the compass. The strange placidity which usually characterized the old man's face had not returned to it since Alan had spoken with him on the dock; its look was intent and queerly drawn. Was old Burr beginning to remember—remember that he was Benjamin Corvet? Alan did not believe it could be that; again and again he had spoken Corvet's name to him without effect. Yet there must have been times when, if he was actually Corvet, he had remembered who he was. He must have remembered that when he had written directions to some one to send those things to Constance Sherrill; or, a strange thought had come to Alan, had he written those instructions to himself? Had there been a moment when he had been so much himself that he had realized that he might not be himself again and so had written the order which later, mechanically, he had obeyed? This certainly would account for the package having been mailed at Manitowoc and for Alan's failure to find out by whom it had been mailed. It would account too for the unknown handwriting upon the wrapper, if some one on the ferry had addressed the package for the old man. He must inquire whether any one among the crew had done that.

What could have brought back that moment of recollection to Corvet, Alan wondered; the finding of the things which he had sent? What might bring another such moment? Would his seeing the Sherrills again—or Spearman—act to restore him?

For half an hour Alan paced steadily at the bow. The storm was increasing noticeably in fierceness; the wind-driven snowflakes had changed to hard pellets which, like little bullets, cut and stung the face; and it was growing colder. From a cabin window came the blue flash of the wireless, which had been silent after notifying the shore

steamer had changed its course and was making almost due north. It seemed to Alan to force its engines faster; the deck vibrated more. Alan had not heard the orders for this change and could only speculate as to what it might mean.

His relief came after a few minutes more.

"Where are we heading?" Alan asked.

"Radio," the relief announced. "The *H. C. Richardson* calling; she's up by the Manitowoc."

"What sort of trouble?"

"She's not in trouble; it's another ship."

"What ship?"

"No word as to that."

Alan, not delaying to question further, went back to the cabins.

These stretched aft, behind the bridge, along the upper deck, some score on each side of the ship; they had accommodations for almost a hundred passengers; but on this crossing only a few were occupied. Alan had noticed some half dozen men—business men, no doubt, forced to make the crossing and, one of them, a Catholic priest, returning probably to some mission in the north; he had seen no women among them. A little group of passengers were gathered now in the door of or just outside the wireless cabin, which was one of the row on the starboard side. Stewards stood with them and the cabin maid; within, and bending over the table with the radio instrument, was the operator with the second officer beside him. The violet spark was rasping, and the operator, his receivers strapped over his ears, strained to listen. He got no reply, evidently, and he struck his key again; now, as he listened, he wrote slowly on a pad.

"You got 'em?" some one cried. "You got 'em now?"

The operator continued to write; the second mate, reading, shook his head, "It's only the *Richardson* again."

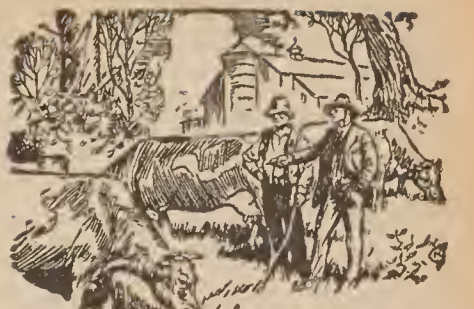
"What is it?" Alan asked the officer.



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KODAK FILMS. Special Trial Offer. Any size film developed 5c. Prints 3c each. Trial 8x10 enlargement beautifully mounted 40c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

SILOS (One Piece) SILOS. Ask for our new low price on one piece stave Douglas Fir silo. GRIFFIN LUMBER COMPANY, Box A, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

AEROIL TORCH DISINFECTORS—Enteritis Powder, Black Leaf 40, Carbolineum, Cresol Disinfectant, Sterilac, Barnes Emulsion, Merck's Vermicide and Suspensoid, Cod Liver Oil, Peat Litter, Red Squill Rat Poison, Tobacco Dust, Worm Capsules. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, New York.

SECOND HAND EGG cases for sale with flats and fillers. BROOKLYN CASE CO., 17 E. 89th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on disease of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptoms chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1621 W. Broad St., Richmond Va.

Notice

On and after July 1st, 1930, no classified advertisements will be accepted for Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Dogs, and Pet Stock. This class of advertising will be run in the regular advertising display space at the following rates:

BABY CHICKS AND POULTRY
90c PER LINE.

OTHER LIVESTOCK
75c PER LINE

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 12)

kept them from rocking on their trucks. Men paced watchfully between the tracks, observing the movement of the cars. The cars creaked and groaned, as they worked a little this way and that; the men sprang with sledges and drove the blocks tight again or took an additional turn upon the jacks.

As Alan ascended and went forward to his duty, the increase in the severity of the gale was very evident; the thermometer, the wheelsman said, had dropped below zero. Ice was making rapidly on the hull of the ferry, where the spray, flying thicker through the snow, was freezing as it struck. The deck was all ice now underfoot, and the rails were swollen to great gleaming slabs which joined and grew together; a parapet of ice had appeared on the bow; and all about the swirling snow screen shut off everything. A searchlight which had flared from the bridge while Alan was below, pierced that screen not a ship's length ahead, or on the beam, before the glare dimmed to a glow which served to show no more than the fine, flying pellets of the storm. Except for the noise of the wind and the water, there had been no echo from beyond that screen since the shore signals were lost; now a low, far-away sound came down the wind; it maintained itself for a few seconds, ceased, and then came again, and continued at uneven intervals longer than the timed blasts of Number 25's whistle.

(To be Continued Next Week)

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Make a Cellar Waterproof

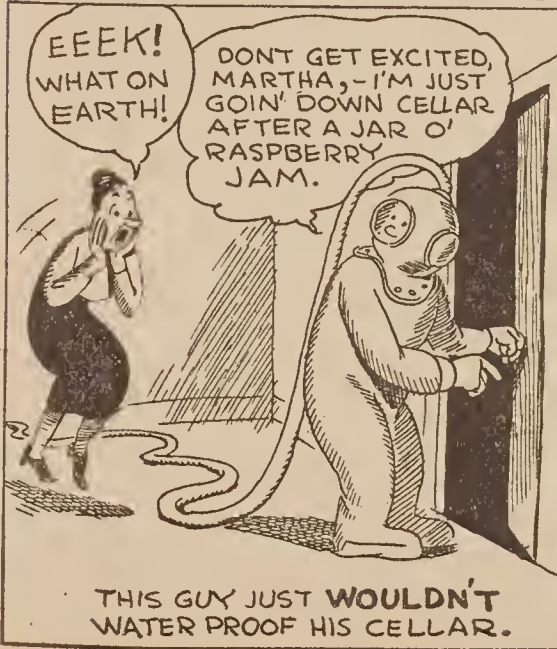
By Ray Inman

To make a cellar waterproof: clean and roughen the old wall surface

Plaster 1/4" thick, and when dry cut and roughen with a pointing trowel

Apply second 1/4" coat and finish to a smooth, even surface

Proportions for plaster: 1/2 part slaked lime, 1 part Portland cement, 1 part fine sharp sand, mix well and apply at once.



DIAMOND PICK MEAT AND BONE SCRAP

Added to any mash, whether made at home or purchased ready mixed, is your assurance of good results. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will ship to you direct, freight prepaid to N. Y., N. J., Pa. and Va. only, one 100-lb. bag @ \$3.75, two bags @ \$3.65 each and five bags at \$3.50 each. If not entirely satisfied, money refunded without question. Send today for sample and descriptive folder.

ATLAN MFG. CO., 142-F Logan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....	\$8.00
S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain.....	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	9.00
Heavy Mixed.....	8.00
Light Mixed.....	7.00

1/2c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS Will Ship C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Tancred Strain.....	\$7.00	\$32.50	70.00
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	8.00	37.50	
Barred Rocks.....	9.00		
S. C. Reds.....	7.50	35.00	
Heavy Mixed.....	6.00		
Light Mixed.....			

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. 100% live delivery. P.O. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box 5 McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS	Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$9.00	
Barred Rocks.....	2.75	5.00	9.00	
White Leghorns.....	2.25	4.00	7.00	
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	
Light Mixed.....	2.00	3.75	6.00	

500 lots 1/2c less—1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery, DOVER, DELAWARE

QUALITY CHICKS	Tancred Strain W. Leg.	\$7 per 100
	Barred Rocks.....	8 per 100
	S. C. Red.....	8 per 100
	Heavy Mixed.....	7 per 100
	Light Mixed.....	6 per 100

500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Broiler Day Old Chicks

Light Breeds, \$10 per 100. Light and Heavy, \$12. Heavy, \$14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher. Prompt shipment. C.O.D. Postpaid. Live delivery. Twelve varieties. Custom Hatching. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J. PHONE 2-1603

Kline's Barred Rock Chicks

NOW \$7.50 100; \$70.00-1,000 Pennsylvania State College Strain; None better. Fully Guaranteed. Folder Free. Order from ad. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Del. S.W.KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

SQUAB BOOK FREE

PR squabs selling by millions to rich trade. Raised in one month. Write at once for free 48-p. book telling how to breed and profit by new fast sales method. Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 334 H St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

CHICKS PURE BRED CASH OR C.O.D.

	BRED	\$1.00 Per 100	Books Order
Barred Rocks—S. C.....	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$75.00
Heavy Mixed.....	\$7.00	per 100	

100% guar. Book your order "NOW." New Pamphlet Free. **TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.**

2500 BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORN PULLETS
Free range reared. 12 wks. old \$1.20 each. 16 wks. old \$1.50 each. Fine husky health pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JOHN SOPRANO, MILLERTON, N. Y.**

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

W. LEGHORNS	S. C. REDS	B. ROCKS	W. WYANDOTTES
15c	16c	17c	18c

Prices are per 100, July delivery. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00. Special Mating chicks, \$2 per hundred extra. A few weaned pullets. All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES AUGUST 4-11-18-25. WE SHIP C.O.D.

	Per 50	100	500	1000
Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	\$3.70	\$7.00	\$33	\$65
Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Rocks.....	4.50	8.50	40	78
Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes.....	5.50	10.00	48	95

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

PULLETS

S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, 10-12 weeks old, \$1 each. Express collect. All grown at our farm. Immediate delivery. Also 4 to 5 months old, \$1.70 each.

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Box 55, STOCKTON, N. J.

75c Class "A" Pullets 75c

Extra heavy laying strain English White Leghorns ready for shipment. Cash or C. O. D. 8 wks. 75c, 10 wks. 85c, 12 wks. 95c. Also Browns, Anconas and Barred Rocks.

BOS HATCHERY, R. No. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Hot Weather Diet for Hens

JUST before sailing for London to attend the World's Poultry Congress, our old friend, L. E. Weaver, stopped at our office for a chat and incidentally to ask what would be most interesting to you when he makes his report of the Congress and later when he will spend several weeks on the continent.

During our conversation, Lee, who is a practical poultryman, as well as a Professor, mentioned an interesting observation made on his own flock which we believe is worth passing along. Noting that his old hens had a tendency to pick out the wheat from the scratch feed and leave the corn, he decided to increase the proportion of wheat during the summer months and as a result production from the old hens has been better than ever before. He concludes that old hens can easily be fed enough corn to make them too fat, but, if given the opportunity, prefer to eat wheat and keep a slim figure. Year old pullets are not so subject to this trouble, in fact, they seem to need more corn to maintain their weight.

This, of course, means one kind of scratch feed for old hens and another kind for pullets but the extra eggs secured on the Weaver farm have more than paid for their extra work. We always have our ears open for suggestions that will make more money for our readers so pass along this experience with the suggestion that you try it.

Growing Profitable Pullets

AN important problem in handling a flock of pullets is to get them into proper condition for best fall and winter production. The weight of the birds,

about the time they start to lay, is a good indication of their being in condition to maintain production during the coming season. While early maturity is a desirable quality, unless early maturing pullets are in good flesh, they will not be able to carry on under the strain of fall and winter production.

Leghorn pullets should weigh from 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 pounds when they start laying; heavy breeds, such as Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes, should weigh about a pound more. To bring birds up to this weight, scratch grain should be fed liberally during the latter part of the growing season. To change the mash mixture by reducing the protein, as sometimes is suggested, is not advisable, as it may have the effect of decreasing total feed consumption. By heavy grain feeding, those birds which have a craving for additional carbohydrates may be satisfied, without upsetting the rest of the flock, as might be the case if the mash formula were changed.

How Feed is Given

We recommend feeding in the late afternoon as much as the birds will consume in about two hours. At Farmingdale all grain is fed on top of the mash in the mash boxes. Supplementary grain feeding may be given in the morning and grain late in the forenoon.

The best scratch grain is cracked corn. Not more than 50% of the mixture should be wheat. Where facilities permit, a feeding of soaked or germinated oats or barley may replace one of the dry grain feedings with good results.

It is not advisable to attempt to put

on weight by any change in the ration after pullets start to lay. Laying birds are extremely susceptible to such changes, which may stop egg production and throw the birds into a partial molt, which will keep them from laying for weeks. While a partial molt is almost unavoidable with early hatched stock, the best practice is to defer molting as long as possible by feeding the regular laying ration.

LOCKE JAMES

N. J. Poultrymen May Make Contest Entries Now

NEW Jersey poultry breeders who desire to enter one or more flocks in either of the three egg-laying contests to be conducted by the State Agricultural Experiment Station for the 1930-1931 season are urged by John W. Goodman, contest superintendent, to make their entries now.

These competitions, scheduled to begin on October 1, or one week after the close of the present egg-laying trials, will be held at Flemington, Vineland, and Paterson. Nearly 125 of the 250 available pens in the three have already been spoken for.

Copies of the contest rules and application blanks may be obtained by writing to local county agricultural agents or to the poultry department at the agricultural experiment station, New Brunswick.

Kerosene and lard mixed in the proportion of one-half pint of kerosene to a pound of lard or any of the recommended stock dips can be used to control cattle lice. The treatment must be repeated in two weeks.

* * *

To save cutting glass to fit, use standard sized windows in all farm buildings.

* * *

Do not attempt to brood chicks in too large flocks.

The Japanese Beetle--An Undesirable Immigrant

(Continued from Page 3)

traps is that the attractant brings all the beetles from the neighbor's yard and, as not all of them get into the trap, severe damage may be done in the vicinity of the trap to the plants growing there. It is a good thing to induce your neighbor to use the same method of trapping and make it a community affair.

Second, the State Department of Agriculture has undertaken a suppression campaign against the insects by the spraying of large areas that are under attack, frequently in cooperation with municipalities. Hundreds of thousands of beetles are thus destroyed and the number materially reduced in these centers.

Third, agents of the Federal Department of Agriculture have visited Japan, China, India and Korea and, by employing school children in those countries, have gathered parasites which are effective there in keeping them under control. These parasites are then shipped across the Pacific and the American continent, where they are released in the Japanese beetle area. People often ask whether these parasites are likely to become a serious pest in themselves. The answer is emphatically "No." They feed only upon the Japanese beetle. This constitutes one of the problems in keeping the colonies going, because unless the beetles are sufficiently numerous to supply food for the parasites, the latter die and the work of establishment is lost.

Finally, there is another force that is working in man's favor, which is a disease among the grubs. This has not been isolated as yet but is believed to be effective in destroying them when they reach a certain stage of saturation in the soil.

Another phase of the Japanese beetle problem is the quarantine and inspection service, which is a most important adjunct of the work in New Jersey. Other states are alarmed at the possibility of invasion from this insect and therefore each shipment of

nursery stock, each package of farm products and every shipment of any commodity that can harbor the beetle must be inspected or certified to as being free from infestation before it can be accepted for shipment in interstate commerce outside the infested area.

Some idea of the extent of this project in New Jersey may be gained from these figures: The total number of plants certified for shipment during last year was more than 25,000,000; more than a million packages of farm products; nearly 22,000 bales of hay, straw and moss; and 7,524 carloads of sand, soil and marl, together with 1,153 bales of cut flowers. This quarantine and inspection service is the means of holding in check the spread of the insect while methods of control are being worked out at the Japanese Beetle Laboratory in Moorestown.

Another force of men is employed as scouts and these are working principally outside the present quarantine lines, for the purpose of determining how far the beetle jumps each year into new territory. When their reports are received, new quarantine lines are established through federal and state action.

If you travel through Burlington County and some counties adjoining it in New Jersey this year, or in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, you will see evidence of injury on unsprayed fruits and foliage. It is not unusual to see fruit not protected entirely covered with beetles, and as many as 175 have been taken from the surface of a single apple. When we see the potential damage that these insects can cause, we realize the importance of the work that is being done in the fields described.

While the Japanese beetle is a serious insect menace its control through sprays, lawn treatments, parasites and other methods has been developed to the point where those living in the heavily infested regions do not feel the concern that was evident before these protective measures were devised.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



New Inheritance Law Effective Soon

BECAUSE we have received so many questions about the changes in the New York State Inheritance Law which goes into effect Sept. 1, 1930, we are giving you the following brief summary of the provisions of the new law. It is always difficult to explain legal matters in every day language so that they will be absolutely clear but we believe that the following summary gives the principal points you should know.

The term "dower right" is fairly well understood, but perhaps we should explain the term "curtesy". A husband has an interest in his wife's property by curtesy but this differs from a wife's dower interest in her husband's estate in that it does not become effective until after the wife dies. In other words, a husband has no interest in property belonging to his wife during her lifetime. Following are the principal points in the new law:

1. The difference between real and personal property as assets of an estate are abolished, thus doing away with the distinction between heirs-at-law and next-of-kin, and creating one class of individuals to take real and personal property. Both classes of property are therefore treated alike, and pass to the same persons in like proportions.

2. The rights of husband and wife are made uniform and equal.

3. The husband's estate by curtesy, and the wife's right of dower as to real property acquired after August 31, 1930, are abolished and more substantial rights are substituted in their stead.

4. If a person dies intestate (without a will) his or her real and personal property are distributed in the following manner:

(a) One-third to the surviving spouse, residue to the children.

(b) If there be no children, but a parent or parents, the surviving spouse takes \$5000 and one-half of the balance, the parent or parents taking the other one-half.

(c) If there be no children and no parent living, but a brother, sister, nephew or niece survives, the surviving spouse takes \$10,000 and half the residue; the brothers and sisters and their descendants taking the other half.

(d) If none of the relatives named above survive, then the surviving spouse takes the whole.

(e) If no spouse survives, the whole estate passes to the children.

(f) If no spouse, children or parents survive, the whole estate passes to and

is distributed among the relatives in equal degree to the deceased.

5. If a will fails to provide, or unjustly provides, for a surviving spouse, the spouse may elect to take the intestate share set forth above as against the will. The surviving spouse, however, may not elect to take more than one-half of the estate.

6. A legal representative of an estate is given the power to sell, mortgage or

Fate Is No Respector of Persons

EVERY day everywhere men and women are struck down by accidents without warning. In this high-speed existence of ours no one is accident-proof.

Accidents occur 113 times as often as fires.

One death in every 11 results from an accident.

One man in every 4 sustains a disability each year.

One person is killed in an automobile accident every 26 minutes.

Over 1,400 persons are injured every day in automobile accidents.

More than 5,000 persons are killed and 50,000 injured each year as the result of fires.

More than 7,000 passengers, trespassers and employees are killed each year in railroad accidents.

One person is accidentally killed every 6 minutes.

Twenty-three persons are accidentally injured every minute.

And Yet Some People Say They Don't Need Accident Insurance.

lease real property, unless the will expressly prohibits.

7. The new act becomes effective September 1, 1930. It does not affect wills executed prior to that date.

When Is a Commission Firm Not a Commission Firm

WE have recently received several inquiries as to the business rating of Mr. Simon Fassberg who has been soliciting shipments of farm produce from our readers. We understand that

Mr. Fassberg is now working for a Mr. Kaufman, who is a licensed and bonded commission merchant, and that Mr. Fassberg has been soliciting shipments on the stationery of Mr. Kaufman. Mr. Fassberg has been notified by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets that he cannot solicit farm produce on commission in his own name and we understand that Mr. Kaufman has promised that Mr. Fassberg will not, in the future, solicit shipments on the stationery of the firm. Of course the department has no jurisdiction over outright purchases made by Fassberg in his own name.

The records show that Simon Fassberg went into bankruptcy in Pittsburgh, in 1913, and that he was also involved in several other failures in Pittsburgh. He was also connected in some way with A. Paul Junior and Company, a New York concern that failed in 1925, causing a considerable loss to shippers. Later, he was connected with the Farmers Poultry & Egg Company of the West Washington Market. These facts are all a matter of record and we are passing them on to our subscribers for their information.

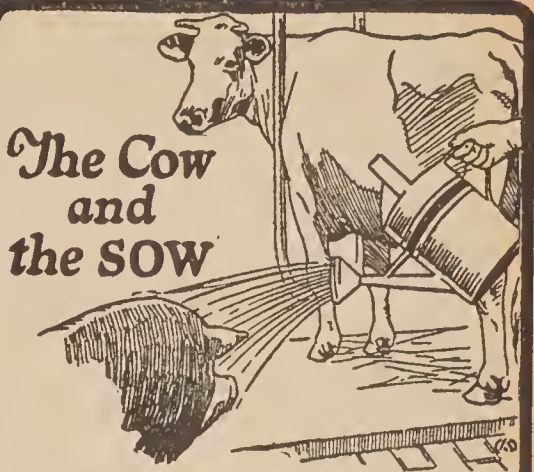
Recently, we have also received inquiries as to the reliability of the New England Commission Company, Inc. of the West Washington Market. We are informed that Joseph C. Berman is connected with this company. As many of our readers will remember, Mr. Berman, who has been in business with various concerns, became involved in some difficulties last fall and finally his license as a commission merchant was revoked by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The bond, amounting to \$3,000 was not sufficient to pay shippers for all of the stuff which they had sent to him. In this connection we wish to point out that in spite of its name, the New England Commission Company is not a commission company, and is not licensed and bonded as such by the State Department of Agriculture & Markets. We believe it is only fair that our subscribers have all the facts, so that they will not consign to the New England Commission Company on the supposition that they are a commission company licensed and bonded by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Letters We Enjoy

"I feel certain they would not have approved of it had it not been for your kind assistance in bringing it to their attention.

* * *

"Now I wish to thank you a great many times for the service which you extended me. I feel that if it had not been for you I never in no way would ever have been able to receive one dollar on my account.



The Cow and the SOW

REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher, butter plate or nursing bottle.

Keep her surroundings healthful, free from germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP & DISINFECTANT

EDWARDS METAL ROOFS

LAST LONGER · LOOK BETTER

SAVE YOU MONEY



The lasting beauty and protection of Edwards Metal Roofs has been proved on thousands of country homes and farm buildings for more than 25 years.

Fire can't burn them. Lightning can't harm them. Metal Shingles, Tiles or Sheet Roofings, with improved interlocking joints for easy, accurate installation.

Send us your roof measurements. We sell direct to you from factory. Get our prices, FREE SAMPLES and Roofing Book No. 162.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company
812-862 Butler Street Cincinnati, Ohio (A)

We Pay the Freight

Horse limping? Reach for

ABSORBINE

For 38 years Absorbine has relieved hard-worked muscles and tendons—a quick help to reduce strain-swelling. Promptly eases injuries, never blisters, loosens hair or causes lay-ups. A great antiseptic for aiding quick healing of cuts, bruises, sores. Any druggist—\$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is \$1.00 a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Remittance must accompany order.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue. New York

NO PROTEST

This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. 7190892 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

Claim No. R-47998 N. Y. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

June 13, 1930

Pay to the order of John L. Purcell, Administrator of the Estate of Hugh F. Purcell, deceased, \$1000.00

One Thousand and No/100 - - - - - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.

CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 440-B

M. K. Gordon
Claim Examiner.

Hugh F. Purcell, deceased of Aurora, New York while working on his farm this spring was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The last time an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST salesman called he made it possible for Mr. Purcell to take out a \$1000 farm machinery policy that provided death indemnity in case one was struck by lightning. The unexpected happened and to Mr. Purcell's family AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST delivered the North American Accident Insurance Company's draft for \$1000.

Now the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has in cooperation with the North American Accident Insurance Company a new and better farm policy that pays \$2000 for loss of life if struck by lightning. The policy also covers accidents while operating 20 farm machines, also a wagon or a sleigh.

This new policy may be secured through any of the authorized and bonded representatives of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Ford truck hauls for profit



WITH the Ford truck, an early start for market means an early arrival . . . and a ready sale of your products, at good prices for the day. You will be gratified by the ease with which this sturdy truck covers the miles, swings your load safely up-hill and down; by the way it takes rough stretches without stiff jolts; and by the abundant power it brings to bear on mean grades, or muddy, miry ground.

You will be pleased, as well, by the unflagging service the Ford truck gives, load after load, day after day; and by its low cost of operation over extended periods of time.

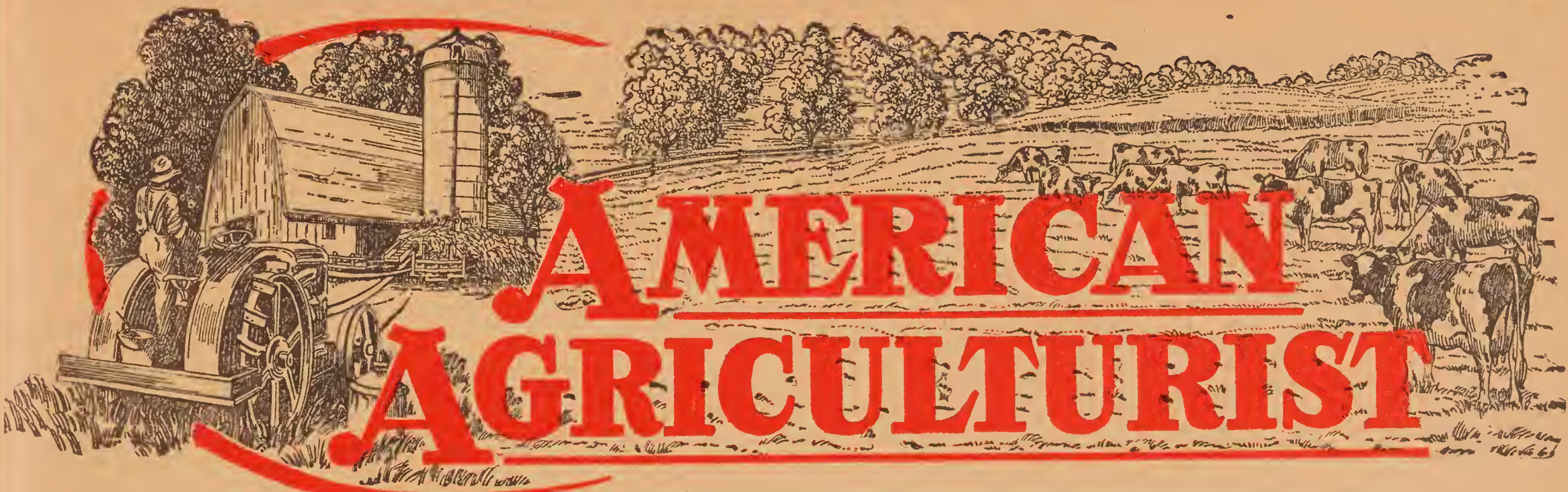
Beneath the good-looking lines of Ford truck bodies is a strong and rugged chassis. The 4-cylinder engine develops 40 horse-power at 2200 r.p.m., which is but a moderate engine speed. A specially designed carburetor

and hot-spot manifold; valves of large diameter; cylinder head of special design; and aluminum alloy pistons all contribute to the performance of the Ford engine.

Features of the chassis, which are of great importance to your satisfaction with the service of the truck, are the 4-speed transmission; provision for power take-off mounting; new, larger brakes; heavier front axle and spring; new spiral bevel gear rear axle; and the dual rear wheels available at small additional cost.

Go to your Ford dealer, see the sturdy and handsome bodies with which the truck is equipped, and examine the chassis in detail. Let the dealer show you at what small cost you can own and operate a Ford truck, and how profitably it can serve you.

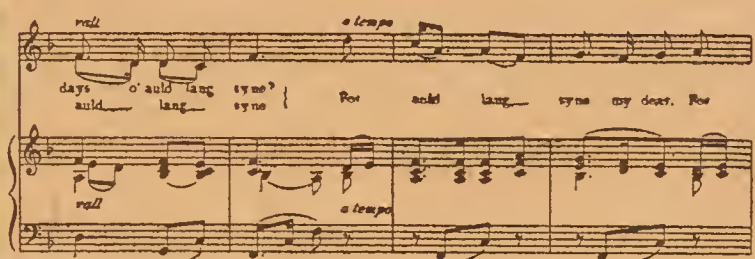
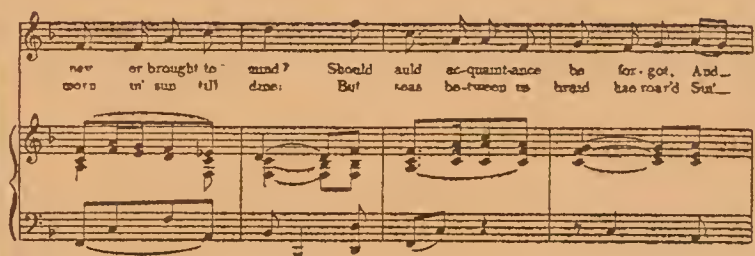
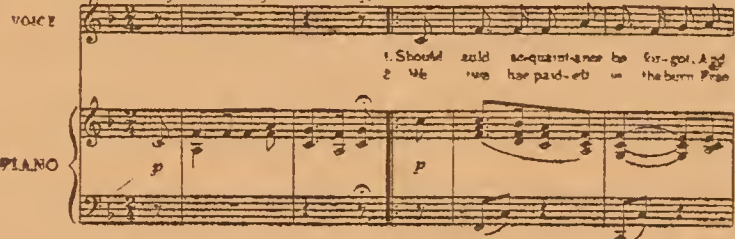




SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT (AULD LANG SYNE)

ROBERT BURNS

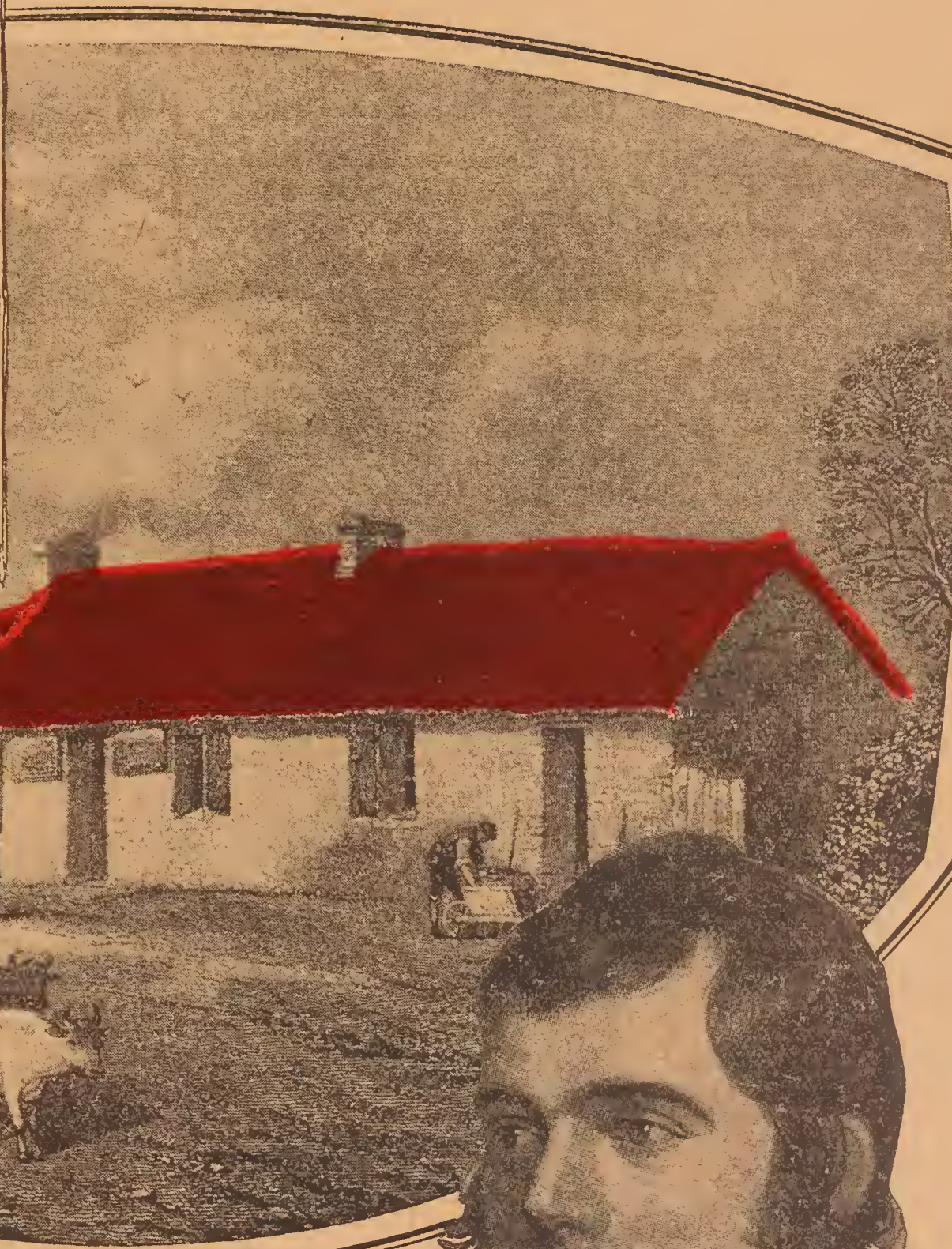
Slowly and tenderly



\$1.00 per Year

AUGUST 9, 1930

Published Weekly

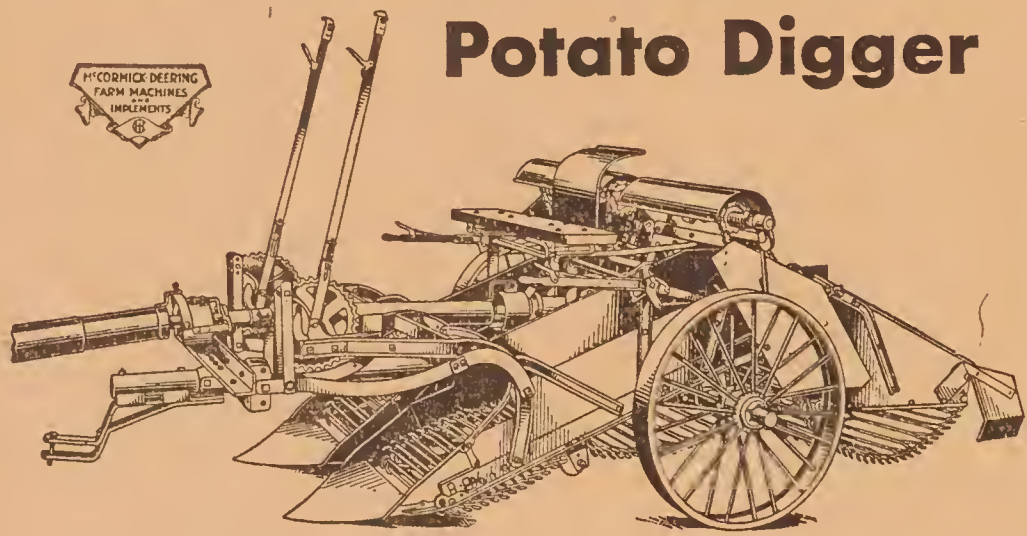


Auld Lang Syne

ROBERT BURNS, the greatest of Scotch poets left a rich legacy to the world, but none of his works are more dearly loved than the words of this fine song which we all know and sing. Probably no song has a greater expression of fellowship than has this one. Burns' picture at right; his birthplace near Ayr, Scotland, above. Read the story, page 2.

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

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Songs that Mother Used to Sing

Auld Lang Syne

By DAVE THOMPSON

Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And day o' lang syne?

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne.
We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

We twa hae run about the braes,
And pu'd the gowans fine;
But we've wandered many a weary foot
Sin auld lang syne.

We twa hae paidl't i' the burn,
Frae morning sun till dine;
But seas between us braid hae roar'd
Sin auld lang syne.

And here's a hand my trusty fiere,
And gie's a hand o' thine,
And we'll tak a right guid willie-waught,
For auld lang syne.

And surely you'll be your pint-stoup,
And surely I'll be mine;
And we'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

ROBERT BURNS died at the age of 37 years, five months, and 26 days. He died in a position he has held for 135 years—that of the greatest of Scotch poets. And still, up to his 26th year not a line of his poetry had been published. He was born the son of a poor tenant farmer, January 25, 1759; he died holding a job as exciseman which paid him an income of 70 pounds a year, July 21, 1796. He was born poor, was poor all his life, raised a family, and died with his financial affairs just about even with the board.

Yet his legacy to the world is one of the richest ever left by any mortal. Had he done nothing more than write the words of the song "Auld Lang Syne," it would have been enough for one whose whole span of life covered but little more than a third of a century. But this is not to be an attempt to place a value upon the life and poetic works of Rabbie Burness, as he was called when a boy in Alloway in the Parish of Ayr. It is to tell as nearly as can be told of the origin of the Song That Mother Used to Sing—Auld Lang Syne.

Publishes First Book

The first publication of a book of poems by Robert Burns, when he was 26 years of age brought him a profit of about 20 pounds from the first edition of 600, which he had printed in an attempt to raise money for a trip overseas which he contemplated. In his preface for this first edition of his poems which he had composed while he worked with his brother Gilbert on the farm trying to earn a living for the family, Burns wrote, "The following trifles are not the production of the poet, who with all the advantages of learned art, and perhaps amid the elegancies of upper life, looks down for a rural theme. Unacquainted with the necessary requisites for commencing poetry by rule, he sings the sentiments and manners he felt and saw in himself, and in his rustic compeers around him, in his and their native language. Now that he appears in public character as an author, he does it with fear and trembling. So dear is fame to the rhyming tribe, that even he, an obscure, nameless bard, shrinks aghast at the thought of being branded as an impertinent blockhead, obtruding his nonsense on the world; and because he can make shift to jingle a few doggerel Scotch rhymes together, looking upon himself as a part of no small consequence, forsooth. He begs his readers, particularly the learned and polite, who may honor him with a perusal, that they make every allowance for education and circumstances in life, but if after a fair, candid, and impartial criticism, he shall stand convinced of dullness and nonsense, let him be done by as he would in that case, do by others; let him be condemned, without mercy, to contempt and oblivion."

Far from condemning him to contempt and oblivion, the folks of the 'upper life' took this first volume to their hearts, and acclaimed the author. They invited him to come to Edinburgh, that a second larger edition might be printed. He was the lion of the season in the literary and social circles of that city the winter of 1786-7, and gained enough from his book, that after paying all his expenses he had 500 pounds. This was affluence to the poor farmer lad who had never before had any money which was not the wage of heavy, drudging toil. With it he helped his brother Gilbert and the family by giving them 200 pounds. He made extensive travels about Scotland, gaining new interests and experiences.

Through these published volumes he began a correspondence with Mrs. Dunlop, of Craigie, which continued to his death.

Goes Back to Farm

After his travels he again rented a farm, fixed up the house for himself and Jean Armour, whom he had married, and farmed on the estate known as Ellisland, whose owner was Patrick Murphy, more interested in trying to get a steam-engine to propel a boat than he was in farming.

From Ellisland, Robert Burns wrote many letters to Mrs. Dunlop, among them one commenting upon the meeting between her and an old friend. In this letter was embodied his version of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

His verses did not come to light again until 1792, when Burns wrote to his publisher, Thomson, in Edinburgh.

"One more song, and I am done. 'Auld Lang Syne.' The air is but mediocre, but the following song, the old song of the olden times and which has never been in print, nor even in manuscript, until I took it down from an old man's singing is enough to recommend my air." It was printed in 1794, the old air to which it was sung was called, "I feed a man (lad) (lass) at Martin-mass."

This air has not survived, and the tune to which the song is now sung is from the overture of the comic opera "Rosina," the music of which was composed by William Shield, who was born at Durham, 1748, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, 1829. He wrote the music of 35 operas, operettas, dramas, and pantomimes.

Failing to make a living farming, Burns took the job as exciseman, and managed to live on the income. He realized that his excesses had caused him to be labeled a failure in life, but he strongly opposed the idea that he had fallen into poverty through these excesses. On this he wrote, "Burns was a poor man from birth, and an exciseman from necessity; but—I WILL SAY IT!—the sterling of his honest worth poverty could not debase, and his independent British spirit, oppression might bend, but could not subdue."

He was buried in Dumfries, July 26, 1796, with military honors, he being a member of the Dumfries volunteers. His friends, numerous in his life of extreme contrasts, have multiplied with the years. Where old friends gather, this beautiful old song, "Auld Lang Syne," is sung—through a tear and smile for its author—Robert Burns, the farmer of Ayr—the greatest singer of them all.



HEAD TRAINER (to new assistant): And, mind you, if I ever catch you smoking on the job, why you're through!—LIFE.

A Chance for a Real Holiday

Exhibits, Entertainment and Old Friends at the State Fair

THE New York State Fair this year will open on Labor day, Monday, September 1, and there will be something of interest, in fact several somethings, doing every moment until the Fair closes on Saturday night. We have before us as we write, the detailed program for each day and a long letter from Director Ackerman outlining some of the most interesting features. As we look this program over, we wonder how many farm people appreciate what the State does to entertain and instruct in this great institution known as the State Fair. We wonder too, how many of us realize that the State Fair is really a farm institution created and maintained especially and primarily to promote the interest and welfare of the farm and the farm home. We are sure that the management likes to have you feel that it is *your* Fair and will welcome your suggestions and help to keep it improving.

Much progress has been made by the Fair management in New York in recent years, to make its work more interesting and valuable. It has been reorganized and placed under the leadership of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, headed by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke. The actual management of details rests with J. Dan Ackerman, who as director, gives all of his time during the fifty-two weeks of the year to making the one Fair week a success. A special effort has been made to subdue the noisy midway, to eliminate all gambling devices and questionable schemes and in particular to increase the inducements and the features of special value and appeal to farmers. We have always maintained that the County and State Fairs should in practice be farm

fairs and this, the New York State Fair is, under its new management.

Much has been done toward bringing out the full interest and value of the many exhibits by fuller labels and descriptions but we believe that some criticism is still due in this respect, especially in relation to the livestock exhibits. No matter how good an animal may be or what records she may have, if she is hidden under a blanket and if there is no description of her records posted where all visitors may read it, then most of the value of her as an exhibit animal is lost. We again urge those in charge not to lose the value of splendid exhibits by inadequate descriptions.

Space will not permit even the mere listing of half the features on the program of the Fair this year. We will mention a few outstanding exhibits

and events, but probably will miss the very ones that you will want to see.

The State should be especially commended for the attention it has given to boys' and girls' work at the Syracuse exhibition. To all of those who are interested in young people and especially to those who believe in the future of agriculture, it is an inspiration to see the hundreds of enthusiastic boys and girls, the very pick of country life, who attend the Fair and represent the 4-H Clubs, The Young Farmers' Clubs and the young people of the farms in general.

In commenting on the boys' and girls' work and its remarkable growth in recent years, Director Ackerman said: "In three years the entries from boys and girls have jumped from 1,700 to 3,400. This year the new boys' and girls' building will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies participated in by Governor Roosevelt and presumably also by his Agricultural Advisory Commission, headed by Henry Morgenthau, Jr. The new building nearing completion, will cost \$250,000 and affords suitable display space for exhibits, except livestock. There will be also, dormitories for the boys and girls with an assembly hall and cafeteria.

"As in previous years, the livestock entered by the young club members will be taken care of under canvas. The large number of entries and the character of the livestock produced by these future farmers, emphasizes the need of a young livestock building called for in the revised State Fair plan."

Those who attended the Fair during the last two or three years will certainly remember with pleasure the new

(Continued on Page 14)



The State should be especially commended for the attention it has given to boys' and girls' work. Here we have the 4-H Dairy Club champions in each breed at the 1929 State Fair.

Eastern Apple Growers Find Situation Favorable

New York Crop Normal--Other Sections Below Average

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the third of a series of articles by Dr. Rasmussen that have appeared in recent issues on the outlook for different crops. The first was on cabbage, second on potatoes and this one will give you in a few moments' reading, the production and market facts on the apple situation to date. We believe that these authoritative and accurate articles mean hundreds of dollars to those who read and profit by them.

THE forecast of the 1930 apple crop made by the United States Department of Agriculture on July 1st offers considerable cheer to New York apple growers. While the 1930 commercial crop in the entire United States is expected to be practically identical with that of 1929, New York State will probably have about 1.1 million barrels more than last year. Its chief competitor, the Shenandoah-Cumberland Valley area, will on the other hand have almost 1.5 million barrels less (table 1). The Michigan apple area will probably have about 2/3 as many apples as last year, and the Ozark Region will probably have about 100,000 barrels less than in 1929. Production in the early apple areas in New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio and Illinois will probably exceed 1929 by about 630,000 barrels. Prospects for early apples are, therefore, less favorable than for fall and winter varieties.

Barreled Apple Area Below Normal

In the barreled apple area as a whole, the 1930 crop is forecast at 15,468,000 barrels. This is about 1 million barrels more than last year (almost 2/3 of which increase are early apples) but about 1.2 million barrels less than the average for the past 5 years. New York State is one of the very few states having a normal crop this year, compared with the average of the past 5

By DR. M. P. RASMUSSEN
New York State College of Agriculture

TABLE 1—Estimated Commercial Production of Apples in Competing States, As Of July 1, 1930, With Comparisons For 1929 And 5-Year Period 1925-29. (Figures are in thousands of barrels)

State	Average production 1925-29	Forecast July 1, 1930	Production 1929	Increase or decrease 1930 crop compared with 1929 crop
BARRELED AREA				
Maine	506	536	692	Loss 156
New Hamp.	225	234	198	Gain 36
Massach.	642	781	567	Gain 214
New York	4,521	4,508	3,404	Gain 1,104
Pennsylvania	1,092	993	762	Gain 231
Maryland	444	328	455	Loss 127
Virginia	2,718	2,108	3,100	Loss 992
West Virg.	1,334	868	1,400	Loss 532
New Jersey	668	828	430	Gain 398
Delaware	411	391	287	Gain 104
Michigan	1,216	864	1,206	Loss 342
Ohio	604	327	247	Gain 80
Arkansas	398	320	220	Gain 100
Missouri	482	330	330	Loss 50
Kansas	302	144	288	Loss 144
Illinois	1,067	888	840	Gain 48
Total	16,630	14,448	14,476	Loss 28
BOXED AREA				
Washington	8,611	7,819	8,300	Loss 481
Oregon	1,294	1,603	750	Gain 853
California	1,684	2,094	1,433	Gain 661
Idaho	1,550	1,236	1,650	Loss 414
Colorado	858	336	720	Loss 384
Utah	176	164	80	Gain 84
New Mexico	200	131	252	Loss 121
Montana	87	103	125	Loss 22
Total	14,460	13,486	13,310	Gain 176
Total U. S. barreled and boxed	32,563	28,964	28,973	Loss 9

years. The New England states will have about 173,000 barrels more than last year, and Pennsylvania will show an increase of about 231,000 barrels.

In the boxed apple area, Oregon, California and Utah reported an increase of about 1.6 million barrels over the 1929 crop. The remaining boxed apple states report decreases of 1.4 million barrels, however, so the net increase in boxed apples will probably not exceed 200,000 barrels. The entire boxed apple crop is about one million barrels below the average of the past 5 years.

Prospects Good for New York Apples

If nothing unusual occurs to change the July forecast, the prospects would seem good for a fairly satisfactory apple season in New York State during 1930. In view of the relative scarcity of barreled apples in competing areas, it will probably pay New York growers and shippers to exercise unusual care in grading and packing their apples this year. The action taken recently by the British government, prohibiting the importation into Great Britain of "low grade" American apples between July 7 and November 15 of each year, makes such a program especially imperative. According to press reports, apples that do not grade U. S. No. 1, or "fancy" or "extra" will not be permitted to be imported into England. Since probably 10 to 15 per cent of the commercial apple crop in New York goes into export channels this regulation warrants most careful attention by New York apple growers and shippers.

Competing Crops

Practically all of the fresh fruits which compete directly with apples promise larger crops

(Continued on Page 6)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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The Milk Situation

DAIRYMEN and their organizations are now confronted with the problem of maintaining milk prices in the face of hard times that prevail in the city.

We have come to the time of the year when pastures are falling off, production is decreasing and when it is necessary to feed rather heavy of concentrate, so that the costs of production are rapidly increasing. Ordinarily at this time of the year milk prices would advance materially but the dealers and the producers organizations are hesitating at this writing on July 28 to advance the price of milk because increase in retail prices may still reduce milk consumption.

We can understand this hesitation but we think it is a mistake not to advance prices. Farmers have suffered for years while the city was enjoying prosperity. We are having a remarkably hot summer which always tends to increase milk consumption. Milk is a necessary food and more and more consumers in recent years recognize its great value. Therefore we do not believe that a reasonable advance in the price will seriously affect consumption and we see no reason why farmers should be asked to continue to produce milk at less than the cost of production. The dairymen's milk selling organizations all through the country have done a remarkably good job during the last several months in maintaining prices of fluid milk in the face of the falling market and the great surplus stock of all manufacturers of dairy products. Let them keep up this good work by insisting that the prices of class one milk at least be reasonably advanced to conform with the increased cost of production which comes at this time of year.

Butter Surplus Reduced—Storage Holdings of Eggs Heavy

FOR several months butter has been selling close to 10c a pound below 1929 prices. One of the chief factors responsible for this situation has been the high storage holdings as compared with previous years. The situation, however, is gradually improving and dairymen may now feel a little more optimistic over the prospects for the fall and winter. On June 1, storage holdings of butter were 22,000,000 pounds higher than a year ago. On July 1, this surplus has been reduced to 15,000,000 pounds and by the middle of July it was estimated that the surplus was further reduced to 9,000,000 pounds. It is generally expected that the government report of August 1 will show holdings to be about the same as last year and that unless we have unusually favorable production conditions, holdings after August 1 will run below last year.

Butter prices have been responding to this good news and on July 12, higher than extras at New York were quoted at 35½c to 36c; on July 19, 36c to 36½c and on July 28 at 37½c.

Unfortunately, we cannot report the same favorable situation in the egg market. The government report on July 28, covering 26 cities showed over 7,500,000 cases in storage as compared with less than 6,000,000 cases on the same date a year ago. A New York City cold storage dealer in discussing the situation estimated that the entire country has 2,500,000 more cases of eggs in storage than there were a year ago and that one-half million cases of this surplus are stored in New York City.

This unfavorable situation results partly from an increase of 1 per cent in the number of laying hens on July 1, but more particularly to under consumption, due in part to unfavorable industrial conditions in the cities. It looks like a good time to cull out the old hens that have stopped producing and to be more than usually particular in discarding any pullets which are not quite up to grade when they are put in the houses this fall.—H. L. C.

Crop Reduction Must Include All

RECENTLY the Standard Farm Papers of America, with hundreds of thousands of subscribers in every part of the country, conducted a survey to get the farmers' opinion on the policy of controlling or reducing the acreage of leading farm crops. About half of those who replied were in sympathy with the idea of cutting down production by reducing acreage, but practically all agreed that no such plan could be worked on a voluntary basis. It is plain to anyone that it would be unfair for some farmers to reduce the amount of their acreage in order to lessen the surplus if others were all raising more stuff than ever.

We therefore suggest to the Federal Farm Board, which is rightly concerned with reducing the surplus by cutting down the acreage, that before any progress can be made some plan will have to be evolved that will include the great majority of farmers.

Does Education Pay?

YESTERDAY we were visiting with a bright young farmer who had just completed two years in college and was hesitating very seriously about going on to school any farther. We told him that we thought he would always regret it if, having come so close to graduation, he failed to complete the course.

Thousands of other young men and women are hesitating between going further to school or going to work. We know from our own memories and experiences just how they feel. They want to get to earning and a year or two more is a long time to the young. But education pays and pays big in most cases in actual dollars and cents. Recent records compiled by the New York State College of Agriculture in western New York, covering the crop years of 1908, 1918 and 1928 make it possible to study the relation between education of the farmer and the success with which the farm business is conducted.

The survey shows first that the general level of education is being raised. More people, both in city and country, are better educated now than they were even a few years ago.

The survey shows also that, while there are many exceptions, in general the farmers who have not gone beyond the common school have a business that is smaller and poorer than the average. Those who have attended high school or a similar school generally have a medium sized, good business, but the business of those who have attended an agricultural school or college is usually larger and better than the average for the entire region.

Bringing the matter down to the relation between education and actual income on the farm, the investigations indicated that farmers having only a common school education made on the average \$144 labor income in 1928. Those hav-

ing non-agricultural school education, that is, business school or non-agricultural college, made a labor income in the same year of \$202. Those having a high school education or its equivalent made a labor income of \$834, and those having an agricultural school education, that is, state school or agricultural college, made a labor income of \$1262.

Do not misunderstand us. Education and income, or education and any kind of success do not always go hand in hand, but on the average they do. On the average, education pays, and most of us are average.

How About Pasture Water?

A FEW days ago we were in the pasture of a farmer friend where the feed seemed to be fairly good. There were comparatively few flies and yet the dairyman said that the production of his cows had fallen rapidly during the last few weeks of hot weather. He was feeding heavily a concentrate for this time of year and he could see no reason why his cows should fall off so in production.

After taking a walk over his pasture with my friend, it did not seem difficult to locate the chief reason why the cows were not producing. They were not getting enough water. In fact there was no water in the pasture. A small creek flowed through the pasture lot most of the year but it was dry. The farmer thought that the cows had opportunity to get plenty of water at milking time in the barn, but he forgot the long, hot day during which they received no water whatever.

In thinking about this particular man's situation, we wondered how many other pastures were in the same condition at this time of the year. Of course, if there is no water in the pasture it may be difficult to provide it. But if it can possibly be done it may make a lot of difference and save a lot of feed bills to find some way to provide plenty of water in the pasture.

The Airplane Nuisance

My place is near the Cortland airport which was recently opened. People are continually going across my meadows and crops on foot. As I am on a dirt road where a good view of the airport can be had, they drive their cars on the grass.

What can I do after posting these signs if people continue to trespass?

They are having parachute jumps from the airport, and no matter where they come down, in meadows or new piece of oats, the people will flock there by automobile or on foot, which causes more damage besides the continually going across. They climb my pasture fence, which is woven wire, and one place I found where the cows could have gotten out. What is best to do?—F. E. B.

WHAT farmer of twenty years ago ever dreamed of such a problem as the one stated in this letter? Yet it is very evident that these troubles are going to increase and that more and more farmers must contend with the airplane nuisance. It can be much worse than the automobile because it is not confined to the highways.

The remedy which this man seeks is not very satisfactory. It consists first in posting the land and then in arresting one or several of the trespassers and hailing him before the local justice's court. A few examples may stop the nuisance.

Eastman's Chestnut

JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR., contributing editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, tells a couple of good stories, one of which I heard him relate at a meeting after the toastmaster had given him a particularly flowery introduction.

"The kind introduction by our toastmaster to-night," said Mr. Van Wagenen, "reminds me of the cat who fell in the molasses barrel. After he finally got out and was licking himself off, the cat said: 'Pretty sticky—but I like it!'"

The other story is about the young fellow who went to buy a lipstick for his girl. The clerk told him that the prices ranged from 10 cents to \$2.

"Well," said the young man, "as I have to eat most of it, I guess I had better buy the \$2 grade!"

Hot Subjects for Hot Weather

Readers Discuss Crows, Covered Bridges and Booze

IN the American Agriculturist of June 21, 1930 I saw, "How Would You Like to See all Crows Destroyed?" The only time I ever knew crows to destroy eggs of other birds is when the crows are nesting. I never heard of crows killing rabbits here in Broome County. If the people that raise corn will treat it with a crow repellent, the crows won't bother it. The blackbirds and English sparrows are more destructive to other birds and crops than crows, and owls, hawks, weasels and foxes destroy more game than any other wild animals or birds around here. I, for one, say let the crow live. If they should get too thick around farm buildings farmers can shoot a few and the rest will stay away. If sportsmen want more game, they should live up to the law better than some of them do. The only way there will be more game is for land owners to post their land. I like to hunt and fish as well as anyone, but I say, live up to the law.—B. C. K.

Would Shoot Them All

NOTING the letter in your issue of June 21 relative to the friend or foe, the Crow. I am very much interested.

First, the following question would appear to be in order: Is the crow of value on account of its beauty, its usefulness to the farmer as a weed, seed and insect destroyer, as source of legitimate recreation to the tired farmer or sportsman, or as a table bird?

Second, is the pheasant on account of its beauty, usefulness as a weed, seed and insect destroyer, desirable as a source of recreation (which in these days of strenuous application to work appears to be necessary to the farmer and business man?). Is the pheasant a pleasant contemplation as a table bird?

The pheasant, it is true, will pull a little corn if the seed is not treated, and this possibly for about two weeks. He or she may, if the corn lot is near the wood lot, help themselves to a little when the corn is near ripe or in shock, but for approximately fifty weeks of the year, of what is their diet comprised? Weed seeds of the kinds most bothersome to farmers, even the Burdock pest, and scattered grain left by the binder.

What of the crow? (I wish I could kill everyone I see) The rascals come (in nesting time) right into the trees on the lawn, take the young from nests of the robins and other birds, and rob, it is estimated, one third of the pheasants' nests, often when the eggs are near hatching, pull the corn, and take one half one's small chickens. Although it may be a fact that they destroy some injurious insects, they have, I believe, never proven beneficial as weed seed destroyers.

Someone may say that I am prejudiced but are not the above, facts? It is true I have no use for the crow except that when I find an old hen bird sitting on a nest, it is some satisfaction to raise the old trusty shotgun and put an end to her and know that there will be four or five less to bother me the next season when the pheasants are nesting.—E. H. B.

Why Bridges Were Covered

THE reason why oldtime bridges were covered was that in those days when there were no iron spikes and all timbers had to be pinned together, it was necessary, in order to brace the flooring, to build the sidewalls of criss-crossed timbers extending from the floor to the top; and to prevent swaying of the sidewalls it was necessary to place cross timbers at the top of these sidewalls; and in order to prevent rotting from rain, etc., these top cross timbers were covered with plank or flooring. In using wood timbers, to secure strength, these timbers had to be very heavy and large, and the only way was to pin them together with wooden pins. Should rain get into these joints it would be only a matter of time when

rotting would ruin the structure. Then, too, to make the structure stationary and firm, it was necessary to brace it with sidewalls and these in turn with the cross members at the top of the sidewalls.—I. F. W.

* * *

"Grandpa Built Them Strong"

WHY were bridges covered? To preserve the timbers of course; take the roof from your house and see how long it will stand. A short distance from our home are two of these bridges—both span the west branch of the



An old-time covered bridge across the Delaware River in Delaware County, New York.

Delaware river. They were built many years ago by Robert Murray, a sturdy old Scotchman. Grandpa built them strong to carry the traffic of his day, but the old chap failed to vision the high heavy motor truck of the present time so the larger ones cannot pass through.

Both bridges are now on dirt roads. I suppose when better roads come Grandfather's bridges will have to go but I am sure they would have fallen many years ago if the roof had been left off, and we know that many a team and traveler have been sheltered under this same roof—when a storm found them far from other shelter.

Another covered bridge, also built by Robert Murray, crosses the east branch

of the Delaware at Downsville, N. Y. This bridge was built in 1854. Here is a bit of the contract: "All timbers in said bridge are to be covered and secured from the weather". Grandfather furnished all material and built the bridge foundation and all for the sum of \$1,700.00.—Mrs. R. M.

* * *

Carried Snow To Keep from Getting Stuck

HAVING read your question of "Why were bridges covered", in the American Agriculturist I will try to answer it. They were covered for protection to the whole bridge against storm.

I am seventy-four years of age and have carried snow a great many times to keep from getting stuck with a load of wood.—D. J. S.

* * *

Says Majority of Farmers Do Not Drink

I HAVE just read that letter by F. D. J. on booze in Northern New York and must say that he either got his information out in Colorado with his first drink or he is one of those wets who

think any statement on the subject will be swallowed whole.

He would be turned away dry from at least 80% of the farm houses and were he able to look into their cellars he would find that half of them either had no cider or it would be in the vinegar barrel and those making and selling white stuff are not so plenty.

That yarn about gallon after gallon of white stuff coming into camp every night doesn't say much for either the construction company or the liquor. It must have been a lot more civilized than any I have seen or there wouldn't have been much work done.

Upstate New York is not dry by any means but it is not the farmer who is making and handling it, most of it is Canadian. I think F. D. J. is about as familiar with the Northern New York situation as the New York World. If these wets who don't drink but are so considerate of those who do, would sit down and honestly think over the benefits of license they should have a change of heart. I suppose it would be perfectly right and proper to kill a lot of decent citizens by making it legal for a lot of auto driving hoodlums to take a drink or drinks whenever the spirit moved.—J. A. H.

Freight on Farm Products Not Increased

EDITOR'S NOTE—The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has done an excellent piece of work for New York State fruit and vegetable growers in successfully arguing against increased freight rates on eastern fruits and vegetables. This case was brought up back in 1924 and in all probability the majority of our readers have not kept closely in touch with its progress. We also wish to commend the efforts made by the New York State Farm Bureau Federation along the same lines. The following is a brief account, giving the history of the case.

INCREASED freight rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be made effective on or before November 1, 1930, will not impose higher transportation costs upon the farm products of northeastern states. The Commission's decision in the so-called Eastern Class Rate Case not only exempts agricultural products

from increases but will result in some reductions.

In 1924 the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon petition of a joint committee of shippers and carriers, instituted a general investigation of the class rate structure. Freight rates may be considered under two general groups: class rates, which are applicable generally to practically all articles moving in commerce and between all stations, and commodity rates, which apply only to the specific commodity and from and to points named in the governing tariff. Class rates only were in issue in this case.

As far back as authentic records are available, the products of New York State agriculture, except milk, have moved principally upon class rates. Practically all of the products of southern and western farms, move to their markets on specific commodity rates.

The wide scope of this investigation resulted in prolonged hearings extending from February, 1925 to May, 1926. At the initial hearing the carriers submitted to the Commission proposed rates which would result in heavy advances in rates from New York State, particularly on fruits, such as grapes and peaches and vegetables, such as celery and lettuce which are rated in classes higher than fifth. Even in respect to fifth class commodities, such as apples, pears, onions, potatoes, cabbage and hay, substantial increases would have resulted.

Recognizing that in its depressed economic situation, New York State agriculture was in no condition to sustain a further burden in the shape of increased freight rates, particularly when no similar increases were contemplated in rates paid by its southern and western competitors, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, which was then the Department of Farms and Markets, undertook the defense of the case in behalf of the agricultural industry of New York.

An exhaustive study of the proposed rates was made, showing the results of their application to about 11,000 cars of fruits and vegetables moving from points in New York State to destinations in Official Classification territory. The results of this study, together with numerous comparisons with rates on the same commodities in the west and south, were submitted in evidence to the Commission in July, 1925. At the same time evidence of the severe economic depression under which New York State agriculture was, and is,

(Continued on Page 8)

Two Bibles

By DR. J. W. HOLLAND
The A. A. Philosopher

I HAVE been greatly impressed recently by two Bibles which I have seen.

One was in the old South Presbyterian Church in Newburyport, Massachusetts, founded by George Whitfield, the greatest preacher of Colonial days.

The caretaker showed me Whitfield's Bible. He opened it at the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, where Whitfield was wont to place his sermon notes. The pages were tattered and torn beyond legibility where he has pounded the Book in the fervor of his oratory.

The other Bible I found in a drawer in my hotel room in New York. It was a Gideon Bible, and on top of it the chambermaid had thoughtlessly put the door card, "Please do not disturb."

These two Books are pretty typical of Whitfield's generation and ours. The old, mangled

Bible made me glad that someone could have gotten so excited over the salvation and

character of men and women as to pound the Bible about it. We modern descendants of these stern old Colonial fathers and mothers are getting more polish and culture than was possible for them. This is all well enough, unless in the getting of culture we forget that spiritual character is the one lasting basis of any enduring culture. We present day Americans have our eyes set forward rather than upward.

The Bible in the drawer of my hotel dresser is typical of our age. More Bibles are being printed now than in any other day of the world's history, but in all probability more of them are undisturbed than in former days.

Last week I was speaking with a lumberman in Michigan. He said "My father wore out two or three Bibles during my childhood, and youth. I have one of them which must be tied together with string." After a while he added, "That older generation had something in their homes and hearts that my wife and I do not have." The sign "please do not disturb" could very appropriately be placed in thousands of American homes, where Bibles lie serene under their blankets of dust.



Dr. John W. Holland



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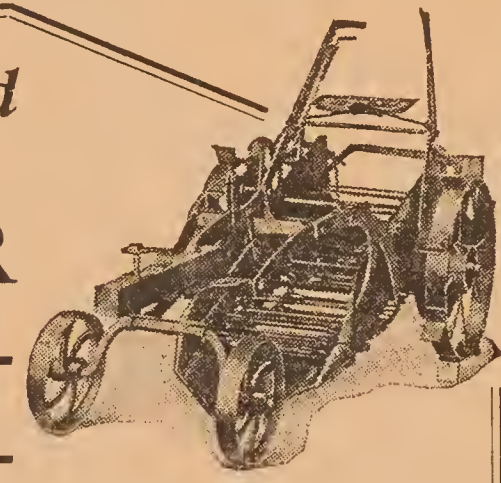
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Bees for Pollinating Apples

By M. C. BURRITT

THE apple crop is coming on fast. It won't be long before Duchess will be ready to pick, and considerably earlier than last year. The crop of all varieties is unusually clean and growing well. The New York crop, according to the latest reports, will be considerably larger (not quite 50 per cent) than last year but still well below the average of the last five years. Moreover, this larger crop is chiefly made by the increased production of the fall varieties and Greening and McIntosh all of which are much better



M. C. Burritt

than last year, while Baldwin is much less than last year and Spy about the same. The total crop of the whole country, however, will be only slightly (2 per cent estimated) greater than last year which augurs better than it first seemed for prices.

While Baldwins failed to bloom well the primary factor in producing a good crop of early apples and a poor yield of late varieties was pollination. As several times pointed out in these columns, three factors, are essential to good pollination (1) the presence of pollinating material, i. e., fertile bloom of the right sort, (2) bees to carry the pollen and (3) warm enough weather so that bees can work freely. Two of these can be measurably controlled but the last is beyond human control and therefore, the limiting factor here as in other crop production. Incidentally, the leaf and bud growth and vigor in most apple orchards this season would seem to indicate the probability of a heavy bloom next year and a possible return in western New York to above the average crop next season, providing pollination conditions are right then.

Sterile Varieties Need Cross Pollination

Undoubtedly, one of the effects of the passing of the old mixed variety orchard has been less regular crops of some varieties. The tendency has been to plant large commercial blocks of single varieties often without pollinators. With fertile varieties this did not matter so much but with sterile varieties like Spy it is of vital importance. Yesterday I was walking through my Spy block with an old grower. He remarked that he never had any trouble with Spys but got a good crop every year. "Yes," I said, "but you had them mixed in with ten or fifteen other varieties and so always had plenty of 'pollinators.'" We planted our Spys in a block four rows wide and without the best pollinators. Now we have grafted Romes into the tops of alternate trees throughout the block to provide pollinators.

This year while we are waiting for the grafts to grow we put a pail of bloom in every Spy tree. It was mostly Rome but some was Wealthy, Hubbardson and Delicious. Although the weather was against us when Spys bloomed, the results were good. We have more Spys than in several years though far from a full crop. Some hand pollination was done. It is very apparent that where Spy blossoms were actually pollinated by any means there is a good crop. This is the factor in self-sterile varieties. Where pollinators are not available they must be supplied.

Bees Work in Warm Weather

Many hundreds of thousands of bees were brought into this territory this season. We had the equivalent of one strong hive for each acre of trees so that this factor in pollination was supplied. Strong native colonies were compared with the imported package bees from the south but the results of this are not yet available. As is so often the case, the weather was really the most important factor. We could supply the pollinators in the form of fertile bloom, and the bees in hives, but temperatures we could not control. When the early varieties began to bloom the temperatures were around 80 degrees Fahr. and remained there for nearly a week. All early varieties that bloomed pollinated well and set practically a full crop. Just as the Spys were coming out into full bloom, the weather turned cold and temperatures stayed down around 60 degrees to 65 degrees for several days. Only for a day or two just before the last blossoms fell did the temperature rise again to 70 degrees or more. But where the cross-pollinating bloom and the bees were still available this last day or two counted heavily.

Possibly we may be over-estimating the importance of pollination just now in this period of interest, but I am satisfied that it is one of the limiting factors in western New York orchards. There is evidence to show that it may be of importance even with varieties ordinarily self-fertile in some seasons. And the seasons when crops do not set well are the ones in which it pays to have apples. Some good work is being done by the college in this field which

it will pay growers to study and utilize. The season is advancing very rapidly. Second cutting alfalfa is ready. We brought in the first head of early cabbage yesterday. Cultivation will soon be finished. Tomatoes have been laid by already and an occasional red one may be found. Haying is finished and most of the wheat is in the barns now. Oats and barley harvest will begin this week. It is getting a little dry and a good rain would be welcome again.—Hilton, N. Y., July 27, 1930.

Eastern Apple Growers Find Situation Favorable

(Continued from Page 3)

during 1930 than were raised last year. This year's peach crop is forecast at 47.8 millions of bushels, an increase of 2.1 millions over the 1929 crop but approximately 7.4 millions (13 per cent) less than the average crop of the past 5 years.

The 1930 pear crop is estimated to be almost 24 millions of bushels, an increase of 2.4 millions over the 1929 crop and of approximately 9 per cent over the average crop of the past 5 years.

The grape crop this year is forecast at 2.3 million tons, an increase of about 10 per cent over the 1929 crop but about 100,000 tons below the average crop for the past 5 years.


No definite forecasts are available concerning the production of citrus crops as yet. The condition of the orange crop in both California and Florida, however, as reported July 1st, is considerably above the average for the past 10 years and promises a larger than average production. The same is true of grapefruit in both Florida and California.

New York State Fruit Crops

The grape crop in New York State this year is estimated to be 12,180 tons larger than the 1929 crop and almost 24 per cent larger than the average crop for the past 5 years. The 1930 pear crop in New York State is estimated to be almost 2½ times as great as the short crop of 1929 and is also almost 40 per cent larger than the average crop for the past 5 years. This year's peach crop in New York State is estimated to be about 51 per cent larger than the short crop of 1929, and also about 20 per cent larger than the average crop for the past 5 years.

Watch Further Crop Reports

"There's many a slip twix cup and lip" and the final crop report in December may differ appreciably from the July estimate if bad storms, unusually rainy or hot weather, etc. are encountered before or during harvest time. The reports which will be issued monthly by the United States Department of Agriculture should therefore be scanned carefully by New York growers who wish to keep fully informed concerning apple prospects this year. These reports are usually issued on the 10th of each month from July to December and are often summarized in local newspapers. By comparing these reports with the data given in the accompanying table growers may quickly size up the situation.



ACQUAINTANCE: How artistic and quaint you're making your garden wall, Mr. Smith!

MR. SMITH: My wife gave me the idea; she did most of it with the car.

—Humorist, London.

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 6 TO 7 WEEKS OLD, \$4.50 EACH
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They are all good blocky pigs, the kind make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval. No charge for crating. John J. Scannell, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

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With the A. A. Dairyman



Weeding Out the Boarders

BY FRANK BEAN
 (Wyoming County, N. Y., Dairyman)

THE first thing in making good production records is to get the best feed to go with good ensilage and clover mixed hay, which I have. The feed that I found to be the best for my cows is a 24% commercial dairy ration. Of course, there has to be good care and plenty of fresh water at all times. If I had alfalfa I would feed a 20% ration feed in place of the 24%.

In 1919 I joined the dairy improvement association starting with 18 cows on test. They made an average of 6130 pounds of milk and 231.5 fat. I was very much interested in that for I was high in the association. In 1920 I had an average for 14 cows of 7103 pounds milk and 267 pounds fat. Then the association was discontinued and I kept sorting my cows the best I could.

At that time I was mixing my own feed and getting good results. Of course, now it is hard to get the things you want to mix your own feed. In 1925, the Farm Bureau started another association and I was one of the first to get in for I think it is the best thing if you want to study your cows and pick the best to raise from and keep. My average for that year was 8496 pounds milk and 293.5 pounds fat so I thought I was making good in the association. I was paying more attention to my feeding and care. That year I told the tester I was going to try and reach 10,000 pounds per cow and he said I could not do it for I had six two-year-old heifers to milk. But to my own surprise when the year ended I had an average of 10,905 pounds of milk and 382 pounds fat. So it can be done if you try and keep the best of your cows. This year I had twelve cows. The next year I had fourteen

cows with two more heifers in and I made an average of 11,523 pounds milk and 402 pounds fat.

The next year I held these cows over to help meet the milk shortage so my average was down some which was 10,590 pounds milk and 384.2 pounds fat. For the year now going I have an average for three months of 5,000 pounds milk and 160.5 pounds fat, which I think is very good. In the winter I milk three times daily which I think is a good thing for the cows' udders as they will not have as much trouble when you are crowding them. I do not have an imperfect udder in the dairy. I have sorted out two cows for beef so that helps keep down the milk surplus some. The rest are all perfect cows which are making an average of about fifty-five pounds at the present time.

I think anybody that wants to make a good record on their dairy should belong to the dairy improvement associations, feed good feed, sort out the poor cows and then take better care of the rest of them. Also have a good pure-bred sire to head the herd.

Iodized Salt for Livestock

We have read that iodine is needed by cows in some sections. We have also read that one can buy iodized salt for table use. Is there any company that manufactures iodized salt to be fed to dairy cows?

YES. If you cannot buy iodized salt for your cows locally, write to any of these companies: Mulkey Salt Company, Detroit, Michigan; Morton Salt Company, Chicago, Ill.; Colonial Salt Company, Akron, Ohio.

Getting the Most Out of Binder Twine

SOME 300,000,000 pounds of binder twine are produced annually in the United States, about 220,000,000 pounds of this normally being used on our own farms and the remainder largely going to the farms of Canada and Argentina. This would fill about 5000 box cars, and with the necessary engines would make a solid train about 40 miles long. Of this enormous total, about 85 percent is made from Yucatan sisal, the remainder being largely of manila fiber.

Selecting Good Twine

Good binder twine should run about 500 feet to the pound for average grades, while the better grades may run 550, 600, or even 650 feet to the pound; must be smooth and run through the binder easily, since knots and bunches are likely to catch in the needle, and large and small places coming together either in the twine holder or in the knotter are likely to slip and cause bundles to miss; must have strength enough to stand tying and handling several times in shocking, hauling, and threshing; must be proofed against weather exposure and the ravages of insects; and finally must be reasonable in cost.

How can the farmer secure good twine? The safest way is to buy a standard guaranteed brand. Several manufacturers put out such twine that is always good and which the buyer can be sure will be up to the guarantee as to average length per pound, smoothness, strength, and resistance to weather and insects. One should view with suspicion twine offered below the normal price, especially where it is made by unknown firms.

Other indications of economical twine are:

That an eight pound ball is usually preferable to the five pound size, as the more compact and tighter wound the ball, the better; especially as it requires that much less attention in the twine can.

All twine should be especially treated

with insect repellant—and this you can tell by the odor of the ball.

When the bale is wrapped with high grade burlap with an inner protective paper lining, it is certain to keep better. Use the bale rope lashing—it makes a good halter tie.

Be sure the bale contains a tag guaranteeing the length per pound. See that the bale covering is marked with a trade-mark and that the balls bear marks of identification.

Late buying is another difficulty the farmer should avoid. When he rushes into town at the last minute for his twine the trade-marked twine he wants may be sold out. Then he has to take whatever he can get—and that is usually cheap, unserviceable twine—twine full of knots, snarls and probably short in length. Early buying assures your supply of the twine you want and it costs no more.

Care of Twine

Finally having bought good twine the farmer should take good care of it. It should be kept dry, since damp twine is much more likely to twist and snarl. The balls should be kept in the burlap sacks until used and all unnecessary handling avoided, since this loosens the balls and causes kinks and snarls. Care should be taken in putting a new ball into the twine can to follow carefully the directions as to which end of ball should go down and how the inner end should be taken out. A new ball should be put in as soon as a ball is used up, as handling a ball after it becomes soft is almost sure to cause snarls. A break or a new ball must be tied with a flat knot, either a square knot or a fisher's knot being satisfactory. If the remnant of a ball tangles, the easiest way is to pull it out and let it drag behind. Finally any balls left over should be hung from the barn or machine shed roof with wire, so that mice cannot get to it. The inside of a ball makes a nice snug mouse nest, but will not be worth much for binder use afterward.—I.W.D.

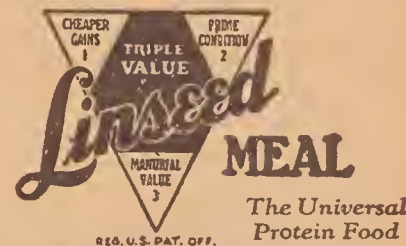
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It pays to read the tag on every bag of ready-mixed feed you buy. If "Linseed Meal" is shown on the tag, you know you are getting the highest quality protein available. It's the old reliable protein supplement that successful dairymen have used for years. Insure your dairy profits by insisting on it in ready-mixed feeds.

There is a lot of valuable information for you in the new Linseed Meal Book on Summer Feeding. The Linseed Meal wall chart of balanced rations is also valuable—it gives you rations for all farm animals. Mail the coupon for free feeding book and ration chart.



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Surplus Sale HOLSTEINS Sept. 27, 1930

Fishkill Farms will offer at their surplus sale of Holsteins, daughters of their two great herd sires, King Piebe 19th, 427880 and Sir May Hengerveld De Kol, 430230. This sale takes place on September 27, 1930.

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
 461-4th Ave. New York City

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.00	2.80
2 Fluid Cream		1.80
2A Fluid Cream	1.96	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.21	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.90	1.70
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for Aug. 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Butter Closes Firm

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 2, 1930	July 26, 1930	July 27, 1929
Higher than extra	37½-38	37½-38	44-44½
Extra (92 sc.)	37	36½-37	43¼-43½
84-91 score	32-36½	32-36	39-43
Lower Grades	31-31½	31-31½	38-38½

After a week of much fluctuation the butter market closed with a firm tone on August 2. A greatly improved statistical situation and consistent reports of decreased production have been the factors responsible for the stronger and higher market. Dry weather throughout the producing areas has resulted in burned pastures and with low prices existing farmers have not been inclined to feed. The resulting decreased production has been reflected in the storage figures for the four principal cities which reported on August 1 holdings totaling 65,091,396 pounds compared with 61,948,782 pounds on the same week day last year. From July 25 to August 1 the holdings in the four cities increased 1,949,069 pounds. A year ago holdings during the same period increased 3,493,940 pounds. The difference in holdings on August 1 this year and last, in the four cities was slightly more than 3,000,000 pounds, while the difference we reported last week was almost 5,000,000 pounds which shows that we are steadily cutting down the heavy surplus over last year that was built up earlier in the season. If production is further curtailed by weather conditions it will not be long before we will see production curves of 1930 and 1929 cross.

Consumption is holding up fairly satisfactorily considering the hot weather and higher retail prices. However, buyers are not operating quite so freely as many are working on their own cold storage holdings. There is plenty of butter in the market in spite of the lower production. We are going to see profit taking in the speculative ranks, which may result in some fluctuation in the market next week. The total holdings in the country are still too heavy. On August 2, 1928 the four cities reported 50,617,357 pounds. Those

were the good old days when butter prices were flirting around the 48c mark.

Cheese Prices Moving Higher

STATE FLATS	Aug. 2, 1930	July 26, 1930	Aug. 3, 1929
Fresh Fancy	18-19	17½-18½	22½-24½
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	24-26	25-26	27½-29½
Held Average	23-	23-	

The hot, dry weather made itself known during the past week and we are going to hear more of it before very long. Dry pastures have cut milk production and the demand for fluid milk is diverting raw materials from the cheese factories. We expect to see cheese prices advance as this continues. The West is no longer offering bargains and asking prices in Wisconsin are higher than a week ago. Fresh State flats are scarce in New York but the inquiry for them is light. If there were a little improvement in the demand we would see prices change very quickly. The fact that the West is tightening up looks good for our Eastern producers.

On July 31 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 18,712,000 pounds of cheese. On the same week day a year ago the same cities reported 15,663,000 pounds. From July 24 to July 31 holdings in the ten cities increased 783,000 pounds, compared with 912,000 pounds during the same period a year ago.

Eggs Take Big Jump

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 2, 1930	July 26, 1930	Aug. 3, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	40-45	31-36	43-47
Average Extras	34-38	28-30	40-42
Extra Firsts	26-30	24-26	37-39
Firsts	24-25	22-23	34-36
Undergrades	22-23	20-21	33-
BROWNS			
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	34-38	29-34	38-44
Gathered	25-33	23-30½	33-37½

*Prices include premiums.

Fancy nearby eggs appear to have been hitched to a star this week, or possibly a sky rocket. A 9c jump was reported in the choicest qualities, but all grades shared to some extent in the advance. Sharp decreases in the receipts, heated eggs with consequent shortage in fancy stock were the factors responsible for the advance. Retailers report restricted demand, but there has been enough business to clear receipts showing a good proportion of fine quality fresh eggs. The short supply of choice eggs has caused more buyers to turn to fancy lines of held goods. At the higher rates held eggs can be taken out of the Chambers of Hope at a profit. It was easy to build up the market to its present level in view of the short supply of fancy eggs. As a matter of fact, some of these storage eggs are a whole lot better than a good many of the so-called fresh that are arriving. During this hot weather those shippers who have been paying particular attention to the method of handling their eggs have been reaping fine premiums for their efforts. Eggs handled in the ordinary way have arrived on the market with shrunken yolks and have been sold at prices ranging from 20c to 25c per dozen.

On August 1 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 5,987,000 cases of eggs, compared with 4,795,000 cases on the same week day last year. From July 25 to August 1 cold storage holdings in the ten cities have been REDUCED 5,000 cases, whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 40,000 cases. The worm has turned.

Live Poultry Market Unsatisfactory

	Aug. 2, 1930	July 26, 1930	Aug. 3, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	20-22	21-22	29-31
Leghorn	14-16	15-17	25-27
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	22-23	22-26	20-35
Leghorn	24-26	22-26	20-27
OLD ROOSTERS	16-17	16-17	-22
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-25	20-25	25-35
DUCKS, Nearby	16-22	15-22	16-22
GESE	12-13	-12	

The live poultry market has been a disappointing affair during the past week. Price shading has been going on, first in a small way then gradually increasing in volume until the practice swept through the entire market. It was hoped that the market would be satisfactory because the nine day fast by those of the Hebrew faith was not closely observed and supplies were not over burdensome. Contrary

to expectations there was practically no demand to speak of and as a result the market slid along on about the same level as it did last week. Broilers have been more plentiful and prices have been held with difficulty. The hot weather has been largely responsible for a good deal of the lack of demand and then of course the fact that business is slow throughout the industrial field has hurt to no small degree.

Fruits and Vegetables in Full Swing

The fruit and vegetable market is about at its height. Cherries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, huckleberries, apples, peaches, pears, plums, raspberries are rolling into market from Western New York and the Hudson Valley. The Catskill Mountain district back of Kingston is shipping cauliflower that is selling anywhere from \$1.25 to \$4.50 per crate, which shows how widely qualities vary. Other vegetables coming in from western New York, Central New York, the Hudson Valley, and Orange County are: beets, cucumbers, carrots, celery, beans, peas, lettuce, mushrooms, onions, spinach, squash, tomatoes, white turnips, etc.

Available space makes it impossible to quote the multiplicity of grades and various size carriers. Furthermore, quotations given today as the market closes on August 2 will be much different on Monday when the paper starts rolling into the mail.

There is only one way to get these quotations so that they will be of any value to the shipper and that is by radio. Tune in on WEAJ for the market reports that come at noon-time. The reports given at that time are less than an hour old and certainly you couldn't do any better than if you were right in the market yourself. The perishable market changes so rapidly, sometimes between the time the market opens and noon. Obviously a report several days old will be of no value. Daily contact with the market must be maintained. Direct wire and radio is the only way.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 2, 1930	July 26, 1930	Aug. 3, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.85	.91½	1.41½
Corn (Sept.)	.87	.86¾	1.00½
Oats (Sept.)	.36½	.37¾	.49½
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.00	1.04	1.52¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.05½	1.07½	1.19
Oats, No. 2	.47½	.47½	.63
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	31.00	36.00	
Sp'g Bran	23.00	32.00	
H'd Bran	25.50	34.50	
Standard Mlds	23.00	34.50	
Soft W. Mlds	31.50	39.50	
Flour Mlds	31.00	37.00	
Red Dog	33.50	39.00	
Wh. Hominy	33.50	44.50	
Yel. Hominy	33.00	44.00	
Corn Meal	37.50	45.50	
Gluten Feed	33.00	40.00	
Gluten Meal	43.00	48.00	
36% C. S. Meal	38.00	42.50	
41% C. S. Meal	39.00	45.50	
43% C. S. Meal	41.00	48.50	
34% O.P. Linseed Meal	42.50	55.00	

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Fancy Hay Scarce

Receipts of hay were limited at all stations during the week ending Aug. 2. Top quality hay has continued scarce and there is a good outlet for that commodity at \$27. Supplies were mostly of medium and lower grades and were not meeting with a very active demand. Timothy No. 2 and mixtures sold over a range of \$20 to \$26. The river barge at Manhattan is sold out with the exception of 100 bales. Most of the new hay was in a heated condition and was selling in range of \$15.00 to 21.00 per ton. New invoices light. The market closed firm. Rye straw, steady at \$17.00; Oat straw, \$14-15.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Two loads 1160-1255 pound Common and Medium Kentucky Steers strong to 25c higher at \$6.25-\$6.85. No cows and bulls offered.

VEALERS—Few heavy medium Ohio vealers steady at \$6.00-\$8.50.

HOGS—Steady, medium to choice 160-220 pounds \$9.60-10.25.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs in light supply, largely steady. Good to choice mostly \$9.00-9.50; medium \$7.50-8.50; few

culls \$4.50. Ewes weak to 50c lower. Medium to choice \$2.50-3.50; cull and common \$1.50-2.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Daily fresh receipts were light and carryovers were heavy. Sales were still slow with lightweights and small calves in best demand. Heavyweight calves were in largest supply and toward the last of the week dealers were unable to effect a clearance on stale stocks. Only active demand on choice fresh calves. The market closed irregular. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 14c; fair to good heavies 10-11c; small to medium 10-12c. Few selects sold at a premium.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light all the week. Demand very slow. Market steady. By the coop, 15-20c per pound.

Wool

The wool market has been slow. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, Fine, per pound 21-30c; ½ blood 23-29c; ¾ blood 24-29c; ¼ blood 27-29c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

Argentine Embargoes U. S. Barrelled Apples

Following on the heels of England's partial embargo on United States apples, comes the news of a rigid embargo on barrelled apples from the United States, put into effect by Argentina. News comes unofficially in the form of a cable to ex-governor, Harry Byrd of Virginia, a large apple grower. This embargo, if it becomes final, will affect around 200,000 barrels of apples, principally from Virginia. Although it may affect Virginia apple growers more directly, there will, of course, be an indirect effect on the entire industry.

Home Markets Often Best

COMMISSIONS, shrinkage losses in transit, and express charges may make it as profitable to sell poultry locally. Recently a coop of twelve four-pound Leghorn fowls were sent to New York City from Ithaca and sold for twenty cents a pound. The express charges were \$1.39, shrinkage 96 cents, commission 43 cents, and the return express on the coop 41 cents. This made the total expense \$3.19. The cost of shipping was one-third the value of the birds. With the price of fowls at twenty cents in New York City they could have brought the same return if sold in Ithaca for fourteen cents alive or twenty cents dressed.

Freight on Farm Products Not Increased

(Continued from Page 5)

laboring was introduced through Dr. George F. Warren of the New York State College of Agriculture, Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies, of the Assembly, and others.

The examiner in his proposed report recommended that the Commission establish mileage scales of rates somewhat higher than those proposed by the carriers in the first instance. He also proposed that no general increase should be permitted in rates on fruits and vegetables. This recommendation was found satisfactory except in minor details, as to which exceptions were filed, and the case was orally argued before the entire Commission in July, 1929.

The decision, made public early in July of 1930, establishes a completely revised class rate structure which the Commission says should be put into effect by November 1. The Commission, fully supported the department's contentions and held that no increase in the rates on fresh domestic fruits and vegetables and hay would be justified from the evidence.

The decision will avert a threatened increase of at least half a million dollars a year on the fruit, vegetable and hay shipments of New York State, while at the same time increasing freight revenue of carriers in Official Classification territory by an amount estimated at approximately \$25,000.00 annually.—V. M. PARSHALL, Director, Traffic Bureau, N. Y. S. Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Ship Your Eggs

to

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Bonded Commission Merchants

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LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
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Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet
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FARMS FOR SALE

Hudson Valley Fruit Farm Private Lake Possible

133 Acres, 300 bearing apple trees, grapes, berries and other fruits, in celebrated prosperous farming section, few minutes drive to Poughkeepsie. Good 2-story 8-room white house, large porch, electricity, beautiful shade trees, glorious view. Cement basement 130 ft. barn, garage, ice house, granary, shed, 200 bird-poultry house. Offered at fraction of value \$10,500, good terms. If taken soon pr. horses, 10 cows, poultry, tools, machinery, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grain, etc., etc., included. Details pg 56 catalog 1000 bargains. Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

CAULIFLOWER Snowball \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; Cabbage—Copenhagen Market, Red, Savoy and Danish Ballhead, \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00. List of all plants free. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

MUSKRATS First litter young pen raised, from selected breeders. \$12.50 a pair. Live delivery and sex guaranteed. LESTER W. BENNETT, VICTOR, NEW YORK

Farm News from New York

Temporary Injunction Holds Up Yearly Rental Plan for Wallabout Market

IN the issues of July 19 and 26, we told of the plan to change the rentals of farmers' stands on the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn to a yearly basis. At that time we mentioned that a group of farmers had attempted to secure an injunction preventing Mr. Dwyer, the New York City Commissioner of Markets, from putting this plan into effect and that Supreme Justice Strong had, for the time being, reserved his decision. On July 30, Judge Strong signed an order restraining Commissioner Dwyer from changing the rental price until authorized to do so by the City Board of Estimate and Apportionment which does not meet again until some time in September.

It has been rather commonly stated in newspaper accounts that Commissioner Dwyer is doubling the rental of the stands on the market. This statement is true so far as nightly rentals are concerned, but does not hold true for the man who uses the market regularly throughout the season and who, under the new plan, would pay a yearly rental for his stall rather than to pay each night. Incidentally, the new scale of prices was fixed after conferences between Commissioner Dwyer and committees of farmers from both Nassau and Suffolk counties.

Commissioner Dwyer states that the matter of the injunction will be appealed. "My opinion is just as strong as ever that I am right in this matter," says Commissioner Dwyer. "I have no doubt but that the ultimate decision of the court will be in my favor."

In the meantime, Commissioner Dwyer announces that the 180 farmers who made application for a permanent stand for a year in advance will be allowed to retain these stands. An extra force of men will be detailed to the Wallabout market where they will assign all farmers to the same stands each night which were allotted to them under the new plan. No new permanent assignments will be made and until the question of the injunction is settled, the transient rates; that is, for people who hire stands by the night, will revert to the old rate of 50c a night for an inside stand and \$1.00 a night for an outside stand.

H. H. Campbell, Farm Bureau Man-

ager of Nassau County, feels that the new plan is favored by the large majority of vegetable growers in Nassau County. It was designed to improve conditions which for years have proven unsatisfactory to Long Island vegetable growers.

Dr. Robertson Heads State Food Laboratory

APPOINTMENT of A. H. Robertson as Director of the State Food Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and Markets has been announced by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke. Dr. Robertson, who has had extended experience in chemical and bacteriological research, succeeds Dr. W. B. White, who was named head of a similar bureau in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and who has recently taken up his duties in Washington. Dr. Robertson is a graduate of

the Owego Free Academy, and obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell University. He served in the World War in 1918, as City Bacteriologist of Geneva in 1920-1921, and Assistant Bacteriologist at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1921-1926.

Vegetable Growers Plan Summer Tour

THE New York State Vegetable Growers' Association is conducting a tour of New York markets and Long Island farms, August 22 and 23, 1930.

The party will leave the Hotel Times Square (255 W. 43rd Street) at 3:15 A.M. Friday morning, August 22 by bus. The tour in town will include the Pennsylvania and Erie piers where perishable produce is received and sold, the auction rooms, the wholesale houses of Washing-

ton Street, and the Wallabout farmers market in Brooklyn.

After the market trip, vegetable farms in Nassau County will be visited with H. H. Campbell, County Agent. Meals will, of course, be properly interspersed and the day will close, not too late, at the New York State School of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale where the over-night stop will be made.

Saturday morning the party will stop at vegetable farms in Suffolk County with County Agent W. G. Been, and the last visit will be at the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm at Riverhead. The return trip to New York will be made in ample time for night trains. For detailed program and reservations (hotel and bus), address Howard Crandall, 417 Hector Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

About Financial Aid to Fairs

AT the last session of the New York State Legislature, the law relative to financial aid for fairs was amended. Several years ago, the county law was amended to permit boards of supervisors to appropriate and raise money to assist the county fair associations in their county.

The recent amendment permits that aid be given to any agricultural society within the county, provided, however, that such appropriations be made to one society only in any county in any one year.

New York County Notes

Chautauqua County — Potatoes, 40c per peck; eggs, 30c per dozen; butter, 45c per pound; apples, 25c per peck; spring chickens, 25c per pound live; yearlings, 25c per pound live; hay \$15. per ton in field; blackberries, 15c per quart. It is very hot, being 96 degrees in the shade. Hanover Grange has a fine girls' degree team.—Mrs. C. L. B., N. Y.

Oswego County —Haying is nearly finished and the crop is short generally. Oats look fair; potatoes about 25 per cent of normal; fruit is doing well; pears are going to be a big crop; all kinds of vegetables are cheap. There is plenty of help and wages are 20c to 30c per hour. Eggs 25c to 30c a dozen; chickens, 25c to 35c a pound. It has been quite dry the last month. All muck crops cheap. Lettuce 10c to 25c crate.—J. S. M., N. Y.

Yates County—The first job of threshing in the Middlesex Valley this season was done in the O. E. Taylor Farm. Six acres of wheat yielded 280 bushels, an average per acre of 46 bushels. The wheat was sold direct from the machine to L. A. Adams, price 80c per bushel.—L. C. W., N. Y.

Cattaraugus County—Members of the Dairymen's League had their annual picnic at Lime Lake Saturday, July 26. After the usual basket picnic dinner, swimming and boating was enjoyed by the younger set while the business session of the sub-district with delegates and associate delegates present was held. Farmers have just finished harvesting an excellent hay crop and the oat harvest, which is also heavy is begun. There are many idle farms, untenanted, on which weeds and daisies bloom "to blush unseen." There is an excellent stand of silage corn and potato fields are showing a rank growth due to frequent showers.

Eggs and milk and all farm products, with the exception of berries, which are offered for sale are the lowest in years, but on the whole farmers are not discouraged because they are not jobless which is the case of so many living in the cities and villages. Factory workers in many of the villages are employed in repair and construction work on the county and state highways.

DeForest Brain, Randolph, will represent the county in the horseshoe pitching contest at the State Fair in Syracuse again this year. The program is being prepared for the fall session of the Pomona Grange to be held in Gowanda, August 29 and 30 with Representative James M. Mead of Buffalo, as the principal speaker.—M. M. S.

I raised a piece of strawberries which measured 71 feet by 100 feet from which I sold 1235 quarts besides which we ate and canned some of them. We ate them twice and three times a day. Can anyone beat it.

Dairymen's Notes

The New York Milk Market

THE extreme hot weather during the week ending July 26 boosted milk consumption in New York City and the metropolitan area to 721,998 cans, an increase over the previous week of 92,721 cans. Cream shipments for the week were 3,355 cans above the week before.

For the 13 week period from the week ending May 3 to July 26 total shipments of milk to the metropolitan area were 8,876,821 cans. This was 51,918 cans more than was consumed during the same period last year. Cream shipments, however, were 16,323 cans under the total for the same weeks in 1929.

Under normal conditions New York's milk consumption increases five percent per year. This is largely attributed to population growth. During the past year energetic campaigns have been waged to educate the public to greater use of milk. This has probably had some beneficial effect, yet per capita consumption is not as high as it would be were it not for existing economic conditions.

The business depression and consequent lack of employment for thousands of people has resulted in many families retard-

ing their use of milk. Many have stopped using cream entirely. Hotels and restaurants generally are buying smaller quantities of milk and cream than they did last year. This, of course, is because they are doing less business.

Production is about fifteen pounds per day per dairy less than a year ago. The long hot spell damaged pastures, and many dairymen are not feeding their cattle as they did a year ago. This policy might prove short sighted if carried too far. The fall market requirements are yet to be met, and if production is allowed to go too low it might prove difficult. Producers cannot risk failing to supply their market. There is too much milk in other territories awaiting just such a situation.

New Milk Sanitation Bureau Created

AT the last session of the legislature, a bill was passed authorizing a survey of the milk situation to determine the present sources of the State milk supply, particularly from outside its own boundaries, with a view of determining who should be made responsible for the effective sanitary control and inspection of milk and cream. The law empowered the State Commissioner of Health to appoint a staff to carry out this work.

The Bureau of Milk Sanitation has been created under the direction of Walter D. Tiedeman, who for two years has been in charge of the milk work of the State Department of Health. He will be assisted by Dr. A. W. Peacock, Dr. J. E. Miller, C. W. Weber, M. S. and E. J. Buckley, B.S., all of whom have been with the State Department of Health for several years. In addition, the following have been provisionally appointed.

Dr. James D. Brew, Dairy Extension Professor of the State College of Agriculture; C. S. Leete, formerly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture; W. F. Alexander, B.S.; R. O. Swanner, M.S.; Fred W. Graves, V.M.D.; N. J. Hohl, M.S.; M. P. Kloser, B.S.; N. J. Milone, B.S. and C. H. Colvin, B.S.

It is expected, depending upon the recommendations made following the survey, that a permanent program of state milk control work will developed and put into effect.

The Progress of TB Eradication

THE last Legislature appropriated \$400,000 for the retesting of accredited herds at State expense. The money became available on March 18th and on March 19th testing began.

The department records show that on July 1, 1930, 80,188 herds were classified as "accredited", representing 788,758 cattle. From March 19th to July 1, 21,091 herds, made up of 249,996 cattle, were retested at State expense. These herds were located in every county in the State, the tests being applied by 267 Accredited Veterinarians. During the month of June, the percentage of reactors found in accredited herds was three tenths of 1%.

Among the Fruit Growers

Monroe Co.—Apples are sizing up nicely and the earlier varieties are coloring rapidly. Cherry harvest will be cleaned up by the middle of next week. Cherries sprayed according to recommendations are really clean. One canner has processed over 500 tons and he and the inspectors have found only three worms in the 1,000,000 pounds. The only trouble on cherries has been severe wind injury and hail in some sections.

Niagara Co.—Warm, dry weather has prevailed throughout the week. Drought is showing its effects on orchards as well as on vegetable crops.

Dutchess Co.—Dry weather was beginning to affect fruit somewhat during the past week. A short rain during the middle of the week relieved the situation somewhat but early fruits will ripen somewhat ahead of the usual date. Early varieties of apples like Yellow Transparent and Red Astrachan are being harvested. Early peaches are also moving.

Ulster Co.—A large percent of the growers put on some form of a spray or dust during the week. The weather has been very warm and dry during most of the week, with the exception of one or two thunder storms. Nearly every pear orchard is commercially free from psylla nymphs at the present time. If we have the right growing weather, the pear crop will be very fine this season. Early apples such as Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent and Henry Clay are now being picked. A few of the growers have begun to pick the more matured Clapps Favorite pears for the New York market. The cherry harvest is about over. Tomato picking has started in a few plantings.

Columbia Co.—Quite a number of growers have finished the Montmorency harvest and picking of English Morellos has begun. Apples in main are of good quality though scab is present in un-

sprayed orchards. The fruit in orchards following spray recommendations closely is generally of good quality.

Clinton Co.—As a result of favorable moisture conditions apples are sizing rapidly, and tree growth has been exceptionally good. In nearly all commercial orchards, apples are satisfactorily clean. A severe hail storm at Chazy, July 19 damaged farm crops and young apple trees, but there are not yet many bearing orchards in the vicinity.

Orange Co.—Early peaches—as early as Red Bird and Carmen—are just about ripe.

Oswego Co.—Red raspberries are being harvested. Cherry picking which was checked due to uneven ripening is well along. Apples and pears are continuing to increase in size.

Suffolk Co.—Very little rain has fallen here during the month of July; consequently most crops have suffered. The yield of Green Mountain potatoes has been cut considerably by the dry spell. Cobblers have been hurt by dry weather, but not near as much as late potatoes. The price to farmers yesterday was \$1.65 per bbl.

Hearing on Grape Grades

ON August 25, at the office of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, a hearing will be conducted on proposed changes in the New York State grape grades to conform to recent changes in the U. S. grades.

Any reader interested may secure a copy of the proposed changes by writing to the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, N. Y. Comments on the changes may be submitted in writing to the Commissioner any time previous to August 25, or may be submitted in person at the hearing.

"Thrifty" Proves a Better Watchword Than "Economy"

Holding On to Money Is Not Always the Best Way to Make It Get Results for Us

"A PENNY saved is a penny earned." I reflected and acting on this principle I decided to discharge the capable maid who had been helping in our household for the past two months. On hearing my decision my neighbor, Mrs. Grant, had urged me to keep my help through the summer at any rate. She always kept a maid and I thought this was inconsistent with her habit of preaching economy and deploring the wasteful habits of others. As she had no very small children she could have managed without help, even though she were not particularly strong. Thus I reasoned and, strong in the belief that I was practising true economy, I disregarded my kind neighbor's advice

have been well advised to stay at home. My nerves were worn to a frazzle by the constant monotonous round of work that was never completed.

In the meantime, Mrs. Grant was apparently enjoying life to the fullest extent. Frequently while I toiled through the heat of the day, she rested in a hammock beneath the trees. As the maid relieved her of a considerable part of the housework she had time to attend to many of the lighter chores about the farm so that although her husband did the usual amount of field work they were not too busy or too tired in the evening to enjoy the companionship of their family and friends, to read a good book or to go for an outing. These things, I realized made the difference between really living and merely putting in an existence but were only possible for those who could afford to keep hired help.

Then one day when Mrs. Grant was visiting me the talk turned upon finances and I got several surprises. For one thing Mrs. Grant's hens had, due to proper feeding and attention to details, netted a sum almost double the amount which our flock of similar size had brought us. She had raised a splendid flock of turkeys while mine had gradually dwindled for want of regular care until only a few were left. Their butcher's bill and grocer's bill had been proportionately smaller for the size of our families because the garden had been well looked after and had yielded a goodly supply of wholesome and palatable foods during the summer and a large quantity which was stored for winter use.

There were also other savings about which my neighbor told me. She had made her own soap very cheaply at home; she had prolonged the wear of their clothing by giving it the proverbial "stitch in time"; she had mended the footwear with a home cobbling outfit; she had knitted inexpensive and lasting stockings, mittens and sweaters for her family from the wool produced on their own farm and made into yarn at a nearby factory.

All summer I had found comfort in the reflection that although conditions in our home were far from ideal, we would be better off financially owing to saving the maid's wages. Mrs. Grant's talk, however, had plainly proven this to be a mistaken idea.

The experience of that summer, however, was not in vain for it convinced me that "thrifty" is better than "economy" and led me to adopt the latter instead of the former as my future watchword.—BY A FARMER'S WIFE.

Tested Recipes

Vanilla Ice Cream

1½ quarts milk or 1 qt. milk and 1 pt. cream 3 tablespoons cornstarch 2 or 3 eggs 1½ cups sugar 1 to 2 tablespoons vanilla

Bring 1 quart milk to boil. Have ready sugar to which has been added the cornstarch and beaten eggs, adding a little of the milk if necessary to make the mixture smooth. Beat well. Add to the boiling milk and cook one or two minutes until thick and so that the cornstarch will not have a raw taste. Stir constantly so that it will not burn. Remove from fire and add remainder of milk or cream and vanilla. Cool and freeze. Serve plain or with maple syrup, fruit syrup or preserved fruit or hot chocolate sauce.

Hot Chocolate Sauce

This must be made just before serving time. As the ice cream is served, the sauce is poured over it making a sort of icing.

Melt ¼ cup unsweetened chocolate with ¾ cup powdered sugar and ½ cup boiling water, stirring all the time. Cook until of the consistency of molasses. Serve hot.

By adding a dash of butter the flavor of the sauce would be richer.

Hot Chocolate Sauce

(Made with milk)

Put 4 ounces of chocolate with a cup of sugar and ½ cup milk in a

sauce pan. Cook slowly until the chocolate and sugar are melted, then boil until it slightly hardens when dropped in cold water. Turn into sauce boat and serve at once.

A few drops of vanilla added to any mixture containing chocolate or cocoa always accents the chocolate flavor.

Butterscotch Ice Cream

1 quart milk 2 or 3 eggs 1 pint cream 3 tablespoons cornstarch 1½ cups brown sugar 1 tablespoon vanilla

Proceed as with vanilla ice cream, being careful that the brown sugar, cornstarch and eggs are beaten well together. A medium brown sugar is better than the very dark or the very light. Be careful that milk does not boil long or the cream will have a flavor of boiled milk. This is also true of other creams, especially vanilla. I do not know if this is the way the commercial butterscotch cream is made but I merely substituted brown sugar for white and called it butterscotch.

Maple syrup sauce just naturally seems to belong with butterscotch ice cream.

Banana Ice Cream

Make two thirds of the given amount of vanilla cream and when cold add 6 or 8 bananas, mashed smooth.

In making ice cream as in making other desserts, its nutritive value should be considered. Although an excellent cream can be made of whole milk, it will be much richer and better if part cream is used. Although the third egg may be dispensed with, it is better added. The amounts given are sufficient

Smartly Practical



SPORTS DRESS NO. 2601 is the junior's sports mode with a decided feminine influence. It is charming when made up in the colored sports cottons such as pique or muslin or in linen. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material. PRICE 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fall Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

New Princess Tub Frock



3242

FROCK PATTERN NO. 3242 with its princess effect is lovely for the housewife who likes style in her housedresses. It is practical as well as attractive. Cotton broadcloth, percale, wool challis and novelty rayon crepes in the lovely prints now obtainable, make charming dresses for the lady while she goes about her home duties. This pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material with 5½ yards of plaiting. PRICE, 15c.

and dismissed the maid, who had been with us since our new baby came.

That summer proved a trying experience for me as well as for my family. The house was untidy, the children neglected, the poultry poorly cared for, the garden unattended. I got behind-hand with my sewing and mending. Meals were hurriedly prepared and poorly served. When we went for an outing it was necessary to take all the children as there was no one to care for them. Getting them ready caused a considerable hurly-burly; looking after the little ones while away from home was also trying. Then on our return there was the extra labor of getting their clothes in good shape and putting them away. I often thought under these circumstances we would

for a two-quart freezer. It can easily be doubled. All measurements are level. MRS. E. M. N., New York.

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How? By ordering a copy of our new Fall and Winter Fashions. It gives the answer to the often asked question, "How does she do it?" For it shows how to dress up to the minute at little expense.

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FALL FASHION WORLD



save on the children's clothes too. That means more and better frocks for you and yours.

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When Doors Sag

WHEN screen doors sag and you get weary of waiting for the men folk to find time to do a "proper job", if able to wield a hammer—as most country women can and do—just look up a piece of wire about seven feet long, a few double-pointed tacks, and a hammer. Place a hatchet or thin board under the bottom of door at sagging corner. Nail one end of wire to this corner, then stretch taut diagonally to the upper corner on the hinged side. Fasten to the center crossbar also. Get some one to hold a stick of wood or a flat-iron on the outside of door, when driving in the tacks.

I fixed a door in this way in about ten minutes, after waiting fully that many weeks for "one of the men" to do it.

The "man of the house" considers it a "crude job", but I figure that when he gets as tired of seeing the wire, as I did of having the flies crawl in, his reaction will be the same as mine—to get busy and fix it.—MRS. S. W. H., Pennsylvania.

Facts About Cancer

A LITTLE illustrated pamphlet intended to give the public the essential facts about cancer is now ready for free distribution by the American Society for the Control of Cancer, 34 East 75th St., New York City. How to recognize early danger signals is the main purpose of the booklet which will be sent upon request to the above address.

Nails and hooks on which damp towels and kitchen cloths are hung should be enameled in a color that will harmonize with the furnishings. Treating hooks and nails in this way will keep them from rusting.

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Little Recipes for Little Cooks

by Betty

Lesson Number

Eighteen

Now I Have Some Dandy Summertime Recipes for You

Dear Little Cooks:

Are you cooking lots of things these days? I like to but sometimes I have an awful time cooking because my little brother, who always wants to do everything I do, is such a bother. You see, he wants to stir and taste, too, and really, if he wasn't so cute I would get real cross at him. I guess the little cooks who have baby brothers or sisters know how it is to try to cook when they have that kind of help.

I have just made a jar of pickles and it was so easy and such fun that I want to tell all my little cooks how.

Pretty soon it will be school time again. Seems like vacation just flew by this year, probably 'cause I have been so busy.

I am going to try baking bread again before school begins and see if I can improve. You see, next year I will be old enough to join a 4-H bread club so I want to practice up all I can.

Thank you all for your letters; even though I can't answer them all I do love to get them.

Good luck, little cooks,

—BETTY.

Orange Jelly

I 'spose every little cook has made gelatine with the powders that come all sweetened and flavored and colored, so all you need to do is to add hot water. It surely is easy and quick and good, too. But if you want something extra good and different, try using a plain gelatine and add sugar and fruit juice when you make it.

The fresh fruit juice gives such a good taste. I am giving you a recipe for orange jelly, but I hope some time you will try using other fruit juice that is handy. It might be peach juice mother had left from canning, or grape juice, or cherry or something else, or maybe a mixture of several fruit juices. Use them in place of the orange juice and take just the same amount as the recipe calls for of orange juice.

Small Recipe	Large Recipe (For Eight)
$\frac{1}{4}$ tablespoon gelatine (plain)	2 tablespoons gelatine
1 tablespoon cold water	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water
3 tablespoons boiling water	$\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water
2 tablespoons sugar	1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons orange juice	$\frac{1}{2}$ cups orange juice
$\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon lemon juice	3 tablespoons lemon juice

First, I measure out the gelatine and put it into a bowl. Then I add the cold water and let it stand five minutes or longer. I cut an orange and squeeze out the juice (a lemon squeezer makes it easier). I measure out what I need and put that into another bowl. Then I squeeze out and measure the lemon juice and add that. Now I add sugar, too. By this time the gelatine will be soaked enough and I add the boiling water. Be sure it is boiling! I stir the gelatine and hot water till it seems to be all dissolved. Then I add the juice and sugar from the other bowl.

When it is stirred well, I pour it into a mould, which I always dip in cold water first, or cup and put it into the coolest place I can find. When it is stiff I run a knife around the edge so it will come out and turn it on a small plate. A spoonful of whipped cream can be put on top if you like it.

Another way to get the gelatine out nice is to dip the mould or cup into warm water just a second, first, to loosen it.

Try this orange jelly some time when it seems almost too hot to eat and see if it doesn't bring you an appetite!

Tomato Salad

I take a nice, firm, ripe tomato—not too big and not too small, and I wash and peel it carefully. Then I cut a thin slice from the top or

About Keeping Foods Cool

If we DIDN'T have a place to keep food cool, lots of it would go to waste. Betty always remembers to keep the refrigerator door closed and when she opens it to get milk, fruit or vegetables she takes out only as much as she needs. When it is real warm in the kitchen, milk and cream sour in just a few minutes if allowed to stand on the table instead of being left in the refrigerator. Fruits and vegetables spoil quickly, too. So, it's a good thing for little cooks to remember to put them back in the refrigerator just as soon as possible and never to leave the door open.

stem end, and I take out with a teaspoon the seeds and some of the soft pulp inside. I have to do this gently so as not to break the outside. Then I sprinkle a little salt inside and turn my tomato upside down on a plate and leave it in a cool place while I get the rest of my salad ready.

Last time I gave you a recipe for good vegetable salad dressing and maybe you will have some of that put away in a cool place all ready for salads. But if you haven't and mother hasn't any either, you can just turn to Lesson 18 and find the recipe. It's always handy to have dressing ready in summer because it keeps well and is all cooled.

I take about 2 tablespoons of dressing and 2 tablespoons of thick cream and put them in a bowl and beat with an egg beater.

Next I wash a stalk of celery and dry it and cut it into thin slices. I need 4 tablespoons of celery. I add the celery to the dressing and stir gently.

Now I am ready to stuff my tomato. I fill it up nicely with the mixture and on the very top I stick a bit of crisp green parsley to make it look pretty.

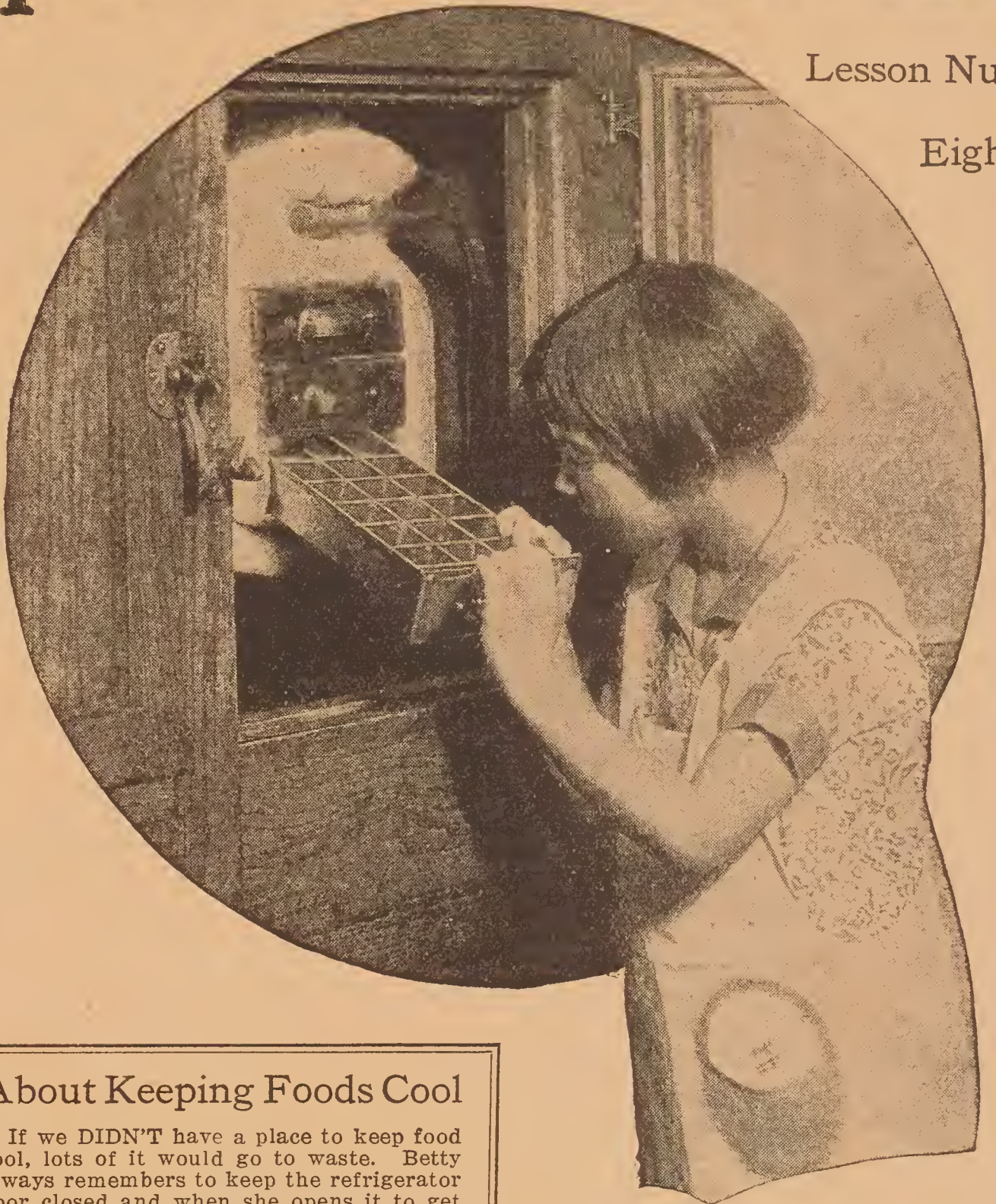
This salad will look nicer if I put it on a lettuce leaf before I serve it. It will taste better if I can put it in a refrigerator or some other cold place for a little while because salads should always be served cold, especially in hot weather.

Oh, yes, I forgot to say that cucumbers can be used instead of celery if you wish.

A Jar of Pickles All Your Own

Lazy Pickles are exactly the right kind for a little cook to try because they are so easy. But, honestly, lots of mothers make them that way when they are too busy to spend much time with pickles.

First, get a clean jar ready and test the cover to be sure it fits tight. Wash enough four-inch



long cucumbers to fill the jar. Dry them and pack them in the jar.

Mix:

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup salt	2 tablespoons ground mustard
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar	1 cup cold water
$\frac{3}{4}$ cups vinegar	

First, I stir the mustard, sugar and salt together well and add the vinegar and stir till smooth, then add the water and stir again. Fill the jar up full with this brine and put on the cover and screw it on tight.

I turn the jar upside down on the kitchen table. The next day I turn it up. I turn it each day for four days, then it can be put down cellar where it is cool and dark till some time in the winter.

Betty's Devil's Food Cake

Little cooks all like chocolate and things made with chocolate. Little cooks seem to use sour cream a good deal so I am sending my very own favorite recipe for devil's food cake using sour cream:

Small Recipe	Large Recipe
$\frac{1}{2}$ egg	2 eggs
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup plus 2 table- spoons sugar	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ square chocolate	2 squares chocolate
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour cream	1 cup sour cream
$\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons boiling water	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda	1 teaspoon soda
Pinch of salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla	1 teaspoon vanilla
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup plus 2 table- spoons flour	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour

First I put the chocolate to melt just as for the chocolate drop cookies. Then I beat the eggs very lightly with my egg beater. Next I add the sugar and chocolate and stir and beat well with my spoon. Then I add the sour cream.

The soda can be put into the boiling water which I put in next or it can be put into the flour and sifted in with that. I sift the flour just as I always do before measuring it. Then I add salt and soda, if I haven't already put it in the boiling water.

I add the sifted flour a little at a time and beat the cake batter hard each time to break any lumps of flour. I add the vanilla and it is ready to pour in the cake pan which I grease well. This cake should be baked in a slow oven because chocolate burns quite easily.

The seven-minute frosting is so good on this cake. Thick sour cream is best for this cake, but if it is too rich the cake might fall. Ask your mother about the cream; she knows.

The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

It might be the horn of some struggling sailing vessel, which in spite of the storm and the closed season was braving the seas; at the end of each interval of silence, the horn blew twice now; the echo came abeam, passed astern, and was no longer to be heard. How far away its origin had been, Alan could only guess; probably the sailing vessel, away to windward, had not heard the whistle of Number 25 at all.

Alan saw old Burr who, on his way to the wheelhouse, had halted to listen too. For several minutes the old man stood motionless; he came on again and stopped to listen. There had been no sound for quite five minutes now.

"You hear 'em?" Burr's voice quavered in Alan's ear. "You hear 'em?"

"What?" Alan asked.

"The four blasts! You hear 'em now? The four blasts!"

Burr was straining as he listened, and Alan stood still too; no sound came to him but the noise of the storm. "No," he replied. "I don't hear anything. Do you hear them now?"

Burr stood beside him without making reply; the searchlight, which had been pointed abeam, shot its glare forward, and Alan could see Burr's face in the dancing reflection of the flare. The man had never more plainly resembled the picture of Benjamin Corvet; that which had been in the picture, that strange sensation of something haunting him, was upon this man's face, a thousand times intensified; but instead of distorting the features away from all likeness to the picture, it made it grotesquely identical.

And Burr was hearing something—something distinct and terrifying; but he seemed not surprised, but rather satisfied that Alan had not heard. He nodded his head at Alan's denial, and, without reply to Alan's demand, he stood listening. Something bent him forward; he straightened; again the something came; again he straightened. Four times Alan counted the motions. Burr was hearing again the four long blasts of distress! But there was no noise but the gale. "The four blasts!" He recalled old Burr's terror outside the radio cabin. The old man was hearing blasts which were not blown!

He moved on and took the wheel. He was a good wheelsman; the vessel seemed to be steadier on her course and, somehow, to steam easier when the old man steered. His illusions of hearing could do no harm, Alan considered; they were of concern only to Burr and to him.

Alan, relieving the lookout at the bow, stood on watch again. The ferry thrust on alone; in the wireless cabin the flame played steadily. They had been able to get the shore stations again on both sides of the lake and also the *Richardson*. As the ferry had worked northward, the *Richardson* had been working north too, evidently under the impression that the vessel in distress, if it had headway, was moving in that direction. By its position, which the *Richardson* gave, the steamers were about twenty miles apart.

Alan fought to keep his thought all to his duty; they must be now very nearly at the position where the *Richardson* last had heard the four long blasts; searching for a ship or for boats, in that snow, was almost hopeless. With sight even along the searchlight's beam shortened to a few hundred yards, only accident could bring Number 25 up for rescue, only chance could carry the ship where the shouts—or the blasts of distress if the wreck still floated and had steam—would be heard.

Half numbed by the cold, Alan stamped and beat his arms about his body; the swing of the searchlight in the circle about the ship had become long ago monotonous, purely mechanical, like the blowing of the whistle; Alan stared patiently along the beam as it turned through the sector where he watched. They were meeting frequent and heavy floes, and Alan gave warning of these by hails to the bridge;

the wheelsman, "Hard over!" But, though the screws turned full astern, Number 25 steered straight on. The flurry was blowing before the bow again; back through the snow the ice-shrouded shimmer ahead retreated. Alan leaped away and up to the wheelhouse.

Men were struggling there—the skipper, a mate, and old Burr, who had held the wheel. He clung to it yet, as

minutes; and then—that time it was a ship!"

Alan's excitement grew greater; he seized the old man again. "You thought it was the *Miwaka*!" Alan exclaimed. "The *Miwaka*! And you tried to steer through it again."

"The *Miwaka*!" old Burr's lips reiterated the word. "Yes; yes—the *Miwaka*!"

He struggled, writhing with some agony not physical. Alan tried to hold him, but now the old man was beside himself with dismay. He broke away and started aft. The captain's voice recalled Alan to himself, as he was about to follow, and he turned back to the wheelhouse.

The mate was at the wheel. He shouted to the captain about following the other ship; neither of them had seen sign of any one aboard it. "Derelect!" the skipper thought. The mate was swinging Number 25 about to follow and look at the ship again; and the searchlight beam swept back and forth through the snow; the blasts of the steam whistle, which had ceased after the collision, burst out again. As before, no response came from behind the snow. The searchlight picked up the silent ship again; it had settled down deeper now by the bow, Alan saw; the blow from Number 25 had robbed it of its last buoyancy; it was sinking. It dove down, then rose a little—sounds came from it now—sudden, explosive sounds; air pressure within hurled up a hatch; the tops of the cabins blew off, and the stem of the ship slipped down deep again, stopped, then dove without halt or recovery this time, and the stern, upraised with the screw motionless, met the high wash of a wave, and went down with it and disappeared.

No man had shown himself; no shout had been heard; no little boat was seen or signalled.

The second officer, who had gone below to ascertain the damage done to the ferry, came up to report. Two of the compartments, those which had taken the crush of the collision, had flooded instantly; the bulkheads were holding—only leaking a little, the officer declared. Water was coming into a third compartment, that at the stern; the pumps were fighting this water. The shock had sprung seams elsewhere; but if the after compartments did not fill, the pumps might handle the rest.

Suddenness already was coming into the response of Number 25 to the lift of the waves; the ferry rolled less to the right as she came about, beam to the waves, and she dropped away more dully and deeply to the left; the ship was listing to port and the lift of the ice-heaped bow told of settling by the stern. Slowly Number 25 circled about, her engines holding bare headway; the radio, Alan heard, was sending to the *Richardson* and to the shore stations word of the finding and sinking of the ship and of the damage done to Number 25; whether that damage yet was described in the dispatches as disaster, Alan did not know. The steam whistle, which continued to roar, maintained the single, separated blasts of a ship still seaworthy and able to steer and even to give assistance. Alan was at the bow again on lookout duty, ordered to listen and to look for the little boats.

He gave to that duty all his conscious attention; but through his thought, whether he willed it or not, ran a riotous exultation. As he paced from side to side and hailed and answered hails from the bridge, and while he strained for sight and hearing through the gale-swept snow, the leaping pulse within repeated, "I've found him! I've found him!" Alan held no longer possibility of doubt of old Burr's identity with Benjamin Corvet, since the old man had made plain to him that he was

(Continued on Page 13)

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Constance receives a package containing some coins, a wedding ring and a watch that appeared to have been sent her by Corvet. An inscription on the watch leads to the knowledge that it had been given to one Captain Caleb Stafford for a rescue on Lake Erie. Stafford had been captain of the *Miwaka*. Spearman is angered because Constance shows so much interest in the mystery. Alan locates a carferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery. Alan gets a job on the carferry.

the bridge answered and when possible the steamer avoided the floes; when it could not do that, it cut through them. The windrowed ice beating and crushing under the bows took strange, distorted, glistening shapes. Now another such shape appeared before them; where the glare dissipated to a bare glow in the swirling snow, he saw a vague shadow. The man moving the searchlight failed to see it, for he swung the beam on. The shadow was so dim, so ghostly, that Alan sought for it again before he hailed; he could see nothing now, yet he was surer, somehow, that he had seen.

"Something dead ahead, sir!" he shouted back to the bridge.

The bridge answered the hail as the searchlight pointed forward again. A gust carried the snow in a fierce flurry which the light failed to pierce; from the flurry suddenly, silently, spar by spar, a shadow emerged—the shadow of a ship. It was a steamer, Alan saw, a long, low-lying old vessel without lights and without smoke from the funnel slanting up just forward of the after deckhouse; it rolled in the trough of the sea. The sides and all the lower works gleamed in ghostly phosphorescence, it was refraction of the searchlight beam from the ice sheathing all the ship, Alan's brain told him; but the sight of that soundless, shimmering ship materializing from behind the screen of snow struck a tremor through him.

"Ship!" he hailed. "Ahead! Dead ahead, sir! Ship!"

The shout of quick commands echoed to him from the bridge. Underfoot he could feel a new tumult of the deck; the engines, instantly stopped, were being set full speed astern. But Number 25, instead of sheering off to right or to left to avoid the collision, steered straight on.

The struggle of the engines against the momentum of the ferry told that others had seen the gleaming ship or, at least, had heard the hail. The skipper's instant decision had been to put to starboard; he had bawled that to

one in a trance, fixed, staring ahead; his arms, stiff, had been holding Number 25 to her course. The skipper struck him and beat him away, while the mate tugged at the wheel. Burr was torn from the wheel now, and he made no resistance to the skipper's blows; but the skipper, in his frenzy, struck him again and knocked him to the deck.

Slowly, steadily, Number 25 was responding to her helm. The bow pointed away, and the beam of the ferry came beside the beam of the silent steamer; they were very close now, so close that the searchlight, which had turned to keep on the other vessel, shot above its shimmering deck and lighted only the spars; and, as the water rose and fell between them, the ships sucked closer. Number 25 shook with an effort; it seemed opposing with all the power of its screws some force fatally drawing it on—opposing with the last resistance before giving away. Then, as the water fell again, the ferry seemed to slip and be drawn toward the other vessel; they mounted, side by side . . . crashed . . . recoiled . . . crashed again. That second crash threw all who had nothing to hold by, flat upon the deck; then Number 25 moved by; astern her now the silent steamer vanished in the snow.

Gongs boomed below; through the new confusion and the cries of men, orders began to become audible. Alan, scrambling to his knees, put an arm under old Burr, half raising him; the form encircled by his arm struggled up. The skipper, who had knocked Burr away from the wheel, ignored him now. The old man, dragging himself up and holding to Alan, was staring with terror at the snow screen behind which the vessel had disappeared. His lips moved.

"It was a ship!" he said; he seemed speaking more to himself than to Alan.

"Yes"; Alan said. "It was a ship; and you thought—"

"It wasn't there!" the wheelsman cried. "It's—it's been there all the time all night, and I'd—I'd steered through it ten times, twenty times, every few



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MISCELLANEOUS

SECOND HAND EGG cases for sale with flats and fillers. BROOKLYN CASE CO., 17 E. 89th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE ARE PREPARED to make your wool into yarn. Write for prices. Also yarn for sale. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

SILOS (One Piece) SILOS. Ask for our new low price on one piece stave Douglas Fir silo. GRIFFIN LUMBER COMPANY, Box A, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? You can buy it with extra income made selling Ranges and Furnaces direct from factory, in your spare time. Write Box P, c/o American Agriculturist.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30; 6 1/2 in. \$1.50, postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

WORKERS CLUB OPENS—Join now and be able to buy your heating and cooking equipment at factory prices. Supply your friends and neighbors. In applying state whether you would like to supply any friends. BOX W, c/o American Agriculturist.

AGENTS WANTED

BRISKO POLISHING CLOTH shines Silverware like magic. No "mussy" liquids, powders needed. Amazing profits! Whirlwind seller, 25c. Sample Free. BRISKO COMPANY, South Shaftsbury, Vt.

AGENTS WANTED—Earn \$10 to \$15 a day in your spare time, selling Ranges, Furnaces and Stoves. Direct from factory. Write giving full details of your position and circumstances BOX A, c/o American Agriculturist.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

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.....
.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 12)

haunted by the *Miwaka*. Since that night in the house on Astor Street, when Spearman shouted to Alan that name, everything having to do with the secret of Benjamin Corvet's life had led, so far as Alan could follow it, to the *Miwaka*; all the change, which Sherrill described but could not account for, Alan had laid to that. Corvet only could have been so haunted by that ghostly ship, and there had been guilt of some awful sort in the old man's cry. Alan had found the man who had sent him away to Kansas when he was a child, who had supported him there and then, at last, sent for him; who had disappeared at his coming and left him all his possessions and his heritage of disgrace, who had paid blackmail to Luke, and who had sent, last, Captain Stafford's watch and the ring which came with it—the wedding ring.

Alan pulled his hand from his glove and felt in his pocket for the little band of gold. What would that mean to him now; what of that was he to learn? And, as he thought of that, Constance Sherrill came more insistently before him. What was he to learn for her, for his friend and Benjamin Corvet's friend, whom he, Uncle Benny, had warned not to care for Henry Spearman, and then had gone away to leave her to marry him? For she was to marry him, Alan had read.

(To be Continued Next Week)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Control the Hessian Fly

By Ray Inman

To Control Hessian Fly: practice crop rotation and fertilization

WHAT MAKES A HESSIAN FLY SO HARD TO CONTROL? (WE EXPECTED SOMEBODY TO POP UP WITH A CRACK LIKE THAT, SO, HERE'S WHY:

- 1ST: A HESSIAN FLY HAS NO TRANSMISSION OR DIFFERENTIAL GEARS.
- 2ND: HE NEVER CARRIES A SPARE TIRE NOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
- 3RD: HIS TELEPHONE IS ALWAYS DISCONNECTED.
- 4TH: HIS LIBRARY BOOKS ARE ALWAYS OVER DUE.

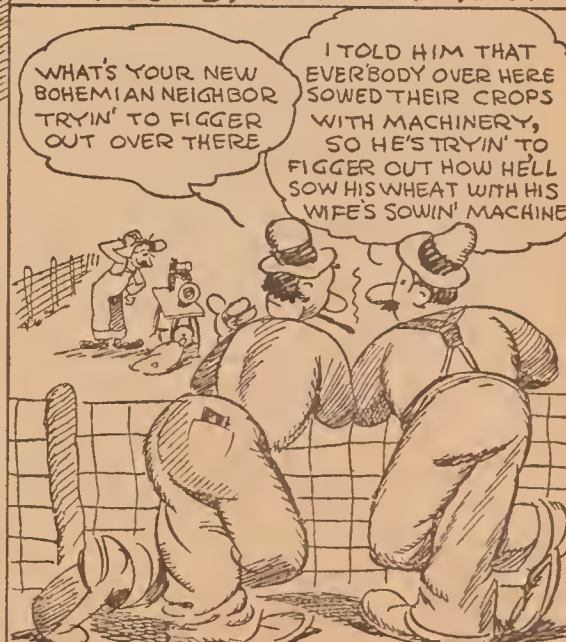
plow under all infested stubble and abandoned wheat early and thoroughly



destroy all volunteer wheat



sow good seed on well prepared seed bed during fly-free dates recommended by COUNTY AGENT



DIAMOND PICK MEAT AND BONE SCRAP

Added to any mash, whether made at home or purchased ready mixed, is your assurance of good results. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will ship to you direct, freight prepaid to N. Y., N. J., Pa. and Va. only, one 100-lb. bag @ \$3.75, two bags @ \$3.65 each and five bags at \$3.50 each. If not entirely satisfied, money refunded without question. Send today for sample and descriptive folder.

ATLAN MFG. CO., 142-F Logan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN

Pullets and Baby Chicks

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery, DOVER, DELAWARE

HILL SIDE CHICKS Will Ship C. O. D.

Tanored Strain	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$7.00	\$32.50	
Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Reds	9.00		
Heavy Mixed	7.50	35.00	
Light Mixed	6.00		

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. 100% live delivery. P.O. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box 5 McAlisterville, Pa.

5000 PULLETS S. C. White Leghorns

April Hatched
Columbia Poultry Farm
TOMS RIVER, N. J.

Broiler Day Old Chicks

Light Breeds, \$10 per 100. Light and Heavy, \$12. Heavy, \$14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher. Prompt shipment. C.O.D. Postpaid. Live delivery. Twelve varieties. Custom Hatching. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J. PHONE 2-1603

SEVERAL THOUSAND SELECT S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

May hatched from our special matings. All raised at our own farms. Ready for immediate August delivery. Write, stating number, age and delivery date desired; we'll quote lowest current prices.

PINE TREE HATCHERY
Box 55, Stockton, New Jersey

QUALITY CHICKS

Tanored Strain W. Leg.	\$7 per 100
Barred Rocks	8 per 100
S. C. Red	8 per 100
Heavy Mixed	7 per 100
Light Mixed	6 per 100

500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.25	4.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.75	6.00

500 lots 1/2c less—1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.



Kline's Barred Rock Chicks

NOW \$7.50 100; \$70.00-1,000
Pennsylvania State College Strain; None better. Fully Guaranteed. P.O. Free. Order from ad. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Del.
S.W.KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

CHICKS

PURE CASH OR C.O.D.
BRED \$1.00 Per 100 Books Order

Barred Rocks—S. C.	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$75.00
Heavy Mixed	\$7.00		

100% guar. Book your order "NOW." New Pamphlet Free. **TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.**

75c Class "A" Pullets 75c

Extra heavy laying strain English White Leghorns ready for shipment. Cash or C. O. D. 8 wks. 75c. 10 wks. 85c. 12 wks. 95c. Also Browns, Anconas and Barred Rocks.
BOS HATCHERY, R. No. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

2500 BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORN PULLETS

Free range reared. 12 wks. old \$1.20 each. 16 wks. old \$1.50 each. Fine husky, health pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JOHN SOPRANO, MILLERTON, N. Y.**

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

W. LEGHORNS	S. C. REDS	B. ROCKS	W. WYANDOTTES
15c	16c	17c	18c

Prices are per 100, July delivery. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00. Special Mating chicks, \$2 per hundred extra. A few weaned pullets. All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES AUGUST 4-11-18-25. WE SHIP C.O.D. Per 50 100 500 1000

Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	\$3.70	\$7.00	\$33	\$65
Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Rocks	4.50	8.50	40	78
Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	5.50	10.00	48	95

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



John Gets His Hens Culled

"JOHN," says my wife the other day, "we don't get more than half as many eggs as we ought to and I want you to get that county agent down here to cull out about half the loafers."

"I don't see no reason for that," I says, "we got lots of room, haven't we? I built that henhouse special to please you and if we go and sell half the hens we'll only be using half the house and tother half will be wasted."

"Well, it will keep till next year, I guess," says she "and I can't see why we should feed a lot of hens that don't pay their way just to keep the house full."

"I should have known enough from past experience to stop arguing right there and like as not Maria would have forgot all about it in a few days, but I had become real friendly with those hens from nursing them all winter and I liked to have 'em around, so I says, "Like as not if we get him he'll take the best hens we got. When we went to that culling demonstration last fall it looked to me as if the hens they sold was the best looking ones in the flock. They kept all the rough and ragged looking ones and sold all them that was nice and white."

"The principal thing I noticed" says Maria tartly, "was that they got just as many eggs after they sold them as they did before. Anyway, if you

would feed our hens something besides corn and oats maybe it wouldn't be necessary to cull so many."

A Hen Knows What's Good for Her

I didn't say nothing more because I could see the outcome plain by this time. I always wonder what hens lived on before they had somebody to sort out the grain into bran and middlins, etc. Anyway, my hens won't eat the blamed stuff that they recommend. They like corn best of anything and they ought to know what's good for them. Besides when I kill a hen for Sunday dinner I like to have some fat on her.

Well, the upshot of it all was that we had the county agent come down. He is a right nice chap, but Maria is mainly the cause of my joinin the Farm Bureau. Never could see myself where I get the money back. He most generally comes out just before meal time on account he likes Maria's cooking and he eats so blamed much that it cuts off all the profit on the advice he gives.

We had the hens all shut up and the county agent brung along a coop that he put up against one of the doors where the hens come out and we drove a few of them at a time into the coop and then caught them and the county agent looked them over. Just like I

A Chance for a Real Holiday

(Continued from Page 3)

recent years who have not been far from this record. Thousands gather around the bleachers to watch this game and at times the situations become very intense. The tournament is held Tuesday and Wednesday of Fair week.

Alexander Legge to Speak

Tuesday, which is Farm and Home Bureau day, will be especially interesting this year for these fine farm organizations have succeeded in securing Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, to be the chief speaker and guest of honor. To hear this man is well worth a trip of every farmer in the State to Syracuse, for no man in agricultural life of America today holds such a vital position in relation to agriculture as does Mr. Legge. Whether you believe in the Farm Board and what it can do or not, you will want to hear Mr. Legge.

Grange day, which is Wednesday of Fair week, is always an interesting one and will be particularly so this year because of the Grange singing contest. County Pomona Granges have been holding local contests in the different counties all over the State during the summer, the winners to go to Syracuse to take part in the State Grange contest. If you love the old-time songs, and who does not, you will not want to miss hearing these splendid singers render the songs that mother used to sing and love.

The Governor to Be There

On Thursday, Governor's day, the Fair will be visited by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. More good farm legislation has been passed since Governor Roosevelt became governor than was ever passed in this State before. Credit for the splendid school, road and other rural legislation is divided between the farm organizations of the State, the State legislature and Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, but much encouragement in the securing of this new helpful farm legislation was given by the Governor. We do not know what his subject for his address at the Fair will be, but most of us will want to see and hear him.

There has been some criticism during the past two years because the Fair dates were so early that there was

expected, every time he come to a nice white feathered hen with nice yellow legs like I like to see, he put her in the coop along with what he called the culls and every hen with dirty ruffled feathers he would keep.

"What's that for?" I says. "I like the looks of the culls the best." Says he, "Most folks think the ragged ones is the prettiest after they find that they lay the most eggs."

"Do they?" says I.

"Let's find out," says the county agent. "You got lots of room and if you say so we'll keep both batches separate for a week and see what happens." Marie agreed right away that it would be a good plan so we tried it and I'm blamed if we got more than two eggs a day from the whole fifty that he culled out.

There wasn't much I could say, was there? But every time I go into that henhouse it makes me most sick to see all that room goin' to waste. Besides that Maria is making them hens eat the stuff they call laying mash in spite of the fact that they like corn better. She says she isn't feeding them just for the pleasure the hens get from eating, and so she starves them to it by feeding them less corn and after the fool hens get started they actually act as though they liked it.

It all come about this way. I used to figure hens was a nuisance, anyway, but Maria would have a henhouse, in spite of the fact I told her they wouldn't pay their way. We kept figures just to satisfy her and I proved I was right, but Maria said she would buy the feed if I would let her have the profits and by gum, it's got so now that I have to borrow money from her once in a while to pay for my cow feed.

not a chance to ripen fruit and flowers early enough to make good exhibits. For this and other reasons, the Fair dates this year have been set a week later. This should be pleasing to exhibitors. We never walk through the great hall where these flowers and vegetables are exhibited without a feeling of pride that we are privileged to live in a state that can produce such an abundance and such a variety of products.


Best Cattle Show in Years

Mr. Ackerman writes that the New York State Fair will follow the Columbus State Fair this year so that New York will have the benefit of a circuit which has an appeal with the owners of the big beef herds, horse exhibitors, etc. This circuit includes Columbus, Syracuse, Brockton and Springfield. New York State has been designated as the place for the Regional Jersey Cattle Show so that the Jersey exhibit at the Fair this year should be more than ordinarily good. Mr. Ackerman says, "I look to see the best balanced cattle show in years". This is saying a lot because past records will be hard to beat.

Leading poultrymen of New York know that the State Fair has a record poultry show every year. According to Director Ackerman the poultry exhibits this year will be up to past records.

To those who are interested in the latest developments of farm and home mechanical devices the State Fair always has an especial appeal. I am always interested to see the large number of men, particularly young men standing around in the farm machinery department studying the latest devices for taking drudgery out of the work of the farm and home.

In conclusion it might be said that one gets out of an exhibition of any kind, about what he puts into it. If one goes to the Fair expecting to be bored he will be and how often you hear someone say, "If you have been to the Fair once you never need to go again". Such a person will not profit from an exhibition no matter how good it is. But to those who are interested in seeing what his brother craftsmen have done in the work of the farm or best of all, to those who want to meet old-time friends, no better time can be spent than a day, or several days, at any of the great State Fairs.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

An Artful Salesman

I would like to know what kind of a concern the DeLuxe Art Studio of Chicago is to do business with. Are they on the square?

Here is the proposition they offer. A salesman comes through introducing their work. Since they do not advertise in papers they have an advertising scheme which works as follows: Each person is permitted to draw a card and some cards have value of \$15 and \$30. The others are worthless. In my case my wife drew the \$30 card. This entitled us to a picture which cost \$30 free and the second picture was \$30 but we had to pay \$15 to get it. In other words you could not get any picture until you bought the first one. They gave us both pictures for \$15 which would ordinarily cost \$60. The reduction was due to the fact they advertised this way instead of in newspapers. Of course I would not receive my picture until August 11, 1930. This fellow was just advertising and later a salesman was coming through selling the pictures and I was to let people see my pictures for a sample. Also I was to pay \$5 down and \$10 when my pictures came.

At this point I told the salesman that

Accident Insurance Protects!

The American Agriculturist,
Ithaca, New York.

Gentlemen:—

This is to acknowledge yours of the 24th inst., with draft enclosure in the amount of \$1000.00 to the order of Daisy M. Scott, Administratrix of the Estate of A. Lee Sexsmith.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for your very prompt and courteous attention to this matter, and to assure you that Mrs. Scott as well as myself are very thankful to you for the efficient and prompt manner in which this matter was handled.

Very truly yours,

(signed) H. William Smith, Attorney, Deposit, New York.

I would not pay a cent or sign my name. He took the card and said I lost my chance. I asked him for time to investigate. He said he would not be in town that long. Then I told him his company was a darn poor concern if I couldn't investigate it. At this he said I did not need give him any money but could pay when pictures came if it was satisfactory. Then he wanted me to sign slip showing I won the card. At this I told him I would sign nothing and if he wanted to give me a receipt he should make it out and put my name in. He agreed and said he was honest and finally he put my name down as having won the prize and agreed to send the picture. As far as I know he did not go anywhere else in town but dug right out.

THE best luck you had, my friend, was when you refused to sign your name to anything. Now, if you do not approve of the pictures when they are delivered, no court in this great land of ours can compel you to accept and pay for them. Perhaps you will want them, although many readers write us that they are sorely disappointed when the enlargements are delivered, only to be told by the salesman that they have signed a legally binding contract. However this may be, we have yet to hear of a case where any picture enlarging company has actually brought legal action to collect.

You can be sure that this agent was giving you no reduction or special price. Everyone gets the same offer and everyone draws the lucky number. By the way did the salesman specify whether it was good or bad luck?

About Returning Unsold Products

Can you give us any information about the North American Industries, Inc., who manufacture the "New Christie Sole"?

THE information we have indicates that the product put out by this company has some merit, although we are unable to say how it would com-

pare with the older and more standard method of repairing shoes. However, when it comes to acting as agent for this company, or any other company, we would like to point out that where an agent agrees to take a considerable amount of the product, and is then unable to sell it, he does not usually find that the company will take back this product and refund the money. At least, before entering into an agency with any company, this matter should be made entirely clear. In other words, agents should know whether or not they will be allowed to return products which they are unable to sell.

Find the Baby! Name the Pony! Pick the House!

SIMPLE, childish puzzles, offering "valuable prizes" for their correct solution are the source of many complaints to the Better Business Bureau. These "catch" schemes are at present flooding the country. Contestants are requested to pick out the baby, the pony or the house which is different from other babies, ponies or houses shown in the puzzle literature.

"Congratulations! Your answer was correct," the contestant is informed by means of a form letter. Whether, or not the answer to the very simple puzzle was correct, the contestant has qualified as a "sucker." He is awarded 995 votes on the 1,000 necessary to win the new automobile, the house and lot or what have you.

To get the remaining points it is only necessary to sell a few subscriptions. Almost impossible conditions are imposed under the guise of philanthropy. Men, women and children have sold subscriptions to all of their relatives and friends and many have paid for hundreds of dollars worth of subscriptions—but the prize always seems to go to the other fellow.—Rochester Better Business Bureau.

Private Detective Agencies

THE increase of farm thievery during the past several years has become serious. Several detective services and agencies are sending their agents through the country offering to give detective service and protection to our readers for a certain specified yearly or monthly sum.

Letters which come to us indicate

One Less "Eye Doctor"

THROUGH the prompt and vigorous action of Anders Olson, who lives in the State of Illinois, Frank J. Beeman, alias "Dr. Avery" will cease posing as an eye doctor, at least temporarily. The eye doctor racket is an old one and we are giving you this story both to commend Mr. Olson's method to you and to warn you because in the past this game has been tried in New York State and, quite possibly, may be tried again.

Very briefly, the scheme works like this: The "doctor", usually with a confederate, visits a resident of some rural section who is rather advanced in age and tells this person that he or she will very soon be blind unless a cataract is removed. The confederate usually tells this story and then remarks that very fortunately there is a famous specialist outside in the car who can remove the cataract without pain or bloodshed by the use of radium. The "operation" is quickly performed and then comes the bill which, because of the supposedly expert service, proves high; in fact, just as much as can possibly be forced from the patient.

It is a despicable game and all too often is successful. It cannot be worked often in the same section because the

that many readers have signed up with such agencies. We suggest to those who have not already done so that they consider the following facts:

First: Detectives in the employ of private agencies living in cities are not likely

Your Thanks Is Our Pay

THIS morning I received my first and only communication from theCo. with a check for \$16.95.

I am writing you at once as it was a pleasant surprise to me. I personally wish to thank you again and again because I feel quite certain all the credit is due you.

Furthermore I wish to say from now on the American Agriculturist has obtained a permanent place in our home. Such favors are not to be forgotten. Again I sincerely thank you

A subscriber.

to understand farm conditions. They may know how to apprehend city criminals. A chicken thief or a fellow who backs up a truck and steals apples and potatoes just as the truck is ready for market offers a different problem.

Second: This is a costly process and sending agents through the country to sell such service is expensive. It is probable that a large percentage of the money they collect goes to pay for this service.

Third: Most of the states in which the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST circulates have State Troopers who are at your service free of cost and who in our opinion are much more likely to get results than are the employees of a private agency.

A subscriber recently asked our opinion about such a private detective service and we referred the letter to the Harrisburgh State Police and Mr. C. M. Wilhelm Deputy Superintendent replied as follows:

"While we have no direct report on this Agency, we have received many requests for information relative to various agencies who canvass rural communities for the purpose of selling protection, and while there are no doubt many legitimate agencies throughout the Commonwealth, we have no doubt but what there are many such who are unable to fulfill their contracts when such are written at an absurd figure.

We can only advise those who are approached on the subject to read the contract carefully, decide in their own minds whether the firm they intend to deal with is a legitimate and responsible one and whether for the cost outlined they are able to carry on and actually furnish such protection as offered.

"If any of your subscribers have any complaints to make relative to being defrauded by any so-called agency and will make complaints direct to this office, we certainly will be glad to make such investigation of the matter as may be possible."

news travels too fast, but we are continually hearing accounts from various states where it has been worked.

The story of how Mr. Olson met this situation is told in a recent issue of the Prairie Farmer, a Standard Farm Paper. The "doctor" tried this game on Mr. Olson's sister and extracted \$600 which she had carefully saved to pay a doctor's bill. Ten days later "Dr. Avery" again appeared, this time without his confederate and Mr. Olson unceremoniously grabbed him by the coat collar and marched him toward the road. As he loosened his grip to open the gate the "doctor" jumped in his car and attempted to start it. Mr. Olson grabbed him by the leg and pulled him out of the car and his action was followed by a free-for-all fight. A neighbor heard the disturbance and came on the run bringing other neighbors to the rescue. When they arrived the "doctor" had been pounded into submission and the neighbors stood guard while the sheriff was called.

Beeman, or in other words Dr. Avery, will be held for the October grand jury and during the intervening time, investigations will be made to gather evidence from other sections where similar fake operations have been carried on.

FUMES Kill Lice Over-night!



Works While Chickens Roost

"Paint" "Black Leaf 40" on Roosts. Only a paint brush, "Black Leaf 40", and a few minutes' time for lightly "painting" top of roosts, are required to delouse an entire flock. When chickens perch, fumes are released permeating the feathers, killing the lice. No

SAVES TROUBLE SAVES TIME SAVES EXPENSE

longer necessary to handle each bird. Ask your Experiment Station. The \$1.25 package "paints" 100 feet of roost. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc. Louisville, Ky. 5

"Black Leaf 40" "Paint" it on the Roosts

PROTECT YOUR DOG'S HEALTH



GLOVER'S Round Worm Capsules or Liquid Vermifuge. Tape Worm Capsules. Tetrachlorethylene Capsules expel hook and round worms. Each 65¢. GLOVER'S Nerve Sedative, for fits and convulsions in dogs and cats. Given before and during an attack, it will decrease the severity and length. 65¢. GLOVER'S Mange Medicine, for treating Sarcoptic Mange. Kills mange mites and is a stimulating antiseptic to the inflamed skin. 75¢.

FREE: ADVICE BY OUR VETERINARIAN
119 Fifth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

GLOVER'S DOG MEDICINES



A NEW ROOF! WITH A 10 YEAR GUARANTEE

SEND NO MONEY—get all the coating and tools you need without paying a cent. Inexpensive—durable. Covers a roof like a rubber blanket. Try before you buy. Makes old roofs like new. Write today for details. ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY, Dept. G, North Wales, Pa.

Get our low prices on paints and varnishes.

Agents Wanted **Liquid Asbestos ROOF COATING**

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is \$1.00 a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Remittance must accompany order.

American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Avenue. New York

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

All Roads lead to Syracuse

Home of the New York State Fair



Opening with Big Labor Day Program

* * * *

Tuesday designated as Federation
of Farm and Home Bureau Day

* * * *

Grange Day Wednesday
with appropriate ceremonies

* * * *

Governor Roosevelt Visits Fair
Thursday for Address on Agriculture

* * * *

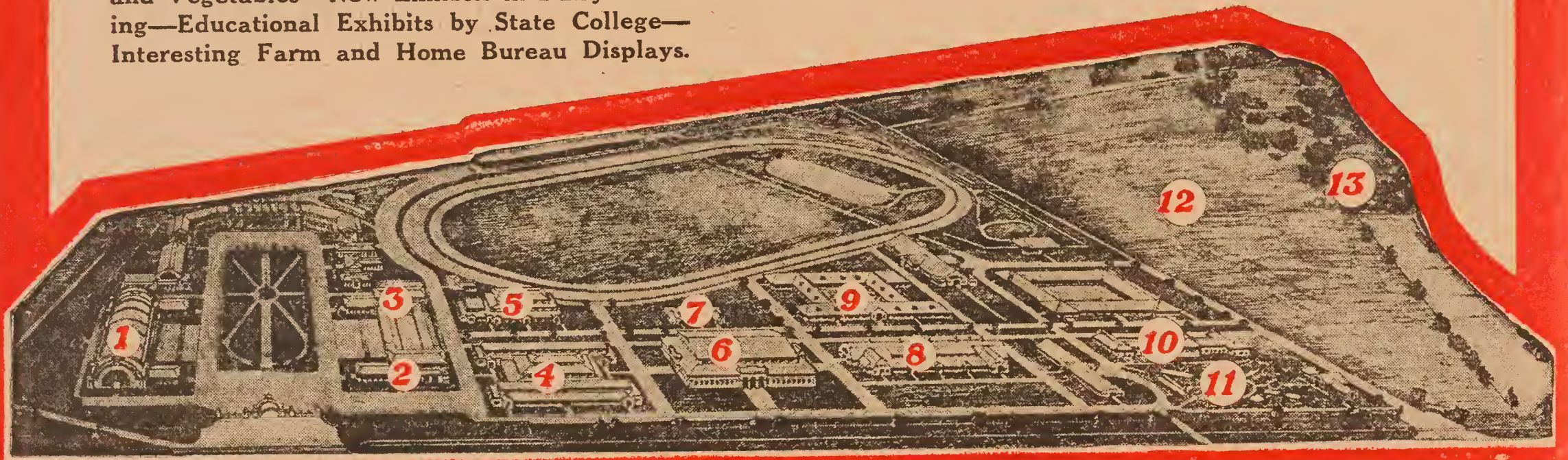
Machinery Day Friday with country's largest
display of farm implements and machinery

* * * *

Saturday Auto Race Day
with 100 mile championship race

Agricultural and Livestock Shows Unsurpassed

Greatest Cattle Show featuring Jersey Regional
Show—Record Poultry Show—Best in Fruits
and Vegetables—New Exhibits in Dairy Build-
ing—Educational Exhibits by State College—
Interesting Farm and Home Bureau Displays.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Fruit—Flowers—Farm Produce | 5. Poultry Exhibits | 9. Sheep and Swine Exhibits |
| County Exhibits—Home Bureaus | 6. Coliseum | 10. Boys' and Girls' Exhibits |
| 2. Grange and State Institutions | 7. Agriculture Museum | 11. Indian Village |
| 3. Dairy Exhibits | 8. Horse Exhibits | 12. Free Auto Parking |
| 4. Cattle Exhibits | | 13. Tourist Camp |

Entertainment Program Best in the Land

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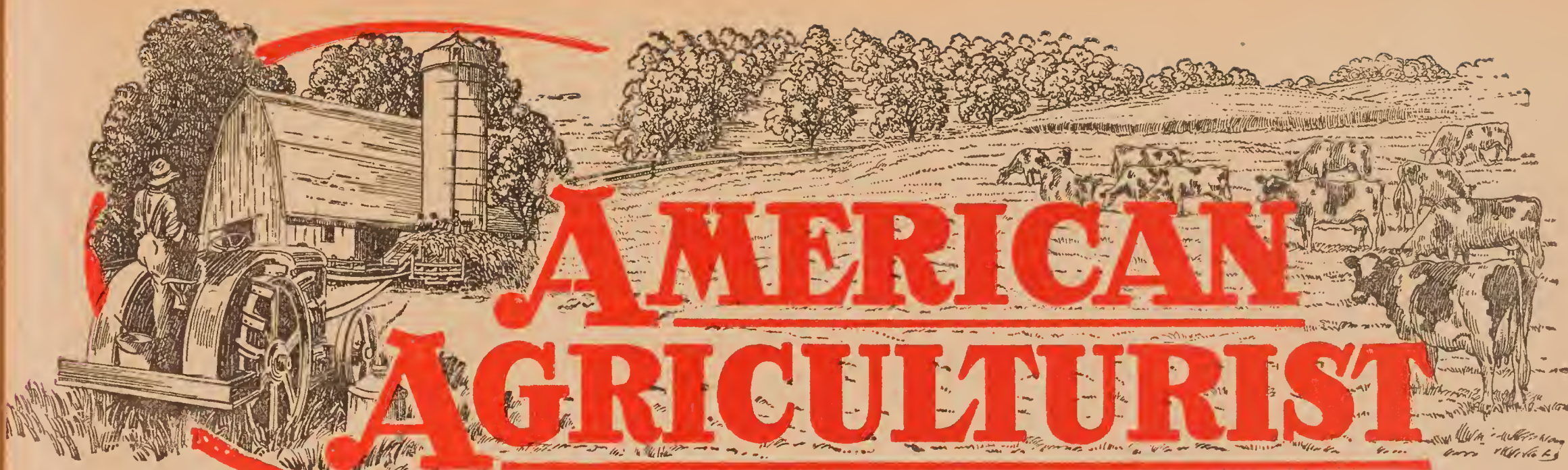
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August 16, 1930

Published Weekly

Montreal—City of Contrasts

Where More Than Half the People Still Speak French

IT is a fairly well established habit of the Madam and I that about once a year we take what we regard as a formal vacation. These happy occasions are by no means prolonged—eight or ten days being the usual limit. Moreover I notice that al-



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

most never do we stay away as long or go as far as we originally plan—and I know the reason why. It is the half unconscious pull of home and the wonder if everything is going well. I think we feel a bit like guilty runaways who know we really ought not to be skylarking in such carefree fashion while other people do our work. Our last little adventure was this lovely June and the objective was that bit of the St. Lawrence Valley which three centuries ago was called New France.

I think it was twenty-two years ago—also in June—that we visited Montreal and Quebec and St. Anne de Beaupre and when again we asked the question “where shall we go?” without much discussion we voted to return to the region that held for us such pleasant memories.

Usually we have gone alone—the Madam and I. This year we doubled our pleasure because we had with us two of our daughters, thus making a very comfortable family party.

I am not going to speak of northern New York because in the past I have written of the “North Country”. May I say, however, that we did pause at Dean Cook’s door. I found him, it seemed to me rather happy in his wheel chair in his garden where the

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

young lettuce and peas and corn stood in neat and orderly rows and where his nephew was gardening under his directions. The Dean tells me he feels better when the weather is fine and warm and he can sit in the sun and see things grow. By the way—he would like to return thanks for the numerous letters he has had from friends—often unknown friends—who have written him.

We lay a night at Canton in the old house once the home of Silas Wright. He seems to me to have been a fine figure and I suppose in his time the best known man of the North Country. Almost all his life he was in political office—Surrogate for St. Lawrence County, Member of Assembly, State Senator, Congressman, United States Senator, Comptroller of New York State and finally Governor during the troublous days of the Anti-Rent War. The traditions that have come down concerning him represent him as a plain man of the people, simple in his tastes and democratic in his re-

lations with others, and it is certain that he showed genuine statesmanship in dealing with the acute problems growing out of the Anti-Rent troubles. His old home is now a tea room and tourist over-night rest. It stands on the main street of the town, a large, severely plain white house—the sort of house that you would expect to have been the residence of a very solid-leading citizen of a century ago. His portrait hangs above the fireplace mantle where it may be seen by all diners. We lay in one of the big upstairs chambers—I think very likely the bedroom of the Master—and I tickled my fancy by mental inquiries if it might not be possible to absorb or soak up a little of the emanations of greatness which may be supposed to still cling to the old home.

While I think about it, may I say a word concerning the State School of Agriculture at Canton? Possibly I am a bit prejudiced in its favor because it happens that I have a daughter teaching there, but leaving that fact aside, I am sure that the school is giving good sound agricultural training and I wonder that their student body does not include more farm boys from the North Country. Boys seeking training for farm life might travel much further and do worse.

* * *

At Constable, north of Malone, I turned aside a few miles to pay my respects to Master Farmer Fallon. I found him doing things in a big way with holdings of some five hundred acres. He is down almost on the Canadian line on the rich clay which makes up this part of the St. Lawrence Valley. It may be an interesting statement that while we drove something more than twelve hundred miles, a considerable part of it in a rather primitive, undeveloped country, we saw more log houses in Franklin County than in all the rest of the trip. We
(Continued on Page 2)



Photo Courtesy Canadian National Railways

An old French spinning wheel in Quebec. The Canadian Government is encouraging this type of home work and helping to find a market for it.



A four-row cultivator like this, fueled with Socony products, will cover 65 acres a day.

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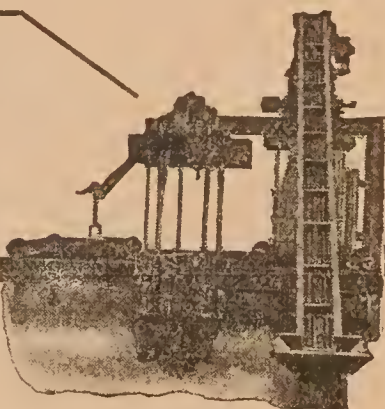
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Montreal—City of Contrast

(Continued from Page 1)

crossed the boundary at Trout River north of Malone. If the truth must be told, the larger portion of the really high-class land in this region is a part of Canada rather than the U. S. It seemed to me that the hills and sand and rocks chopped off short just about at the international line. For the next forty or fifty miles the route lies through a splendid and very highly developed agricultural country. I do not want to be reckoned short on patriotism, but I am afraid that nowhere, in our state at least, can I think of a region where the farms seem to be literally polished as they are in this Scotch community. Specifically I noted that there were no hedge rows and to keep a farm entirely free of brush along the fence lines is a mark of good farming that very few men attain.

Despite all the fool jokes about Scotch thrift, it is evident that when it comes to building a barn, he doesn't object to spending his perfectly good money.

It is an agriculture based on animal husbandry—cows, some sheep and an occasional herd of Short Horn steers. As I looked at these almost perfectly level fields, it seemed evident to me that in many cases the drainage problem must be serious. At the same time I make a guess that the patient Scotch industry and enthusiasm that keeps the fences as clean of brush as the center of the fields will not shrink from the toil of laying tile drains. In other and possibly happier days, there was a great deal of tile laid in western New York but this practice is becoming a lost art. It would rapidly revive, however, if only we might have a more prosperous agriculture.

Some distance before reaching Montreal we left behind the Scotch and English communities and ran into French Canada. At the same time the scenery changes—partly because the country is more broken and less fertile, partly because the Frenchman is only an indifferent and primitive farmer. For a number of miles just before reaching Montreal, our way closely skirted the wide, swift and in places foaming reaches of the Lachine rapids. I have seen the St. Lawrence a good many times in different places and always with a sense of wonder and astonishment at the tremendous volume of its sweeping flood. Its drainage basin includes some 440,000 square miles or nearly ten times the area of the whole State of New York. It is estimated by geographers that our five Great Lakes hold one-half of all the fresh water on the globe.

At any rate it is one of the half dozen greatest rivers of the world and in the purity of its waters and its unvarying flow at all seasons, it has no rival. (EDITOR'S NOTE—Think of the water power possibilities here). At Montreal it is spanned by two great bridges—one of them very recently opened being more than two miles long.

Measured by any standards, Montreal is a great and beautiful and busy city. With a population of one million, one hundred thousand it is larger than Detroit, making it the sixth city in North America, the third city in the British Empire and (since sixty-five per cent of its people speak French) the third French speaking city of the world. Also it is easily the second seaport of America and big (although not the very largest) ocean liners dock here a thousand miles from the sea.

To me the one absolutely wonderful fact concerning Montreal is that here is a city twice as big as Buffalo without a single red or green traffic light. Of course, there are traffic cops at the intersections of the main arteries but as a whole traffic regulates itself. To do this requires, on the part of drivers some care and skill but above all a good natured recognition of the rights of the other fellow—a sort of carrying of decent courtesy into street life. To "die maintaining your right of way" may exemplify all the heroic qualities of a well bred bull dog but in the end it is apt to be unprofitable. I might add that I have never deemed myself a bold, high powered automobile Jehu. In fact, I have a suspicion that my family have an even less complimentary opinion of my prowess in this direction.

(Continued on Page 14)

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

A Ride With the Blue Tag Potato Growers

Over Two Hundred Visit Farms and Study Certified Seed Methods

By E. R. EASTMAN

IF anyone ever doubts that it pays to use good seed, he should have been on the Blue Tag potato tour through Central New York valleys on August 4 and 5. This tour was conducted under the auspices of the New York State Co-operative Seed Potato Association, cooperating with the Farm Bureaus of Cortland, Onondaga, Cayuga, Madison and Oneida Counties.

I have been interested in potatoes all of my life, but I have never seen better stands of potatoes than on this trip, nor better evidence that it pays to use good seed. Hundreds of acres of certified potatoes were visited, and in nearly every field the tops, which stood up high and covered the ground, were of a healthy, deep green color, and practically free from disease.

What is certified seed? It is seed that is grown under certain standard specifications, the chief qualification of which is that it must be disease free. In addition to this, each seed association requires its members to meet certain other specifications and qualities in their seed. Each man who grows certified seed is visited by one of the experts of the College of Agriculture from one to several times during the season, and if his crop comes up to all the qualifications, including especially the one that it be free from disease, he is allowed to sell it as certified seed.

The practice of certification is being used with other crops in addition to potatoes. It is a new business, but one that is growing rapidly and is bound to grow as all farmers realize the absolute necessity of buying the highest

possible quality seed for all of their crops.

The pleasure and profit of the trip were greatly increased by the efficient way in which the tour was organized and conducted under the leadership of H. J. Evans, the new secretary of the association, his brother officers, and the Farm Bureau managers of the different counties through which the tour was conducted. Although the trip covered several counties and well over two hundred miles, and included a large number of stops at the different farms, Mr. Evans saw to it that all of the stops were made on schedule and that all of the program was conducted as planned. I have seen a good many such tours largely spoiled by poor organization and management. This one was not.

As I looked back over the crest of the hill and saw the long line of more than half a hundred

automobiles loaded with over two hundred interested potato growers, and as I saw this large group pile out of the cars at every stop, listen to the speeches and make careful examination of the potatoes, I remembered back to the time only a few years ago when it would have been practically impossible to have gotten a group of ten to twenty farmers anywhere out for a crop inspection tour or a field demonstration.

We have come a long way in this business of farming in the last twenty years, and we are destined to make even faster progress in the next twenty years. The future will see fewer farmers but better ones. There are good prospects ahead for the farmer trained for his business in the same way that those in other trades and professions are trained. There is not much hope from now on for the untrained man. As a matter of fact, it has only been in recent years that we have heard anything of this certified seed business. But I have seen enough of it now so that I never would plant an acre of potatoes or grain without using certified seed, if I could get it.

The object of the tour was twofold: First, to show the large delegation from Long Island, who are the largest purchasers of certified seed potatoes, just how their seed is grown; and second, to show the certified seed growers themselves what their brother members in the association are doing.

The tour started promptly on time from the courthouse at
(Continued on Page 6)



Certified seed potato growers studying the potatoes on the farm of H. D. Forward at Camillus, on the recent Blue Tag tour through Central New York valleys. There were over two hundred in the two days' trip, and hundreds of acres of certified seed potatoes were visited. Mr. Forward is a Master Farmer, of the Class of 1929.

Hard Times and New York Farmers

Nothing to Be Over-Pessimistic About in Eastern Agriculture

By DR. C. E. LADD,

Extension Director New York State College of Agriculture

ALL authorities seem to agree in a pessimistic view of the national outlook for agriculture for the next twelve months. Present conditions indicate a surplus production and consequent low prices for each of our great staple crops: wheat, cotton and corn. Some of our eastern farmers are beginning to get pessimistic about eastern farm conditions for the next year before the facts warrant such a conclusion.

It may be well to examine the facts and try to forecast just how poor or prosperous eastern agriculture will be in 1930-1931.

First, as to general conditions affecting agriculture. We have been going through an agricultural depression in the United States for the past ten years. We have recognized it; we are rapidly adjusting our farming to the new conditions. In the midst of these times some farmers have made money.

It is probable that the agricultural depression will continue for some years to come. However, we probably lived through the worst of it in 1920 and 1921 and on through to 1925. During the past decade farmers have greatly increased their efficiency. From 1921 to 1925 the efficiency of farm workers in one dairy region of New York State increased 31 per cent which is about twice as fast as the efficiency of agriculture in the United States increased during the same period.

Very important reorganizations of agriculture have occurred or are under way in many sections of the state, such as, the timothy hay areas, the fruit region, the potato counties, and the cash crop regions. The worst of

the sub-marginal (poor) farms are being eliminated from production. The new state program for reforestation will greatly help this. The whole situation is somewhat confused by the continued business depression in cities and the uncertainty as to its duration.

Dairying Fairly Good

So much for the general picture. Now as to the individual parts of the farm business. The dairy business in New York State has been reasonably profitable for about four years. We have all the time foreseen that this would be followed by a period of lessened prosperity. Milk prices have dropped considerably during the past few

months. The remarkable thing about it, however, is that this drop has been so much less than that occurring for the farm products of other sections. The price of milk is still not too discouraging when we take into account the low price of feed and a lessening cost of labor. Even in the month of June this year the price of New York City milk as paid to farmers was 77 per cent above pre-war.

It is too early to make predictions about the potato crop. The July forecast of 398 million bushels ought to be absorbed at a fair price. Present weather conditions would seem to point towards a smaller crop rather than a larger one. At present there is more optimism than pessimism in the potato prospects for New York.

The outlook for apples is fairly optimistic.

The present indications are that the 1930 commercial crop will be practically the same as the 1929 crop for the nation. New York State apparently has a better crop than other eastern sections while the Shenandoah Valley and Michigan have considerably less. New York ought to have as good a price as in 1929 with many more apples to sell. The crop produces high quality on the farms where good spraying was done.

Poultrymen have had several years of prosperity and have expanded the business rapidly. Low prices have now prevailed for some months and are likely to be somewhat unsatisfactory for some time to come. Grain costs are now very low and those who have a fair volume of business with good efficiency ought not to lose although

(Continued on Page 8)

Do Not Sell Too Easily

THERE are several reasons why we are more than glad to print Dr. Ladd's article for the benefit of American Agriculturist readers. In the first place there are few men in eastern United States who understand the conditions both in the market and on the farm better than Dr. Ladd. He knows what he is talking about. In the second place it is a good time for farmers to keep their feet on the ground and not to get too discouraged or downhearted. We are not attempting to say that the situation is at all rosy because prices for farm products this fall will be none too good.

But on the other hand, we have just completed a journey of several hundred miles in different sections of New York State and we have never seen crops at this time of year looking any better than they do now. There are many exceptions, of course, but in general the yield in New York State crops will be especially good this year. And this is not the case generally throughout America. With several crops our eastern farmers are going to have something to sell while farmers in the whole of America will not have. Conditions may change somewhat between now and the time of the harvest of course, but judging from what we know now, our suggestion is not to be stampeded into selling to the first buyer or for the first low prices that the dealers offer for your products. We agree with Dr. Ladd.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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America's Worst Drought

AMERICA is now suffering from the most disastrous drought that the country has ever known. There has been a shortage of rainfall in many sections for nearly a year. The drought is particularly bad in the Central West, the Potomac Valley, and many parts of the South, but practically no section has entirely escaped. It is dry in upstate New York but not yet serious in most sections. We have just returned from a trip of several hundred miles through many different sections of New York State, and we have never seen crops as a whole looking much better than they did at this time, during the last of July and the first of August.

We here in the East have no idea of the disaster that has descended upon thousands of farmers in other sections. We were just talking with an Ohio man who said that sheep and cattle will soon be dying in many central west pastures from lack of both food and water, that livestock can be bought for almost any price, the crying need being to ship it out of the stricken districts while it is still alive. Dairying all through the Central West is hard hit. Apples in many of the fruit sections are falling off the trees, the apple crop in Virginia is reported to be at least cut in half by the drought, and all crop growth has been at a standstill for weeks. The papers estimate a billion dollar loss. The Federal government is busy trying to determine relief measures for the stricken districts.

However, we want to point out that such situations are seldom as bad as they at first seem. Of course, many individual farmers living in the drought areas will be hard hit and our sympathy goes out to them, but speaking for agriculture as a whole, this seeming calamity may be a blessing. Farmers were faced this fall with the rapidly declining markets and ruinously low prices. Because of hard times in the cities, people had stopped buying and surpluses were piling up along every line. The drought is wiping out these surpluses. It already has had an effect on prices, and every farmer knows that there is more money in half a crop at good prices than in a whole crop at poor prices.

If we get rain soon, most New York farmers will have good crops, and as Dr. Ladd so well points out in his article in this issue, the situation in most parts of the East and especially in New York ought not to be too bad. This is especially true of dairying, our chief industry. Production throughout the country has rapidly declined. This will reduce materially the great supplies of butter and other by-products in storage. The hot weather has increased consumption of whole milk. Grain is comparatively cheap and hay in

New York is good. Grain may advance, however, if the drought is as bad as it is now reported. The dairymen's problem is to keep cows from shrinking during the dry season.

Master Farmer Nominees Are of High Calibre

RECENTLY we have had the privilege of visiting a good many men who have been nominated by friends and acquaintances to receive consideration for the Master Farmer award. Without exception the qualifications of every man nominated are very high, showing the good judgment of those who made the nomination.

It is an extremely difficult job for the Board of Judges to select from the large group the few to be finally awarded, but it is certainly good for a farm paper editor to have the privilege of visiting these excellent farms, traveling all over the fields, and getting the latest information and practices from these men who have made good in the business of agriculture.

Better still is the privilege of meeting and knowing these men themselves, for persons are always greater than things, and whenever there are great accomplishments great men are back of them.

Each of these nominees, these successful farmers, was asked if he were to start out in life again would he choose farming as a business. "Would you do it again," we asked, "and do you like the job?" The answer is always, "Yes", which indicates that the possibilities for success and particularly for real happiness for the right kind of men and women are just as great in the country as in the city, and they will be greater still in the future for the trained and organized farmer who likes the business.

Schoolhouses Have a Coat of Paint

TO one who loves the country, and the young folk growing up in it, it is a satisfaction to ride up and down old New York State and note that three-fourths or more of the one-room schoolhouses in the entire state have recently had a new coat of paint or have otherwise been repaired and improved.

All educators know the effect of environment on the mind of a child. Think of the accumulative effect on the coming generation of the recent improvement of the schoolhouses where your children spend a majority of their waking hours.

When we see these schoolhouses, it is also a satisfaction to know that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST had a small part—in cooperation with the farm organizations, the State Department of Education, and Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, of which Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of this paper, is chairman—in proposing and supporting the measures which led to increased State aid for the small schools. This State money made the improvements possible.

Retailers, the War Is Over!

"Many small dealers in food refuse to recognize the fact that we are on a new schedule of prices. The big milk dealers of New York have reduced the retail price. I cannot learn that their example has been generally followed in upstate cities. Bread in most places is as stable as postage stamps, or passenger fares. Very many butcher shops have never found that the war is over. I would have more confidence in using moral suasion to establish 'fair' prices than any other measure of farm relief I can think of. Note that the retailers—not the 'trusts' and the big distributors—are the offenders." —JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR."

EVERY consumer knows how right Mr. Van Wageningen is in these statements. No matter how low the prices are which farmers receive the consumers seldom get the benefit of them. Retail prices are the first to go up and the last to come down. We hear a good deal about the profits and the inefficiencies of the dealers and wholesalers, but, as Mr. VanWageningen says, a lot of the responsibility for high prices rests right on the retailer, and one of the

chief results of the retailers' high prices is the cutting down of consumption by the consumers.

Farmers themselves are large consumers, and if every person who reads this would put up a good kick every time he bought something in the store, the price of which was out of proportion to the wholesale price, such an organized effort might have a decided effect.

Try Some Sweet Clover Pasture

IN visiting nominees for Master Farmers this summer, we have been much impressed with the large number of good farmers who are beginning to use sweet clover for pasture. Every man who has had some experience with it with whom we talked is enthusiastic. Their opinion is that it is not much good as hay, but it is so rank growing that one acre of it is worth about twenty-five acres of ordinarily poor hill pasture.

Think what it means this summer during the drought to have a legume pasture grass like this. Experiments have gone far enough with sweet clover as a pasture so that every dairyman is justified in giving it at least a trial.

Can You Take a City Child for Two Weeks?

SEVERAL times during the hot days this summer we have been in the Grand Central station in New York City and seen fifty to one hundred little children all lined up waiting for a train. Our curiosity being aroused, we got into a visit with one of the men in charge of these groups of children who told us that they were Fresh Air youngsters on their way for a two weeks' vacation on farms.

The New York Tribune, cooperating with many children's Welfare Associations, locates places in the country and raises the money to put thousands of these little poverty-stricken city children out where they can get a breath of fresh air, clear sunshine, and good food. Where is there a more worthy project?

Some of these children go back to the same farms several times because those who take them come to have a real affection for them. We were told that some farm people will take any boy or girl without specification, others want just boys. Some prefer little girls, others even go as far as to specify the color of the eyes of the children that they want to take. One farm family, we were told, always insists on having a boy with red hair.

No one who has never been in a city tenement can realize how terribly hot it is in one of these places at this time of year and especially this year. It is difficult to see how life and health can be maintained. What a change, what a Godsend then, a two weeks' respite in the country must be for these children.

As we watched the happy, expectant little faces, and noted how pinched and unhealthy some of them looked, we wondered how many farm parents appreciated what a blessing it is to have the farm and all its natural environment as the place to rear a family.

If any of our readers would care to take any of these little city folk for a couple of weeks, write us and we will be glad to put you in touch with the proper authorities.

Eastman's Chestnut

AN irritable old sportsman was aroused from his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning by the insistent ringing of his doorbell. On answering he found a seedy drunkard struggling hard to maintain his equilibrium.

"What do you mean by waking me up at this hour?"

"Ish you Mr. Smithers?"

"Yes, yes. What of it?"

"Ish you the gent what advertised for a partner to go lion huntin' to Africa?"

"Yes, I'm the gentlemen. What do you want to know about it?"

"Nothin', 'ceptin' I just wanted tell you that on no condishuns whatever will I go with you."

With Our A.A. Boys and Girls

NEW YORK state's twenty-two thousand five hundred 4-H club members will be represented by twelve delegates at the annual 4-H encampment at Camp Vail on the grounds of the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, next fall.

Those who will represent the girls clubs are: Genevieve Melius, Otsego county; Marion Crandall, Onondaga county; Marion Harris, Dutchess county; Eleanor Trudi, Monroe county; Helen Woller, Genesee County; Eleanor Gutowski, Orange county.

The alternate representatives are, in the order named: Jessie Gilbride, Livingston county; Helen Richardson, St. Lawrence county; Frances Langworthy, Madison county; Mary Ostascheki, Chemung county.



"This is a snapshot of myself, my pony 'Dolly' and my cousin Charles Drown and his pet goat. I thought that I would like to see this in your paper."
—Alton L. Drown, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

The boys chosen are: Stuart Chamberlain, Otsego county; Francis Oley, Onondaga county; Roscoe Owens, Chenango county; Herbert Smith, Monroe county; Amos Baldwin, Oswego county; Arthur Traver, Rensselaer county.

The alternates are: Leslie Lamb, Genesee county; Howard Hillis, Delaware county; Grant Weaver, Orange county; Henry Jens, Nassau county.

Camp Vail is conducted annually in connection with the Eastern States Ex-

like the pony and nothing would please us more than to tell you that if you did what this company asked you to do, that you would get the pony, but we cannot tell you this because it would not be true.

It seems that the publishers of some papers know how badly little boys and girls want to own a pony and they have worked up a scheme to get them to take subscriptions to their magazine. The puzzle is so easy and so many points are given for its solution that almost every boy and girl believes that all they have to do is to take a few subscriptions and the pony will be sent to them. How hard it is, though, to get the balance of the points.

As a matter of fact, there are only a few ponies and there are thousands of boys and girls eager to own them. As a result, many, many little boys and girls just like you answer the puzzle correctly, receive glowing letters from the publisher saying that the answer was correct, and then work so hard to get subscriptions to the magazine. Many people will subscribe to the paper because they cannot bear the look of disappointment on your face, even though they never expect to read the paper. The publisher knows this. That is why

he prefers to persuade little folks to sell his paper. He also knows that most of them will never receive any pay for the work they do.

Perhaps you have noticed that most reliable publications do not print advertisements showing easy puzzle schemes. Many advertisers are willing to pay us well for it, but we prefer to keep the confidence of our A. A. boys and girls.

We suggest that you forget all about this contest and that you talk over the matter with your father and mother telling them how very much you want to own a pony and telling them that you are willing to work very hard in order to get one. Perhaps they will think of a plan whereby you will be able to work for them and earn some money which you can put in the bank. It may take you a longer time to earn a pony in this way but you will certainly be much more sure of getting him in the end and even though you have to wait a year or two for the pony you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have earned him yourself.

Everyone can earn the things they want most and we expect you will own a pony before long. However, when anyone offers you something that looks too easy always look for the catch in it just as you did this time.

Tell About Your Pet

ALMOST every farm girl or boy has a pet of some sort. No doubt you have seen the pictures of pet ponies sent in by several of our young readers—and nice pictures they were, too. But it begins to look as if our readers of the Boys and Girls Page have no pets except ponies. This, I am sure, is not true.

But we need proof that it is not true. So if you have a clear picture of your pet dog, cat, calf or anything else, send it in with a letter telling about it.

I know one little six-year-old boy who takes care of pet rabbits and guinea pigs. I know three other children who are very fond of their pet goat, so you see there are other pets if we look far enough. What cute tricks does your pet do? Did you raise him yourself, or how did you get him? And how do you take care of him?

My two cats let themselves in and out the screen door whenever they want to get through. They hook their claws in the wire just enough to swing the door to the point where they can work their heads into the crack, then the rest is easy.

Send your letter and picture of your

pet to the editor of the Boys and Girls Page, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

How a Farm Boy May Become a Boy Scout

ONE of the most interesting games for American boyhood is the Boy Scout game. Many farm boys in America probably long to be members of this organization after having heard or read about the Boy Scout Program, but for reasons of distance from Troops, they find it difficult to join. It is not necessary for a boy to join a Troop in order to play the great game of Scouting. If distance or some other reason prevents his joining a Troop, he may still become a Scout. Write to the BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, Department of Rural Scouting, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, and ask for information on how to become a Lone Scout. A registration blank will be forwarded, together with instructions on how to become a member of the Lone Scout Division, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

When the applicant for membership in the Scout organization registers, his name is entered on the mailing list of the Lone Scout magazine, a publication sent free of charge to all Lone Scouts, on a monthly basis. This magazine contains news, articles of instruction, and Boy Scout interest, which will be enjoyed by all members of the organization. A Lone Scout is entitled to enter all Local Scout events, and participate in Scout activities on the same basis as do Troop and Patrol Scouts.

After meeting the Tenderfoot requirements, the Scout should try to advance to Second Class rank, as no one will get the spirit of Scouting or enjoy it to the full until he advances along the Boy Scout Trail.

Little Cooks Get Busy

VACATION is the Little Cook's chance to finish all her recipes in the first twelve lessons so as to earn her first year award button with Betty's picture on it. As soon as these recipes have been done satisfactorily, get your mother or other responsible adult to send Betty a note stating that you have done the necessary amount of recipes and are ready for the Award button.

Then go right ahead on the other recipes in the following lessons and be entitled to the certificate at the end of the 24 lessons. It really means something to be a Little Cook. Just read this letter and see what others have done.

DEAR BETTY—I am a member of the "Cheerful Helpers Club" of Wadhams, N. Y., who recently sent you a picture of their cooking group as having received the first year award buttons. We had a large class and paid dues of five cents a week to cover the cost of our material. When the first year's work was com-



Gordon and Erwin Priest of Fairport, New York with their pet calf.

pleted we had nearly eight dollars in our treasury so that shows us that your recipes were very thrifty as well as economical.

Now my mother works in the hay field and I make the meals all alone every day and I am making the recipes for the second year's work. I liked the "Margarets Macaroon's" and "A Puffy Fluffy Omelet" recipes the best.—A cheerful cook, ETHEL A. LOBDELL, Wadhams, N. Y.

Try These On Each Other

1. What is the fruit the robins like best?
2. What was the fruit that caused Eve to sin?
3. What fruit has always been most used for making drinks, formerly wines, now an unfermented drink?
4. What berry has a name that sounds as if it were sad?
5. What berry has a name that sounds as if it were foolish?
6. What berry do you give some one when you tease him (slang)?
7. A common fruit has a fuzzy skin and a large pit; name it.
8. Another common fruit has a large pit but its skin is smooth; what is it?
9. What sour fruit is famous for picnic drinks?
10. The juice of a certain fruit is much used for babies—do you know which one it is?
11. A small fruit has a name that indicates a moving stream; guess once.

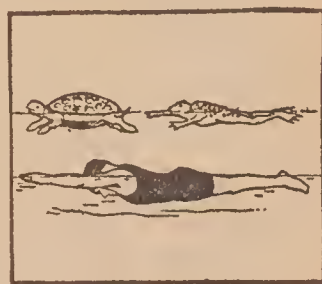
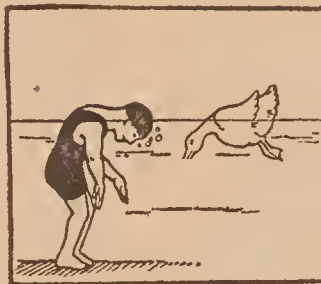
(Turn to Page 6 for answers)

How to Learn to Swim

EVERY Scout owes it to himself and to other people to know how to swim. As in the case of Scout's Pace, this fifty-yard test is NOT a speed test, and the Scout may use any stroke that he desires and may also change strokes during the test so long as his

easy and lots of fun.

Step 3: FLOATING. The easiest way to float in the water is to balance yourself like the jelly fish or lily-pod; just pull your feet up. (See illustration). Then by extending your arms straight ahead of you, you'll find you can lie



feet do not touch the bottom at any point along the way.

The "Brink Method" is one of the best by which to learn how to swim. It consists of four steps, as follows:

Step 1: SEEING. Hold breath, and open your eyes under water—you can see easily. (Like the duck—see illustration).

Step 2: BREATHING. Inhale through the mouth ABOVE water, and exhale through the nose UNDER water (like a motorboat). Try this first thing; it's

along the surface like a frog or turtle.

Step 4: MOVE—THEN KEEP GOING. First paddle with the hands—like the windmill, then with the feet, like a paddle-wheel steamer; THEN, both together.—Reprinted by permission from the July issue of "The Lone Scout".



Not As Easy As It Looks

I am a little girl 10 years old and just read an advertisement about getting a pony. I answered the puzzle correctly and they gave me almost enough points to win the pony. I am sending you the papers that they sent me and I would like to know whether or not I should do what they have asked me to do. If I did this would I get the pony?

Dear Little Girl:—We appreciate more than we can tell your confidence in us which led you to write and ask us about getting this pony. We can understand fully how much you would

Paul E. Reed with a big cabbage grown by his dad. Paul belongs to the fifth generation of Reeds that have lived on the Reed farm.

position at Springfield, and is the big round-up for club work in the northeastern states.

Not As Easy As It Looks

Set a UNADILLA Silo on guard over your corn crop!

You can depend on the Unadilla Silo to safeguard you against loss of your coming corn crop under any and all conditions. Should your corn fail to mature, happen to get nipped by unexpected frost or become infested with corn borers, ensile it in a Unadilla. Prime, palatable juicy, nutritious feed will result.

If your crop is threatened by borers by all means ensile it in a Unadilla. The worms will be destroyed and your winter feed saved at one and the same time.

Don't put off this important matter! Order your Unadilla at once and be all set for any emergency! You can't go wrong in doing this because the Unadilla Silo is not only the strongest built but is the easiest of all to set up and use.

We can guarantee at once shipment of any size Silo in either Oregon Fir or Spruce. Material bone dry and the best quality obtainable. Liberal discount for cash on delivery or you can buy on time. Prices promptly quoted. Write at once for big free catalog. Address,

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SILO CO., Inc.
Box B
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We are
sales agents for
Pape and
Rowell-Trojan
Cutters
in non-conflicting
territory. Write for
catalog and prices.



With the A.A. Crop Grower



A Ride With the Blue Tag Potato Grower

(Continued from Page 3)

Cortland, New York, and visits were made during the day to the farms of Bruce Cottrell at Homer, Robert Usher at Tully, Gardner Brothers at Tully, and Pioneer Farm, owned by F. S. Hollenbeck, at Tully. A restful and delightful lunch was served at Skaneateles, on one of the most beautiful lakes in New York, after which Riley Brothers' farm was visited at Sennett. These excellent young farmers are the sons of Frank Riley, secretary of the New York State Grange.

A Premier Potato Grower

The next visit was to Bellmath Farm at Sennett, Earl Croker proprietor. It was especially interesting to me to revisit on this tour the farm of H. D. Forward of Camillus. Mr. Forward is a Master Farmer, Class of 1929, and also holds the title of Premier Potato Grower of the New York State Potato Club. It was interesting to see a combine harvester on Mr. Forward's farm. He bales the wheat straw in the field and gets a good price for it. Here also the College of Agriculture conducts seed potato plot tests to determine the amount of disease prevalent in the seed of different growers. The tests show little disease in New York seed.

The next call was at the farm of Wilcox and Jones at Kirkville, where the hungry and thirsty group was served an afternoon lunch of lemonade and sandwiches. Then the party set out for a big banquet at the Morrisville State School of Agriculture. Here the group also stayed over night.

I never visit Morrisville, in a little basin surrounded by beautiful hills, without thinking what an almost ideal place it is for farm boys and girls to go to school. It is many miles from a railroad or from the largest city, and is one of the few remaining communities that is largely sufficient unto itself.

I do not know when I have attended a banquet where there was more fun than the potato growers had at Morrisville. K. D. Scott ("Scotty"), Farm Bureau agent of Chenango County, and noted far and wide as a song leader, got the boys so wound up with singing that they kept right on when Scotty stopped, accompanying their so-called singing with pounding on the table, whistling, and various other forms of hilarity.

Dean Mann Emphasizes Quality of Life

George Winfield Lamb contributed much to the program in his part as toastmaster. After I had given a short talk, the main speech of the evening was made by Dean A. R. Mann of the State College of Agriculture. Dean Mann emphasized the thought of quality in rural life, first in the lives of the people themselves, and second in all that they do. He said that potato culture depended on three great fundamentals: First, the great advance that had been made in the use of machinery in growing potatoes; second, better knowledge and use of fertilizers; and third, and perhaps most important of all, the increased use of high quality seed.

In merchandising or marketing potatoes, Dean Mann pointed out that growers had a long way to go. "We need fuller knowledge of the adaptation of potatoes to the proper soil and climatic conditions and above all we need more and more knowledge that we may exercise control over growing and marketing conditions."

On the second day of the trip, the visits were made at the farms of Henry Jones of Deansboro, Harry Feuss of Waterville, A. G. Allen of Waterville, and George Winfield Lamb of Hubbardville, where lunch was served. The afternoon was devoted to a program of speaking and demonstrations of potato machinery.

Potato growing still requires a lot of hard work, but how the drudgery of hand labor has been taken out of it in

recent years. It is not so long ago that no farmer thought a potato field was properly taken care of until every hill had been painfully and slowly built up with a hand hoe. And, of course, all planting and digging was done by hand. Each year as one looks over the new potato machinery, he finds several new improvements designed still further to reduce the work and the costs of potato culture.

To give you some idea of the good speaking program during the two days, we can only mention those who made short addresses at the different calls during the tour. In addition to the proprietors of the farms where calls were made, most of whom made short talks, other speakers included: A. G. Allen, president of the Association; H. L. Vaughn, County Agent from Cortland County; Dr. Karl Fernow, chief potato inspector of the State College of Agriculture; Austin Werner, of Calverton, Long Island; Don Ward, County Agent of Onondaga County; Dr. William H. Martin, of the New Jersey Experiment Station; Charles H. Riley, president of the Empire State Potato Club; Charles L. Messer, Jr., County Agent of Cayuga County; Professor Dee Crane, West Virginia potato specialist; Dr. E. V. Hardenburgh, professor of farm crops at Cornell; D. Leo Hayes, County Agent in Madison County; Professor E. B. Tussing, potato expert of Ohio State University; George W. Bush, County Agent of Oneida County; Thomas R. Bennett, potato expert of West Virginia; Professors J. R. Livermore, C. R. Crosby and Charles Chupp of Cornell; George Cushman, Long Island potato grower; and Professor W. I. Myers of Cornell.

Grows Seed for Seed Growers

One of the most interesting calls made during the trip was to the farm of F. S. Hollenbeck. Mr. Hollenbeck is an experimental grower of seed potatoes who develops new strains and grows seed for seed potato growers. Such a man may well be compared to a mining prospector. He follows many leads, unsuccessfully, but once in a great while he finds a new strain or variety that may be better than anything that has been known before. What a fascinating business!

One of the speakers on the trip said that New York potato men know how to grow potatoes but had not made much advance in marketing them. He called attention to the fact that it is possible to buy Idaho potatoes in Long Island villages, in the heart of one of the greatest potato growing sections of the world.

"Eastern growers not only of potatoes but of nearly every other product," he said, "have neglected a golden opportunity. They have had the greatest and best markets in the world right under their very noses and yet have allowed producers living hundreds and thousands of miles away to get possession of these great eastern markets. This job of marketing is the outstanding problem, the big job that lies ahead of you men if you are to stay in the business."

Another impression from this trip is that New York State is capable of growing its own seed potatoes. Why, then, should growers who buy seed go outside of the State to get it? New York seed potato men not only can and must produce a quality equal or exceeding anything grown anywhere else, but more than this, they must organize, grade, advertise, and sell their product in spite of the outside competition.

Answers to Try These On Each Other

1—Cherry. 2—Apple. 3—Grape. 4—Blueberry. 5—Gooseberry. 6—Raspberry. 7—Peach. 8—Plum. 9—Lemon. 10—Orange. 11—Currant.

Your Silo—Ready to Ship at Once

24-hour service. Send in your order today—it's shipped to-morrow: it can be erected, ready to fill within ten days, generally. Our factory has been enlarged and newly equipped—and is on a 24-hour schedule. No waiting. There's still time to send for our representative; there's no time for delay. Corn **MUST** be ensiled this year if the dairyman makes any profit this season.

Write, Phone or Wire

CRAINE, INC.

110 Wilson St.

Norwich, N. Y.

LET CRAINE
LIFT YOUR DAIRY
TO A HIGHER LEVEL
OF PROFIT



THE CRAINE LINE
SILOS

*Mr. Dairyman—
You are still in time!*

Two weeks more of our big August Contest (see ad in July 26th issue of A. A.) Hundreds of coupons have been returned.

If yours was not among them,

Fill in, clip and mail the coupon below.

GRANGE SILO CO., RED CREEK, N. Y.

\$10.

GRANGE SILO CO., Red Creek, N. Y.

Please send me \$10.00 Certificate to apply on Grange Silo if I decide to buy one, and send details of your special August "World's Series" Contest.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

American Agriculturist,

10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HEAVES

Money Back
If it Fails

A horse with heaves can't do its full share of work. Get rid of the heaves and you have a horse worth its full value in work or in money. Send today for FLEMING'S NUMBER 6 POWDERS (\$1.00 per package, postpaid). Also sure-fire tonic to build up run-down horses. OUR BIG NEW Veterinary Adviser tells about new treatments for many diseases. Sent for 10c or write for any kind of Veterinary Advice. FLEMING BROS., v-211 Stock Yards, Chicago



When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

With the A. A.
DAIRYMAN



Are Barn Inspectors Unreasonable?

Our milk was recently shut out of the shipping plant by a city inspector who apparently thought he had to find a lot of fault in order to hold his job. What can we do to get our milk back into the plant? We are about tired of complying with so many fool regulations, anyway.

UNFORTUNATELY it is true that some inspectors "feel their oats" in spite of the fact that they may not know their job as well as they should. On the other hand, dairymen in the east have the best market in the world and if we are to keep it, we must raise the standard of quality. We have no patience with the inspector who does not know his job but so long as he is reasonable we believe in meeting him half way.

We suggest that you correct the conditions to which he objected and ask for another inspection.

Water for Calves

Is it possible to feed a calf too much water? If it is how much water should a calf have at various ages? How often is it wise to water a calf?

WE do not believe there is any danger in giving a calf too much water. Of course, if the calf is watered only at long intervals she may drink too much. We know of a number of successful dairymen who have water buckets in calf pens so that they can drink any time they want it.

Ground Limestone for Cows

Are cows able to assimilate calcium when it is fed to them in the form of ground limestone?

YES, although it appears that certain vitamins are also necessary to enable the cow to use lime. These vitamins are most abundant in pasture grass, therefore it is important to feed plenty of lime when cows are on pasture so they can build up a reserve supply in their bodies.

Raw Rock Phosphate Not Recommended for Cows

Where a mineral source of phosphorus is added to a dairy ration, is raw rock phosphate as satisfactory as superphosphate?

MOST authorities do not recommend raw rock phosphate. Some lots have given good results experimentally, while others seem to contain some harmful substance.

Capacity of Silos

Dimensions	Tons Capacity	No. of cows it will keep for 6 mos., 40 lbs. per day
8x20.....	18.....	5
8x24.....	22.....	6
10x20.....	23.....	6
10x22.....	26.....	7
10x24.....	30.....	8
10x26.....	33.....	9
10x30.....	41.....	11
12x24.....	43.....	12
12x26.....	48.....	13
12x28.....	53.....	15
12x30.....	59.....	16
12x34.....	70.....	19
14x28.....	72.....	20
14x30.....	80.....	22
14x34.....	95.....	26
14x36.....	103.....	28
14x38.....	111.....	30
14x40.....	120.....	33
16x34.....	124.....	34
16x36.....	135.....	37
16x40.....	156.....	43
16x44.....	179.....	49
16x48.....	202.....	56
16x50.....	214.....	59
18x42.....	212.....	59
18x46.....	241.....	67
18x50.....	271.....	75



GOOD FEED DOES IT!

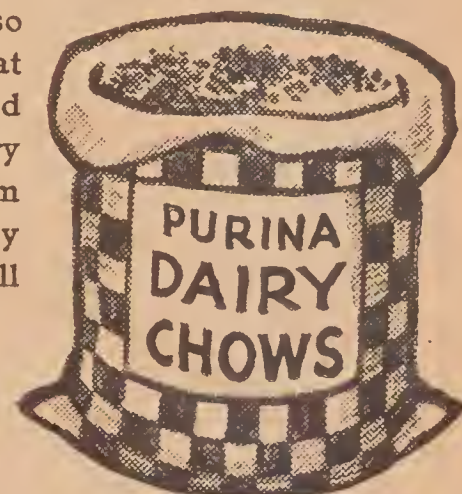
LIKE THE OLD STORY OF THE HORSE... when you can bring your cows to water... and make them drink all they should... then you've done something! Something that will show up in your milk pail... something that will show up in your pocketbook!

Water is as important as feed to a cow. Your job is to give her the kind of feed which will make her drink! Purina Dairy Chows! (You'll find Purina Bulky Cow Chow and Purina Bulky-Las the best when grass is dry and short.) Milk is made of much water... and water is cheap!

Purina Dairy Chows contain those things which make your cows want to drink... that means cheap milk. Purina Dairy Chows also contain those things which make the other parts of milk... that means still cheaper milk. Two real jobs... when you find one feed that does both... you're bound to have a bargain! Purina Dairy Chows are feeds your cows always relish... feeds that make them drink... feeds that make cheap milk... feeds that put more money in your pocket! Look over the list of Purina Dairy Chows... you'll find one which just suits you!

THE PURINA DAIRY CHOWS

Purina Bulky Cow Chow
Purina 20% Cow Chow
Purina 24% Cow Chow
Purina 34% Cow Chow
Purina Bulky-Las
Purina Fitting Chow
Purina Calf Chow



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DOGS AND PET STOCK

COON AND FOX HOUND PUPS \$5 and \$10 each, satisfaction guaranteed. Older stock priced low. LAKE SHORE KENNELS, HIMROD, N. Y.

For Sale English Bulldog pups. Make real farm dogs. Males \$15. Edgewood Farms, Sylvania, Pa.

CATTLE

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS \$20 to \$25 each. Shipped on approval —no payment required. Also Aberdeen-Angus cattle. JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

Dorset - Hampshire Rams, Lambs, Yearlings. Farmers prices, good type, pure-bred. Registered, all stock on approval. TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr. ALLAMUCHY, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN AND AYRSHIRE accredited and T. B. tested pure bred and grade cattle. WILLIAMS AND LEGGATT, ORMSTOWN, QUEBEC

CATTLE

MUSKRATS First litter young pen raised, from selected breeders. \$12.50 a pair. Live delivery and sex guaranteed. LESTER W. BENNETT, VICTOR, NEW YORK

KARAKUL SHEEP RAM LAMBS ready for Fall service and a few Ewe Lambs. G. W. FORT, MELROSE, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

25 REG. RAMBOUILLET EWES From 3 to 5 years old at \$8.00 per head. H. P. SHERMAN, ALFRED STATION, NEW YORK

REGISTERED DORSET RAMS Ideal for crossbreeding. Your ram is half your flock. MIDDLE M RANCH, EAST AURORA, NEW YORK

For Sale REGISTERED DORSET AGED RAM. Yearling Rams weighing 140 to 160 lbs. Also Ram lambs at reduced prices. CHARLES W. KARKER, Cobleskill, N. Y. R.F.D. No. 1

Ayrshires for sale. Young registered cows and heifers, mostly early fall freshening, accredited herd. F. G. MEAD, Andover, New York

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.00	2.80
2 Fluid Cream		1.80
2A Fluid Cream	1.96	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.21	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.90	1.70
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for Aug. 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final

easier. Summer consumption is always light and the demand is none too good now with the unsatisfactory industrial situation.

Realizing the critical situation the trade is watching the movement of prices very closely, discouraging any sharp advances that may throw the market off balance, thereby causing a lot of damage to producers.

Cheese Gains Another Fraction

	Aug. 8, 1930	Aug. 2, 1930	Aug. 9, 1929
STATE FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	18 1/2-19 1/2	18-19	22 1/2-24 1/2
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	24	26	24-26
Held Average	23	23	27 1/2-29 1/2

The upward trend that we reported last week developed into fractionally higher prices on Wednesday, August 6. The firm situation in the West forced values up in spite of the attempt on the part of the trade to hold prices down. The West has been dominating the market and when the situation there turns stronger prices were bound to follow suit. Statistically the cheese market is about on par with a year ago and there is no reason why prices should not keep pace. It is beginning to appear that the well known controlling interests in the cheese trade are holding prices down. Retail prices are as high as ever, but the producers are not getting their share. However, this situation is not confined to the cheese trade. Retailers are charging prices all out of proportion to the rates received by the producer. We see no change in the price of bread, although wheat has never been cheaper in a decade. Ice cream sodas still cost 15 and 20 cents, the price established during the war, when sugar, milk and other ingredients were top price. But they forget the war is over. Restaurants still charge 35c for two fried eggs, more than what a farmer gets for a dozen of them.

Eggs Suffer a Set Back

	Aug. 9, 1930	Aug. 2, 1930	Aug. 9, 1929
NEARBY WHITE			
Hennery			
Selected Extras	35-42	40-45	45-50
Average Extras	32-35	34-38	44
Extra Firsts	26-30	26-30	37-41
Firsts	24-25	24-25	34-36
Undergrades	22-23	22-23	33
BROWNS			
Hennery	18-19		
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	33-39	34-38	40-46
Gathered	24-32	25-33	34-39

It is amazing how quickly the egg market reacts if a few extra eggs come in on one single day. All during the week ending August 9 with the exception of Wednesday, Aug. 6, the reports were that the receipts were light. That one day however, was enough to set the market back a full cent on Thursday. Friday showed additional shrinkage but instead of the price recovering, values shrunk along with the eggs, to three cents under our closing price last week.

Eggs are still coming from the country showing the effects of heat and accordingly a large portion of the trade has turned to the use of high quality heat free eggs out of storage. These are replacing the general run of current arrivals and naturally the latter are in accumulation. We expect the market on high grade eggs to open a little better on the 11th. However, there is not much hope for relief until we can clear away the accumulations of medium eggs that show shrunken yolks caused by the hot weather.

Live Poultry Outlook Better

	Aug. 8, 1930	Aug. 2, 1930	Aug. 9, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	20-23	20-22	28-30
Leghorn	16-18	14-16	25-27
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	22-33	22-23	22-37
Leghorn	22-27	24-26	25-29
OLD ROOSTERS	16	16-17	22
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-25	20-25	25-35
DUCKS, Nearby	16-22	16-22	20-26
GESE	12-13	12-13	

The live poultry market looks a little better this week, demand has been more active and there has been a tendency to advance prices. Fowls arriving by express have met excellent demand, and it appears that we may see further advances. Broilers have also been experiencing an active call with fancy Rocks bringing 2c premiums. As the young birds develop into the roasting stage fancy broilers will become scarcer and higher. However, that does not mean that shippers can get careless about the condition of their birds.

There is a spread of 11c per pound in Rocks and 5c a pound in Leghorns. It shows what "finish" means.

Labor Day comes September 1, and it represents the last big week-end holiday of the year. Those who are near summer boarding houses, mountain resorts and roadhouses, should make contacts now to clean up the last frying chickens of the season.

Fruits and Vegetables

Again we urge readers to tune in on the radio market reports coming over WEAf every noon. It is the only way to follow the perishable market.

Western New York is shipping Transparents that bring from \$1.25 to \$1.50 depending on size. Hudson Valley is shipping Duchess, Yellow Transparents and Williams Reds, with prices varying all the way from 50c to \$1.50 depending on variety and quality.

Hudson Valley Bartlett pears have been bringing \$1 to \$1.25. Clapp's Favorite 75c to \$1.50 and Belle's 50c to \$1.

Berries of all kinds arriving from Hudson Valley, Oswego County at widely varying prices.

Hudson Valley peaches have been bringing from 75c to \$2 a bushel depending on size and quality.

Vegetables cover a wide range. The weather has caused a lot of spoilage and prices vary widely.

Hay Prices Higher

Although hay was a little more plentiful during the past week it sold promptly at slightly higher prices. Buyers are preferring old hay and the market on such closed firm. Several cars of new hay arrived early in the week in good condition and sold on the average of \$3 below old hay prices, although a couple of strictly A. No. 1 fresh stock brought the same price as the old. Prices on timothy range from \$18 to \$28, with mixtures averaging about \$2 less.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers very slow. 11 loads on sale. Few loads unsold. Common to medium grass steers \$5.50-7.25, 2 loads dry feds \$9.00-10.00. Generally 25c to 50c lower. Some off more. Cows scarce, steady to 25c lower. Common to medium \$4.25-5.50; Low cutters and cutters \$2.00-4.00.

VEALERS—Steady, few choice \$14.00.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs in moderate supply, mostly 50c lower, slow. Good to choice \$9.00-9.50. Medium \$7.00-8.00. Common \$5.00-6.00. Ewes steady, good to handy weights \$3.50-4.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Daily fresh receipts were light and the market was cleaning up in better shape at the end of the week. The demand was slow, except for a very few extra fancy calves, which continued scarce and sold at a premium over the prices quoted. Small to medium calves met a better demand than heavies. The market closed steady with unchanged prices. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 13-16c; fair to good heavies 10-11c; small to medium 10-12c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts continued light. Demand very slow. Market steady. By the coop 15-20c per pound.

Wool

The wool market is still slow. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound, 21-30c; 1/2 blood 23-29c; 3/4 blood 24-29c; 1/4 blood 24-30c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

Hard Times and New York Farmers

(Continued from Page 3)

their profits may be smaller than in the very prosperous years just past.

The conclusion seems to be that there is nothing to get very pessimistic about in New York State farming. New York State and Eastern agriculture are likely to be as prosperous or more so than any other section. This is not a time for large expansions or great pessimism. It is rather a time for conservative farming and spending. This is a time to preserve a quiet faith in eastern agriculture as a business and a mode of life.

Taken as a whole New York farmers ought not to lose ground during the next year. Compared with the rest of the nation eastern farmers should be in an enviable position during 1930.

Meanwhile we are making some solid gains of considerable importance in developing a permanent and satisfactory country life.

Some Factors that Will Help

The state has embarked on a program for a rather rapid development of good roads with the ultimate aim of providing a hard surfaced market road outlet for almost every worth while farm business. This will be done without any additional burden of local taxes.

The development of rural electrification is proceeding very fast, faster probably than in any other state.

Educational opportunities for rural children are making rapid improvement, faster probably than at any former time in our history. This includes better rural schools, more Boy's and Girl's Club work and a rapid expansion of agricultural high school teaching. The heaviest burden of the cost of this is borne by the state as it should be.

The tax burden is not getting heavier. Many adjustments of the farm tax burden have been made during the past two years. The state is apparently seriously considering some further readjustments of the burden.

The state has adopted a plan for the purchase of abandoned farm areas, for their withdrawal from agriculture and for their reforestation.

The Farm Bureau system has increased tremendously in membership, in effectiveness of educational program and in the confidence of the people during the past few years. The farm organizations of the state are pulling together in a way that is recognized and remarked in every other section of the country.

All of these are making country life very much more worth while. They are making for a permanent agriculture.

Taken as a whole, we may not pay much on our mortgages during 1930 but we ought to hold even, be able to increase our standard of living a bit and see farm life, as a whole, becoming very much more attractive, both in itself and in comparison with other modes of life.

DIAMOND PICK MEAT AND BONE SCRAP

Added to any mash, whether made at home or purchased ready mixed, is your assurance of good results. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will ship to you direct, freight prepaid to N. Y., N. J., Pa. and Va. only, one 100-lb. bag @ \$3.75, two bags @ \$3.65 each and five bags at \$3.50 each. If not entirely satisfied, money refunded without question. Send today for sample and descriptive folder.

ATLAN MFG. CO., 142-F Logan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

SWINE

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
6 to 8 weeks old.....\$4.00
8 to 10 weeks old.....\$4.25
Choice Chesters, 8 wks. old \$4.75

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

PIGS! PIGS! PIGS! PIGS!

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white
6 to 8 weeks @ \$4.50 each

They are all good blocky pigs, the kind make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. E.O.B. Woburn to your approval. No charge for crating. John J. Scannell, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

PIGS CHESTER WHITES AND DUROCS

Here is your chance to buy real quality pigs of either of the above breeds direct from the breeder. These pigs are from highgrade sows and pure bred boars, and are rugged growthy youngsters. The quality you buy in a small pig means fifty pounds more at killing time.

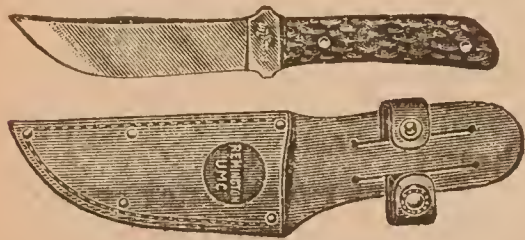
6 to 8 weeks old \$5.00 each
Shipped C.O.D. Crated free.
Highland Yards, Tel. 4459-W, Waltham, Mass.

SPRING PIGS READY TO SHIP

When starting to raise a hog, why not have the best to start with? Do you want pigs that will live and grow fast? If so, try pigs from our quality stock. These prices are for feeders or breeders.

Chester & Yorkshire cross or Chester & Berkshire cross
8 to 10 WEEKS OLD, \$4.50 EACH
Keep them 10 days, and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
Chester White Barrows 8 to 10 weeks old, \$6.00 each.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086
P. S.—Will ship any number C.O.D.

REGISTERED PIGS eight weeks of age. Extra well grown. Best of foundation stock. Price \$7.50. Will ship on approval.
E. E. LAFLE, R. 8, PENN YAN, NEW YORK



This Remington Sheath Knife is just what you need for hunting, fishing or camping trips. It has 4 1/4 inch forged blade with strong, durable, keen cutting edge. Bone Stag handle and leather sheath. We will send you this knife

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of charge on receipt of only \$1.00 for a whole year's subscription to NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, a 48-page monthly magazine rammed full of hunting, fishing, camping and trapping stories and pictures, valuable information about guns, rifles, fishing tackle, game law changes, best places to get fish and game, etc. Biggest value ever offered in a sporting magazine.

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Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and use holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

FARMS FOR SALE

\$9325 Income; 50 Cattle, Etc.

337 Acres near markets & advantages, premier N. Y. dairy section; 75-cow pasture, stream & spring water, valuable woodland, fruit, highly-productive soil; good 12-room house, electricity; dandy 125 ft. barn, cemented basement, running water, silo, etc. \$13,000 complete with horses, 50 dairy cattle, equipment, crops; part cash. Picture pg. 49 big Free catalog 1000 bargains.
STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

Farm News from New York

The Latest Developments On the Wallabout Market

FOR the past several weeks we have been giving you the latest developments in the Wallabout Market dispute. In case any of you have missed these items, the facts up to date briefly are as follows: Long Island vegetable producers have for years been dissatisfied with conditions on the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn and have repeatedly asked that covers be constructed over the stands to protect the loads from rain, that running water be provided in the market and that activities of speculators be curbed. These speculators, by the way, buy vegetables either from farmers or wherever they can get them cheapest and maintain stands on the market which is primarily designed for a producers' market.

For some time, Commissioner Dwyer of the City Department of Markets, has been working with farmers' committees and speaking at farmers' meetings in order to learn just what they wanted and in doing so he has gained their confidence. Recently he started a system whereby producers would hire their stands on a yearly basis so that they could occupy the same stand each night. At the same time, rates were raised somewhat, not on the suggestion of Mr. Dwyer alone, but through two farmers' committees; one from Suffolk County and one from Nassau County, that worked with Commissioner Dwyer.

For the past several weeks, city papers have been carrying stories to the effect that the farmers were solidly against the new plan and that Commissioner Dwyer was persecuting individuals in his attempt to put over his pet idea. In order to see just what the situation is, the writer went to the Wallabout Market early one morning while farmers were disposing of their loads. After talking with quite a number of them we see no reason to change our belief that the new plan should be given a thorough trial. Almost without exception those men, numbering close to 200, who have secured permanent stands are satisfied with them, and in fact, enthusiastic. There is no mistaking the fact that there is a considerable number, made up principally of the smaller growers, who would prefer to do business under the old plan. By the way, as we announced last week, those opposing the plan secured a temporary injunction restraining the commissioner from putting the new schedule of fees into effect until authorized to do so by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which will meet in September. For this reason, no more permanent stands are being assigned, but the commissioner is allowing those who have made application for permanent stands to retain posses-

sion of them until a final decision is reached on the matter.

The dissatisfaction among growers seems to hinge mainly on two points; first, a feeling that some of the larger growers have received the best stands and second, a natural feeling that they would prefer to have the old fees remain in force. The rates for transients

Milk Prices Up

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association on Aug. 7 announced an increase in milk prices of 37 cents per hundred pounds on Class 1 and 20 cents on Class 2, to become effective on August 11. The Sheffield Producers and the milk dealers also announced similar raises.

In an editorial in our August 9 issue, we stated that the situation demanded an immediate raise in the milk prices and that there should be no hesitation on the part of producers' organizations in putting up prices. Since that statement, the drought conditions in the country have grown worse, and milk consumption has increased, because of hot weather in the city, so the milk industry is to be congratulated for taking prompt action.

Retail prices have also been advanced a cent a quart. Commissioner Shirley W. Wynne of the New York City Health Department states that he has a force of men in readiness to go outside of the New York milk shed to approve new sources of milk should our own farmers be unable to supply enough during the coming short season this fall. Commissioner Wynne also urges consumers through the newspapers to use plenty of milk, stating that even with the increased price it is still a comparatively cheap food.

under the new plan were \$2.00 instead of \$1.00 for a corner stand and \$1.00 instead of .50 a night for an inside stand.

There are stalls for somewhat less than 300 trucks on the market and it is estimated that between 600 and 700 farmers use Wallabout Market at some time during the year. However, there are seldom more than 250 there on one night. It is evident that if everyone should make application for a permanent stand there would not be enough to go around. However, a number have already rented stands to-

gether, one grower using it one night and the other the next. Under a special regulation the stand will be held for its owner until midnight and after that it can be rented to a transient. There is no vital reason, however, why these transients should be required to wait until 12 o'clock before pulling on a stand. They may either learn of some neighbor who owns a stand and is not going to the market that night, they may pull on to a stand with the understanding that they will vacate it if the owner shows up or what would be still better is the plan followed on the Harlem Market where those in charge of the market learn from each farmer whether or not he intends to be on the market the following night. If not, they can rent his stall to a transient as soon as he asks for it.

An old bone of contention on the Wallabout Market is the problem of the food speculator; the man who gets possession of a stall and buys vegetables, sometimes an entire load from a Long Island farmer or sometimes from growers in other sections. He, of course, is not a producer and some farmers feel that he should not be allowed on the market. To be perfectly fair, it is true that there is a divided opinion on this matter, quite a number of farmers feeling that the speculator is an advantage rather than a detriment to the market. It was noticeable on the market that the speculators, who own no trucks, were in the majority of cases, located on corner stands. They had no trucks and quite frequently the produce was piled in the alleyway in a manner which certainly did not help traffic conditions. Many producers who believe that speculators are a desirable feature, believe that they should be segregated into one section of the market.

We understand on good authority that those most strongly opposed to the plan are visiting Long Island vegetable growers and attempting to collect money to continue their legal fight. We believe that Commissioner Dwyer should have the support of Long Island vegetable growers. The new plan which he proposes to put into effect looks to be an improvement. It has the backing of both the Nassau and Suffolk County Farm Bureaus and of the men who have tried out the plan by making application for a permanent stand. It has been said that Commissioner Dwyer is the only City Market Commissioner who has ever been willing to actually go out to farmers' meetings and discuss the problem with them.

American Agriculturist is interested in the ultimate welfare of Long Island vegetable growers. After studying the situation at some length we believe that Commissioner Dwyer is making an honest attempt to improve the Wallabout Market. We understand that the changes he has instituted are merely an opening wedge toward further improvements long asked for by Long Island vegetable growers.

Grange News

By F. J. RILEY

ON Wednesday, Aug. 6th on the farm of Leland Hoskins, situated about 2½ miles west of Auburn on the Genesee Street road will occur the second annual picnic of the Grange, Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, Dairymen's League and 4-H Clubs combined. Last year the first of its kind in Cayuga County proved to be such a success that it seemed wise to continue this eventful day.

Are you going to Rochester for the greatest gathering of rural people ever held in the United States, the 64th annual session of the National Grange? The dates are November 12-21, 1930. There will be three sessions daily, all of keenest interest, with addresses by some of the most prominent leaders in national life. Think of 12,000 Patrons to take the 7th degree on Friday, November 14th in the Masonic Temple. Five classes—perhaps six: the first class at 9:00 A. M. Make your application early. The fee for the seventh degree is \$2.00 and no dues afterwards.



Here's a STOCK SPRAY that Kills and Repels

Preferred by leading dairymen everywhere, Tanglefoot Stock Spray kills and repels flies and other insects—protects cows all day in barn or pasture. It is pleasant to use—never stains, discolors, or gums the hair—and won't burn or blister the hide. Milking and feeding are easier because cows and other animals are unmolested and quiet. You get more and better milk—larger cream checks. Tanglefoot will not taint milk—is powerful, lasts longer, goes farther—works equally well on horses, hogs and other farm animals. Try Tanglefoot. We guarantee you'll like it. Leading dealers everywhere sell this remarkable stock spray. Write for free, interesting booklet.

THE TANGLEFOOT COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Michigan

TANGLEFOOT STOCK SPRAY

Listen in on the Tanglefoot program on WLS
Friday evenings, 8:15 Daylight Saving Time,
7:15 Central Standard Time.

Among the Fruit Growers

For the week ending August 2, 1930

Orange Co.—The weather this past week has been clear and warm. Some of the orchards are showing the effects of the continued drought. Greensboro peaches are about all picked. Pears of early varieties like Clapps favorite are being picked. Moores Early grapes are just starting to turn color, especially on real dry locations.

Dutchess Co.—The dry weather is showing its effect on fruits. Early apples such as Dutchess, which are being harvested, did not size up as well as had been expected. Early peaches such as Greensboro and Carman are being harvested. Clapp pears are being picked and the crop is very good.

Ulster Co.—All growing things are drying up all over the county. Unless there is rain in the very near future to relieve the situation, fruit and vegetables will go from bad to worse. Apples have prematurely ripened this season, due to dryness and extreme hot weather. Williams Reds are all of two weeks ahead of their usual schedule. Wherever the growers have either soil-mulched or cover-mulched their bearing trees, such trees are apparently suffering much less than the sod and non-mulched trees. The foliage on Spys and Kings in a few sod orchards is

turning yellow and dropping severely. Clapps Favorite pears were harvested during the week, mostly for the New York City market. In general the Clapps were large and clean and nicely colored. Abundance plums are now being picked, mostly for the roadside stand trade. Early peaches such as Carmans are moving in the local trade.

Clinton Co.—Commercial orchards are in satisfactory condition as regards insect and disease injury.

Onondaga Co.—Continued hot, dry weather has affected all crops. Early Transparent and Red Astrachans are being harvested, and there is a large crop of all early fruit.

Monroe Co.—Cherry picking has been practically completed this week. Greensboro peaches are coming in. Red Astrachans are ripe. Some fairly well colored Dutchess are being picked though they are a long ways from ripe.

Oswego Co.—Most orchards show the need of rain. McIntosh are a light crop while Spies are nearly one-half of the normal crop. Cherry harvest has been completed and growers who need are spraying after-picking spray to the trees.



Whether it is a dairy feed or a mash, for hogs or horses, Arcady Wonder Feeds are the finest you can buy—mixed by special formulas to give your stock and poultry the maximum in feeding. Your dealer carries Arcady Wonder Feeds. See him today or write us direct.

ARCADY FARMS MILLING COMPANY
Dept. 53 Brooks Building, Chicago, Ill.

FREE WRITE TODAY FOR NEW POULTRY BOOK

ENTIRE GLADIOLUS STOCK TO BE DISPOSED
OF. UNLABELLED ASSORTMENT AS FOLLOWS

Mrs. Peters, Henry Ford, D. McKIBBEN, GOLDEN-MEASURE, DR. NORTON, TYCO ZANG, WAR, KIRTLAND, Giant Nympha, VIRGINIA, 1910 Rose, Rose Ash, Los Angeles, Souvenir, and other good ones. \$1.00 per 100; one 50 cts. Dahlia with \$2.00 order. Post Paid. WRENS NEST, PEMBERTON, N. J.

Pickling Time Is At Hand

With Our Variety of Vegetables and Fruits No One Needs to Weary of Any One Pickle

THE making of pickles is a pleasure if one remembers that much of the work can be done while other household tasks are under way, and that it is not necessary to set aside a whole morning as is the case when fruit is to be canned.

Nearly all pickles are made ready by soaking in brine and if at the time recommended for their brine bath, there is no time for completing the work a day or a week more will do them no harm, as an hour's soaking in luke warm water will remove the surplus salt. On the other hand it is sometimes desired to hasten the pickling process and this is easily done by bringing your brine solution almost to boiling temperature and then pouring it over the pickles. An hour in this hot brine is equal to twenty-four hours in a cold solution.

Sometimes there is a question as to just how salt the brine for pickles should be made. Put your pickles in a crock and pour over them enough water to cover. Pour this water off into a separate dish, wash a fresh egg and slip it into the water, then dissolve salt until the egg floats. Remove the egg and pour the brine over your pickles.

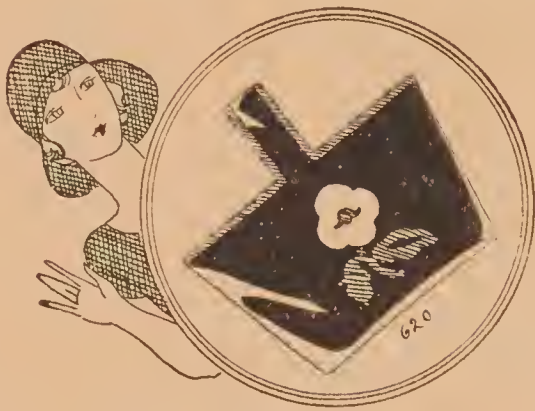
Glazed vessels should be used for heating vinegar for pickles. Never be

tempted to use a chipped granite or porcelain basin in making pickles.

Sterilized jars should always be used for pickles, and it is well not to fill them quite full. Leave for twelve hours, heat a small quantity of vinegar, fill jars to the brim and seal.

If bottles are used see that they are well sterilized and that all corks are soaked in hot water. After the bottles

The All Purpose Bag



The all purpose bag is for garden tools, for the postman to deposit the summer mail in, for your knitting, for a damp bathing suit or a dry book. This bag is of apple-green oilcloth outside, lined through out with orange, and bound in dark green stitched on with long running stitches in orange. It is so cut that the bag and handle are in one piece, with the seam at the bag's base. A cut-out posy of orange and dark green glue on for decoration.

M620—Oilcloth bag with materials complete40c

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

are filled, lay a thickness or two of thin white cloth over the mouth of the bottle, put in the cork, and when cold dip the top in melted paraffine. Always use a few bits of horseradish in pickling vinegar as it not only improves the flavor but acts as a preservative.

Pickling Vinegar

Pickling vinegar is easily made in advance of the time when it is to be used and may be kept in a sterilized jug. A very good one is made of vinegar, tumeric, young onions and spices. In a preserving kettle put one pint of vinegar, one eighth pound of ginger, two tablespoonfuls of mace, one teaspoonful cayenne pepper, two tablespoonfuls mustard seed, one cupful button onion, and three tablespoonfuls of tumeric. Add small amount of salt, and if pickle is to be used with vegetables that have not been given a brine bath increase this when the pickle is made. Simmer vinegar and spices for twenty minutes, add three quarts of vinegar and put in jug for later use.

Olive Oil Pickle

In addition to the vinegar pickles an olive oil pickle is much enjoyed. Fill a jar with sliced, medium-sized cucumbers, having first a layer of pickle and then a sprinkling of salt. Let stand four hours and drain through cheesecloth bag. Chop one cupful of onions, add one-half cupful olive oil, one-half ounce white mustard seeds, one-half ounce black mustard seeds and one-half ounce celery seeds. Put a layer of cucumbers in jar, add a tablespoonful of the onion mixture, and repeat until jar is filled. Cover with cider vinegar, put horse radish leaves over top, put in a weight to keep pickle under vinegar and keep two weeks before using.

Sweet Pickling Mixture

For sweet pickles a vinegar may be prepared and kept in the same way. Use the following ingredients: To one gallon of vinegar add two pounds of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls each of ground ginger, mustard seeds, celery seeds and allspice, and one tablespoonful each of mace, ground cloves and ground cinnamon. Boil fifteen minutes and put in jug for later use.

A little alum added to water in which pickles are soaked will keep them crisp and a piece no larger than a grain of wheat may be safely added to each quart jar of cucumber pickles.

Among pickles not so well known

as they should be are my three favorites:—

Stuffed Pepper Pickles

Cut the tops from twenty-five green peppers and remove the seeds. Chop one large head of cabbage, and slice four button onions. Cover with a boiling brine, drain, cover with a second hot brine, let stand thirty minutes, drain, cover with cold water and let stand fifteen minutes. Drain and add one teaspoonful celery seeds, one teaspoonful ground mustard, one-half cupful salt and one-half teaspoonful white pepper. Fill the peppers with the mixture, and tie tops on with white twine. Pack in crock, cover with boiling vinegar, and put grape leaves over top as soon as cool. Two smaller heads of cabbage may be used, as amount of filling required depends upon the size of the peppers.

Mint Pickle

Chop one pound ripe apples, one-half pound ripe tomatoes, three large peppers, twelve small onions, drop in boiling vinegar and let stand until cool. About three cupfuls of vinegar are re-

The Jones's Jubilee

ROBERTA SYMMES

What's happened at the Jones's house?

They're acting queer to me—
Such laughin' and such chatterin'
Sounds like a jubilee.

Old Grandpa is amovin' 'round
As active as a flea;
I guess I'm kind of curious
But I gotta go an' see—

Pshaw! all that fuss and big
to-do,
Just 'cause the baby's tooth is
through!

quired. Add two cupfuls granulated sugar, two cupfuls seedless raisins, two teaspoonfuls dry mustard, two teaspoonfuls salt, and one-half cupful chopped mint leaves. Mix thoroughly, pack in pint jars and cover tightly or bring to steaming point, pack in jars and seal. Fine with lamb.

Mexican Pickle

Slice one peck green tomatoes, chop seven medium-sized green onions and ten green peppers, cover with salt and let stand twenty-four hours. Drain through a cheesecloth bag, cover with a weak vinegar and boil fifteen minutes. Drain and add a syrup made of two pounds of sugar, two and one-half quarts of vinegar, one tablespoonful whole cloves, one tablespoonful whole allspice, one-half pound white mustard seed and one stick cinnamon. Cook very slowly for two hours, put in sterilized jars and seal. It is best to put the spices in a cheesecloth bag.

—L. M. T., New York.

An Unusual Handkerchief

WE all are on the lookout for a novelty in the way of a handkerchief, for while it is maligned as "the present you give when you can't think of anything else," a dainty, handmade handkerchief is always an appreciated gift.

This particular one is made from very fine linen, of any size you wish. In the corner is applied a piece of printed georgette, of any shape you wish. It may be a triangle, an irregular bit, or (for a bridge prize) a club or spade. If your wardrobe includes a printed georgette dress, by all means have a handkerchief embellished with a bit of the material, to carry with it.

—A. B. S.

Clinics for Foot Sufferers

Aug. 19—Poughkeepsie, Board of Health Office, 24 Washington St., 9 a. m. to 12 m. Miss Leonard, nurse; Dr. Carr, physician.

Aug. 19—Beacon, N. Y., City Offices, 1-4 p. m. Miss Leonard, nurse; Dr. Carr, physician.

Aug. 19—Geneseo, Village Bldg., 1-5 p. m. Miss Mead, nurse; Dr. Cleary, physician.

Aug. 22—Hoosick Falls, Municipal Bldg., 2-4 p. m. Miss Springer, nurse; Dr. Craig, physician.

Aug. 26—Mt. Kisco, No. West Hosp., 9 a. m. to 12 m. Miss Havens, nurse; Dr. Carr, physician.

Aug. 26—Niagara Falls, City Building, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Miss Brown, nurse; Dr. Cleary, physician.

Aug. 26—Canton, Grammar School, 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Miss Shaver, nurse; Dr. Severance, physician.

Do You Know That—

Rayon undergarments give better service if they are dried lying flat on a bath towel. Rayon becomes weak when wet and is easily damaged by stretching or rough handling.

* * *

Furniture placed parallel or at right angles to the walls gives the room a more restful appearance than when rugs or furniture are on diagonal lines.

* * *

If food looks delicious and tempting when it comes on the table it is rarely necessary to nag or beg children to eat it.

Correction

IN a recent account in our issue of July 12th of the marketing trip undertaken by the home bureau managers and members the name of Mrs. Blanche Wilcox of Oxford, N. Y. was inadvertently omitted. Mrs. Wilcox was a member of the delegation from Chenango County.

The Well-Fitted Slip



3237

The new dresses demand very carefully fitted undergarments and SLIP PAT- TERN NO. 3237 answers that demand admirably. The fitted bodice and skirt with pin-tucks at the waist line for fullness follow the lines of the new frocks. Pattern cuts in sizes 15, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 39-inch material and 3 3/4 yards of 2-inch lace banding, with 3/8 yard of 39-inch contrasting bands. PRICE 15c.

The All-Day Frock



2594

FROCK PATTERN NO. 2594 is very chic for the becoming dresses which smart women wear for all-day affairs. Linen, shantung or pique in the beautiful new colors and patterns would be most suited for such an all-purpose frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 39-inch contrasting. PRICE 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Summer Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Aunt Janet's Corner

Reader Asks "How Should It Be Done?"

1. Is it proper to kiss when meeting a friend or relative or is it sufficient to speak pleasantly? Should ladies shake hands?

Kissing friends or relatives is always a matter of personal taste. Effusive demonstration of affection in public is always poor form but no one objects to such a salute between members of a family or close friends. Except in some foreign countries, a kiss is not a formal salute and should be used only to express real affection. It is perfectly correct for women to shake hands with each other as a hearty hand clasp can show just as much hospitality or affection as a kiss.

2. What is best to address mother-in-law when it does not come natural to say "Mother"?

It is a very usual practice in this country to address one's mother-in-law as "Mother Smith" or "Mother Jones", such title distinguishing her from one's own mother. A little practice at using such a term would soon dispel any self-consciousness about it. It should express mutual good-feeling between wife and mother-in-law. The more formal "Mrs. Smith" or "Mrs. Jones" which is entirely correct seems to express a more distant relationship between the two.

3. If "In-Laws" do not seem to make one happy when in their presence is it proper to continue going to visit them with husband or wife even though one does not enjoy doing so?

This is hardly a question of what is proper to do. It is more a matter of seeking congenial companionship which everybody has a right to have. But every marriage brings together people who must adjust themselves to different conditions, opinions and habits. I always feel sorry for the man or the woman who must give up his or her family and friends because the marriage partner cannot or will not be adapted to the new circumstances. If one tries very hard, a common bond of interest can be found with almost any one; flowers, garden, books, children, recipes, new patterns and so on down the list of every day activities. When that interest is once discovered, all self-consciousness disappears and real friendship develops. Friendship with one's "in-laws" needs to be tended even a little more carefully than with others because of the old tradition about disagreement among them.

4. When one has not been brought up to say Aunt and Uncle is it proper to begin doing so or to continue calling them their given names as before?

Again comes the question of personal preference. Some religious sects never use titles but address every one by his first name, whether he be old or young, relative or not. Custom determines the

use of such things. In your particular case it would seem unnecessary to change such a harmless lifelong habit unless the uncle and aunt had a feeling that perhaps it was not so dignified as the usual "Uncle John" or "Aunt Mary". What we are called really matters little provided the right feeling is back of it all. However, one does not rush familiarly into calling strangers by their first names.—AUNT JANET.

What To Feed Children

"WHAT to Feed the Children" is a most excellent bulletin, containing, as it does, in compact form the main rules for feeding through infancy and childhood. These rules are based upon the latest information as to vitamin and mineral content of foods, be-



"COLONIAL COACH" SAMPLER NO. B5479 comes stamped on good quality, black felt for simple cross-stitch embroidery in colorful shades of worsted embroidery yarn. Stamped felt and worsted yarn for working, \$1.00, frame not included. Size when framed, about 13½x16½ inches. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

sides the well-known principles of regularity and variety in feeding. It shows ignorance on the part of a mother if she boasts "My child eats everything" for the young human body is not adapted to all kinds of food. Right feeding in early life especially will prevent a great many ailments in later life. The bulletin mentioned above is published by the Extension Service of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin and as long as the supply lasts will be furnished to non-residents of that state at five cents per copy.

To Clean Enameled Walls

Further sanitation is assured in both these rooms by washing the walls two or three times a year. Glossy finished walls, such as are usually found in kitchen or bathroom, may be kept shining and bright by the use of the following equipment: water, soap, glue, a sponge, and a piece of soft chamois. The soap, which should be non-alkaline, is first shaved down and dissolved in a quart of boiling water. Then, two ounces of granulated glue are dissolved in a little more than a quart of boiling water. These two mixtures are combined and allowed to stand so that they form a jelly, which is applied to the wall like soap. Washing should begin at the bottom, the work progressing upward. The mixture is finally wiped off with a piece of chamois. Good cleaning preparations for woodwork and walls may also be bought at places where paint materials are obtained.

In kitchens or bathrooms, where the need for perfect sanitation is obvious, enameled woodwork supplies the answer. Well enameled surfaces will withstand grease, steam, and frequent cleansings, neither their sanitary qualities nor coloring being impaired.

—DOROTHY MILLER.

If doughnuts crack in cooking, try a little less baking powder in the recipe.

TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR

That's why

FELS-NAPTHA WASHES QUICKER—EASIER IN TUB OR MACHINE

Do you use a tub?—Fels-Naptha will save you hard rubbing.

Do you use a washing machine?—Fels-Naptha will save you time and power.

And either way, it will get your clothes so sweetly fresh and bright—so crisply, thoroughly clean—you'll take greater pride than ever in your washes.

Fels-Naptha does such good quick work because every bar brings the aid of two fine cleaners. Soap, the dirt-remover, and naptha, the dirt-loosener. Working hand-in-hand, they give you extra help. Together, they quickly loosen stubborn dirt and wash it away without hard rubbing. And that's why Fels-Naptha is the real bargain in washing value—it brings you not more bars, but more help! It saves YOU!

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don't have them in soapy water so long. Try Fels-Naptha. In tub or machine. For soaking or boiling. In hot, lukewarm or even cool water. Use it for household cleaning. But use it—and get extra help! Ask your grocer for Fels-Naptha today. The 10-bar carton is very handy.

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of Fels-Naptha Soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only a two-cent stamp to help cover postage, and we'll mail you this chipper without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-8-16. Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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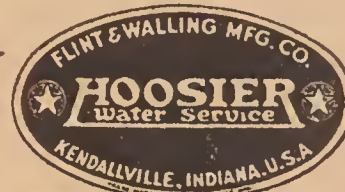
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The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

It was with this that cold terror suddenly closed over him. Would he learn anything now from Benjamin Corvet, though he had found him? Only for an instant—a fleeting instant—had Benjamin Corvet's brain become clear as to the cause of his hallucination; consternation had overwhelmed him then, and he struggled free to attempt to mend the damage he had done.

More serious damage than first reported! The pumps certainly must be losing their fight with the water in the port compartment aft; for the bow steadily was lifting, the stern sinking. The starboard rail too was raised, and the list had become so sharp that water washed the deck abaft the forecasle to port. And the ferry was pointed straight into the gale now; long ago she had ceased to circle and steam slowly in search for boats; she struggled with all her power against the wind and the seas, a desperate insistence throbbing in the thrusts of the engines; for Number 25 was fleeing—fleeing for the western shore. She dared not turn to the nearer eastern shore to expose that shattered stern to the seas.

Four bells beat behind Alan; it was two o'clock. Relief should have come long before; but no one came. He was numbed now; ice from the spray crackled upon his clothing when he moved, and it fell in flakes upon the deck. The stark figure on the bridge was that of the second officer; so the thing which was happening below—the thing which was sending strange, violent, wanton tremors through the ship—was serious enough to call the skipper below, to make him abandon the bridge at this time! The tremors, quite distinct from the steady tremble of the engines and the thudding of the pumps, came again. Alan, feeling them, jerked up and stamped and beat his arms to regain sensation. Some one stumbled toward him from the cabins now, a short figure in a great coat. It was a woman, he saw as she hailed him—the cabin maid.

"I'm taking your place!" she shouted to Alan. "You're wanted—every one's wanted on the car deck! The cars—" The gale and her fright stopped her voice as she struggled for speech, "The cars—the cars are loose!"

CHAPTER XVII

"HE KILLED YOUR FATHER"

ALAN ran aft along the starboard side, catching at the rail as the deck tilted; the sounds within the hull and the tremors following each sound came to him more distinctly as he advanced. Taking the shortest way to the car deck, he turned into the cabins to reach the passenger's companionway. The noises from the car deck, no longer muffled by the cabins, clanged and resounded in terrible tumult; with the clang and rumble of metal, rose shouts and roars of men.

To liberate and throw overboard heavily loaded cars from an endangered ship was so desperate an undertaking and so certain to cost life that men attempted it only in final extremities, when the ship must be lightened at any cost. Alan had never seen the effect of such an attempt, but he had heard of it as the fear which sat always on the hearts of the men who navigate the ferries—the cars loose on a rolling, lurching ship! He was going to that now. Two figures appeared before him, one half supporting, half dragging the other. Alan sprang and offered aid; but the injured man called to him to go on; others needed him. Alan went past them and down the steps to the car deck. Half-way down, the priest whom he had noticed among the passengers stood staring aft, a tense, black figure; beside him other passengers were clinging to the hand-rail and staring down in awestruck fas-

cination. The lowest steps had been crushed back and half upturned; some monstrous, inanimate thing was battering about below; but the space at the foot of the steps was clear at that moment. Alan leaped over the ruin of the steps and down upon the car deck.

A giant iron casting six feet high and yards across and tons in weight, tumbled and ground before him; it was

to the car from which he had uncoupled it.

It was a flat car laden with steel beams. At Corvet's command, the crew ranged themselves beside it with bars. The bow of the ferry rose to some great wave and, with a cry to the men, Corvet pulled the pin. The others thrust with their bars, and the car slid down the sloping track; and Corvet, caught

rear trucks reached the edge, the stern lifted and caught the car in the middle; it balanced, half over the water, half over the deck. Corvet crouched under the car with a crowbar; Alan and two others went with him; they worked the car on until the weight of the end over the water tipped it down; the balance broke, and the car tumbled and dived. Corvet, having cleared another hundred tons, leaped back, calling to the crew.

They followed him again, unquestioning, obedient. Alan followed close to him. It was not pity which stirred him now for Benjamin Corvet; nor was it bitterness; but it certainly was not contempt. Of all the ways in which he had fancied finding Benjamin Corvet, he had never thought of seeing him like this!

It was, probably, only for a flash; but the great quality of leadership which he once had possessed, which Sherrill had described to Alan and which had been destroyed by the threat over him, had returned to him in this desperate emergency which he had created. How much or how little of his own condition Corvet understood, Alan could not tell; it was plain only that he comprehended that he had been the cause of the catastrophe, and in his fierce will to repair it he not only disregarded all risk to himself; he also had summoned up from within him and was spending the last strength of his spirit. But he was spending it in a losing fight.

He got off two more cars; yet the deck only dipped lower, and water washed farther and farther up over the fantail. New avalanches of iron descended as box cars above burst open; monstrous dynamo drums, broad-banded steel wheels and splintered crates of machinery battered about. Men, leaping from before the charging cars, got caught in the murderous melee of iron and steel and wheels; men's shrill cries came amid the scream of metal. Alan, tugging at a crate which had struck down a man, felt aid beside him and, turning, he saw the priest whom he had passed on the stairs. The priest was bruised and bloody; this was not his first effort to aid. Together they lifted an end of the crate; they bent—Alan stepped back, and the priest knelt alone, his lips repeating the prayer for absolution. Screams of men came from behind; and the priest rose and turned. He saw men caught between two wrecks of cars crushing together; there was no moment to reach them; he stood and raised his arms to them, his head thrown back, his voice calling to them, as they died, the words of absolution.

Three more cars at the cost of two more lives the crew cleared, while the sheathing of ice spread over the steel inboard, and dissolution of all the cargo became complete. Cut stone and motor parts, chasses and castings, furniture and beams, swept back and forth, while the cars, burst and splintered, became monstrous missiles hurtling forward, sidewise, aslant, recoiling. Yet men, though scattered singly, tried to stay them by ropes and chains while the water washed higher and higher. Dimly, far away, deafened out by the clangor, the steam whistle of Number 25 was blowing the four long blasts of distress; Alan heard the sound now and then with indifferent wonder. All destruction had come for him to be contained within this car deck; here the ship loosed on itself all elements of annihilation; who could aid it from without? Alan caught the end of a chain which Corvet flung him and, though he knew it was useless, he carried it across from one stanchion to the next. Something, sweeping across the deck, caught him and carried him with it; it brought him before the coupled line of

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The Miwaka with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the Miwaka, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Constance receives a package containing some coins, a wedding ring and a watch that appeared to have been sent her by Corvet. An inscription on the watch leads to the knowledge that it had been given to one Captain Caleb Stafford for a rescue on Lake Erie. Stafford had been captain of the Miwaka. Spearman is angered because Constance shows so much interest in the mystery. Alan locates a car ferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery. Alan gets a job on the car ferry.

this which had swept away the steps; he had seen it, with two others like it, upon a flat car which had been shunted upon one of the tracks on the starboard side of the ferry, one of the tracks on his left now as he faced the stern. He leaped upon and over the great casting, which turned and spun with the motion of the ship as he vaulted it. The car deck was a pitching, swaying slope; the cars nearest him were still upon their tracks, but they tilted and swayed uglily from side to side; the jacks were gone from under them; the next cars already were hurled from the rails, their wheels screaming on the steel deck, clanging and thudding together in their couplings.

Alan ran aft between them. All the crew who could be called from deck and engine room and firehold were struggling at the fantail, under the direction of the captain, to throw off the cars. The mate was working as one of the men, and with him was Benjamin Corvet. The crew already must have loosened and thrown over the stern three cars from the two tracks on the port side; for there was a space vacant; and as the train charged into that space and the men threw themselves upon it, Alan leaped with them.

The leading car—a box car, heavily laden—swayed and shrieked with the pitching of the ship. Corvet sprang between it and the car coupled behind; he drew out the pin from the coupling, and the men with pinch-bars attacked the car to isolate it and force it aft along the track. It moved slowly at first; then leaped its length; sharply with the lift of the deck, it stopped, toppled toward the men who, yelling to one another, scrambled away. The hundred-ton mass swung from side to side; the ship dropped swiftly to starboard, and the stern went down; the car charged, and its aftermost wheels left the deck; it swung about, slewed, and jammed across both port tracks. The men attacked it with dismay; Corvet's shout called them away and rallied them farther back; they ran with him

by some lashing of the beams, came with it. The car crashed into the box car, splintered it, turned it, shoved it, and thrust it over the fantail into the water; the flat car, telescoped into it, was dragged after. Alan leaped upon it and catching at Corvet, freed him and flung him down to the deck, and dropped with him. A cheer rose as the car cleared the fantail, dove, and disappeared.

Alan clambered to his feet. Corvet already was back among the cars again, shouting orders; the mate and the men who had followed him before leaped at his yells. The lurch which had cleared the two cars together had jumped others away from the rails. They hurtled from side to side, splintering against the stanchions which stayed them from crashing across the center line of the ship; rebounding, they battered against the cars on the outer tracks and crushed them against the side of the ship. The wedges, blocks, and chains which had secured them banged about on the deck, useless; the men who tried to control these cars, dodging as they charged, no longer made attempt to secure the wheels. Corvet called them to throw ropes and chains to bind the loads which were letting go; the heavier loads—steel beams, castings, machinery—snapped their lashings, tipped from their flat cars and thundered down the deck. The cars tipped farther, turned over; others balanced back; it was upon their wheels that they charged forward, half riding one another, crashing and demolishing, as the ferry pitched; it was upon their trucks that they tottered and battered from side to side as the deck swayed. Now the stern again descended; a line of cars swept for the fantail. Corvet's cry came to Alan through the screaming of steel and the clangor of destruction. Corvet's cry sent men with bars beside the cars as the fantail dipped into the water; Corvet, again leading his crew, cleared the leader of those madly charging cars and ran it over the stern.

The fore trucks fell and, before the

(Continued on Page 13)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

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In order to bring employers and employees together, we will, until further notice, print short classified advertisements for either help wanted or positions wanted on this page.

To use this service you must be a paid-in-advance subscriber to American Agriculturist and the advertisement must be stated in a few words.

In sending in your notice, enclose address label from the front page of your last copy.

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WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage Carloads. Pay highest market prices. For sale: Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, reasonable prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

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WANTED—Man to work farm in Nebraska. Will furnish land, house, fencing and 100 acres of cleared land to right party. Write MR. M. S. TRIMMER, Long Valley, N. J.

WANTED—A farm to operate on shares with all stock and tools furnished. Or will consider job as manager of farm or estate. Best of references furnished. CHARLES ACKERMAN, R3, Owego, N. Y.

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FARM—140 ACRES. 22 head livestock, horses, hog, 500 poultry, 30 turkeys, tools, crops, \$6500. Easy terms. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y. Free list farms.

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PATCHWORK PERCALES 7 pounds \$1.00. Silks 3 pounds \$1.00. Silk Jersey 3 yard cut \$1.00. 34 inches wide single width Black, Blue and Brown. Pay post-man plus postage. Silks or velvets large package 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., South Boston, Mass.

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ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

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RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

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RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price —only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kansas.

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PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73V Security Savings and Comm'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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WE ARE PREPARED to make your wool into yarn. Write for prices. Also yarn for sale. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

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HONEY—NEW CROP White Clover, 60 lbs. can \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

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On and after July 1st, 1930, no classified advertisements will be accepted for Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Dogs, and Pet Stock. This class of advertising will be run in the regular advertising display space at the following rates:

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90c PER LINE.

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Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

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For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 12)

trucks which hurtled back and forth where the rails of track three had been. He was hurled before them and rolled over; something cold and heavy pinned him down; and upon him, the car trucks came.

But, before them, something warm and living—a hand and bare arm catching him quickly and pulling at him, tugged him a little farther on. Alan, looking up, saw Corvet beside him; Corvet, unable to move him farther, was crouching down there with him. Alan yelled to him to leap, to twist aside and get out of the way; but Corvet only crouched closer and put his arms over Alan; then the wreckage came upon them, driving them apart. As the movement stopped, Alan still could see Corvet dimly by the glow of the incandescent lamps overhead; the truck separated them. It bore down upon Alan, holding him motionless and, on the other side, it crushed upon Corvet's legs.

He turned over, as far as he could, and spoke to Alan. "You have been saving me, so now I tried to save you," he said simply. "What reason did you have for doing that? Why have you been keeping by me?"

"I'm Alan Conrad of Blue Rapids, Kansas," Alan cried to him. "And you're Benjamin Corvet! You know me; you sent for me! Why did you do that?"

(To be Continued Next Week)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Use Cigar Ashes

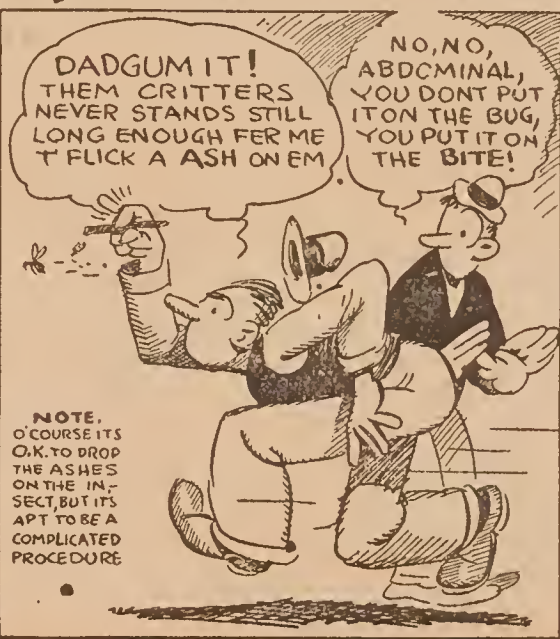
By Ray Inman

Cigar ashes are not altogether useless [IF THERE ARE INSECTS ABOUT]

To check pain and swelling of an insect bite, drop fresh cigar ashes on bite.

Add a drop of water and rub resulting paste into the skin

The potassium carbonate in tobacco ash deadens acid injected by insects.



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With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



The Mid-Year Poultry Outlook

THE number of chickens on farms on January 1, 1930, was about 6 per cent greater than on January 1, 1929, according to returns covering about 20,000 ordinary farm flocks, secured by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The number of layers in farm flocks on July 1 was about 1 per cent greater than on that date last year, but 4 per cent less than in 1928 or 1927, and 1 per cent less than the July 1 average for the years 1925 to 1929, according to returns from crop reporters covering ordinary farm flocks.

On July 1 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatch in ordinary farm flocks numbered about one-half of one per cent less than on July 1, 1929, or on July 1, 1927, but 8 per cent more than in 1928 when hatchings were lower. Reports suggest increased numbers of young stock, but that numbers were not heavier on July 1 in ordinary farm flocks is due to probable reduced hatchings on farms, possible heavier mortality of baby chicks this year, and the tendency of many poultrymen this year to market a larger number of pullets as broilers.

The Feed Situation

On June 15th farm prices of corn and other items making up a poultry ration were 88 per cent of the June 15th average for the years 1923 to 1927, while the farm price for chickens was 89 per cent, and of eggs 85 per cent, of the June 15th average of the same five years. On June 15, therefore, chicken prices were 1 per cent higher than feed prices while egg prices were 6 per cent lower than feed prices, compared with the average relation between the prices of these poultry products and of feed on that date in the years 1923 to 1927.

Egg Production

Egg production per hen by farm flocks this year has been the same or slightly lower than in 1929 and about 2 per cent higher than the 5-year average. Total farm production as indicated by the aggregate of reported layings per farm flock on the first day of each month from January to July, has been about 3 per cent greater than for the same months last year, when layings were about equal to the 5-year average.

Egg receipts at the four principal markets the first half of 1930 were 10,390,000 cases compared with 9,860,000 cases during the same period in 1929, an increase of over 5 per cent.

Storage holdings of case eggs on July 1, 1930, were 10,742,000 cases, an increase of 2,200,000 cases above the holdings on July 1, 1929, and 1,200,000 cases above the 5-year average for that date.

Storage holdings of frozen eggs on July 1, 1930, were 115,000,000 pounds or the equivalent of 3,200,000 cases of shell eggs. This is an increase of over 30,000,000 pounds or 35 per cent above July 1 holdings of frozen eggs in 1929 and a still larger increase above the 5-year average holdings on July 1.

Consumption Has Been Low

Based upon marketings in the four principal terminal markets, the trade output, or apparent consumption of shell eggs for the first half of 1930 was low, when considered in relation to the plentiful supplies and low prices. For the first six months the consumption of eggs in 1930 was apparently by approximately 7½ per cent less than in 1929. This low consumption continued into July, with little indication of any improvement in the immediate future.

Farm egg production during the fall and winter seems likely to be less than last year owing to the present tendency to decrease numbers of layers below numbers last year. It feed should be scarcer, production per hen may be less this fall than last. These factors may be partly offset by the fact that hatchings were earlier, tending to earlier layings from pullets, which usually constitute nearly two-thirds of the laying

flock at the beginning of winter. It seems likely that the number of hens which will be carried over into 1931 will be definitely lower than those carried over into the present season.

The number of pullets saved will also probably be smaller than last year, when price conditions and the general optimism among poultrymen led to the saving of a rather large proportion of pullets even though these birds were less desirable than usual because of lateness.

With fewer hens and less intensive feeding probable the tendency will be toward lower production per hen and lower total production than this year during the period of normal flush production next spring.

Outlook for Egg Prices

In view of the low demand and the ample prospective supply from the heavy storage stocks and from current receipts the price situation appears unfavorable for the coming fall. Peak prices are likely to be below those of last year. The probable decrease in the production of eggs during the winter and next spring should improve the relative price for eggs next spring.

Poultry producers tend to increase their production following years of high prices and to decrease production following years of low prices to an undue extent. It is desirable that a more orderly program of production be followed. Looking forward to next season, a moderate decrease in numbers of layers appears to be justified, but extreme reduction does not appear to be necessary. Prices of poultry and eggs are low, but the prices of other products are also low. It might be as great a mistake to reduce poultry numbers radically now as it was to increase them so rapidly during the past year.

Montreal—City of Contrasts

(Continued from Page 2)

rection but I did manage to negotiate a good many miles of Montreal streets without mishap. You just sound your horn, watch your chance and dodge through.

Lest some recent visitor accuse me of inaccuracy of statement, I will say that perhaps he is thinking of the city of West Mount—a separate municipality of eighteen thousand people entirely surrounded by the greater city. This burg has taken pattern after some other small towns and installed the regulation stop and go signals so that there you may spend just one-half your time waiting for the green.

Judged by our American standards, Montreal is an ancient city although not as old as Quebec. In 1535—seventy-four years before Henry Hudson ever saw the river that bears his name—the French navigator and adventurer Jacques Cartier, entered the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and sailed up it for almost a thousand miles until, he found further progress barred by the rush of the Lachine rapids. He noted Mount Royal, bestowed upon it the name it still bears, landed and took possession of all that country in the name of his Master, Louis XIII of France.

France held the valley of the lower St. Lawrence for more than two hundred years and set upon it the permanent seal of her civilization and institutions. Finally one September day in 1759 upon the bloody field of The Plains of Abraham political control passed to the hands of Britain.

Yet it was no vain or idle boast that christened the land New France. After well toward two centuries of undisputed British sway this region outside of a few large towns remains in language, in manners and in religion almost solidly French.

In the end France has conquered because while the Union Jack flies above the public buildings, yet even in the Courts—after all these years—proclamations are written and English law is still administered in the tongue of France.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

W. LEGHORNS	S. C. REDS	B. ROCKS	W. WYANDOTTES
15c	16c	17c	18c

Prices are per 100, July delivery. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00. Special Mating chicks, \$2 per hundred extra. A few weaned pullets. All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular. HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

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Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Rocks..... 4.50 8.50 40 78
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Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

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Tancred Strain W. Leg. \$7 per 100
Barred Rocks..... 8 per 100
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Heavy Mixed..... 7 per 100
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500 lots ½c less; 1000 lots 1c less

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A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



About Correspondence Courses

WE have recently received many inquiries as to the reliability of the Oxford Institute, of Chicago, Ill. The information we have states that this Institute was organized to succeed and eventually to take over the business of the Columbia Institute. The Oxford Institute sells two home study courses at \$49.00 each, one in Business Administration and the other a secretarial course. The courses are sold by agents in small towns, and appeal particularly to high school students. Frequently, we are told, agents secure the names of students and graduates from teachers. Some of our readers have claimed that the agent when approaching the pupil states that the course has been recommended by their teacher, and that inasmuch as the Oxford Institute is anxious to get a pupil in every locality, the course will be given to him at the cost of printing only.

We have no information as to the value of the course, but we do know that less than 10 per cent of all students who ever enroll in correspondence courses of any kind, ever complete the course. In view of these facts, we feel that it is particularly desirable that anyone who is approached by an agent of any correspondence course, consider the matter very carefully before they sign a contract. After a contract is once signed, the student is legally liable for the full cost of the course, whether it is completed or not.

Some correspondence schools guarantee money back if the pupil is not fully satisfied, but naturally they expect the

course to be completed before the student can well say whether or not the course has been satisfactory.

Fraud Order on South American Service Bureau

SEVERAL times in the past we have mentioned various South American Service Bureau schemes whereby someone advertised to give positions in South America. Recently the Post Office Department issued a fraud order against W. B. Gregory, operator of the South American Service Bureau, Detroit, Michigan. Postal inspectors found that Gregory gave the impression that he could secure positions in South America, and that he was taking in about \$6,000 a day from persons who wished to work there. They were unable to find that Gregory had ever secured a single position for any of his applicants. Apparently Gregory was so successful that others have followed in his footsteps. We understand that the same information sent out by these South American bureaus can be secured from the U. S. Department of Commerce at Washington, D. C.

Asthma Sufferers Beware Patent Medicines

What information can you give me about the Fugate Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, who advertise a remedy for asthma?

WE referred this question to the American Medical Association who report to us that because asthma and

hay fever do not immediately threaten life many sufferers get the idea that it is not necessary to go to a physician. As a result, these diseases are particularly suited for manufacturers of patent medicines and quack remedies. They tell us that an analysis has shown that about nine out of every ten patent medicines sold to cure asthma or hay fever contain either potassium iodide, a mixture of arsenic or both. We, therefore, advise that any subscriber suffering from either of these diseases consult a reliable physician rather than to depend upon patent medicines of any sort.

State Troopers Give Fine Service

I gave Mr. _____, of Shiloh, N. J. \$100 for advertising my house for sale. This was to come out of his commission of 5% if he succeeded in selling the place. No advertisement appeared in the paper and the date of the auction sale was postponed. So far as I can learn he has made no effort to sell our place and does not answer our letters. Is there anything you can do to help us get this money back or to secure the sale of this property. His contract with us called for a sign to be placed on the house, an advertisement to be inserted in the paper and the holding of an auction.

WE reported this case to the Department of State Police of the State of New Jersey of which H. Norman Schwarzhopf is Colonel and Superintendent, and received from him a letter assuring us that some of his troopers would investigate the case. In a few days we received a very complete report from H. F. Cox, commanding the Sub-station at Hammondtown, N. J., reporting that the real estate dealer had been interviewed, that he expressed a desire to carry out the contract and stated that if this was not satisfactory to our subscriber he would return the money he received. Needless to say both American Agriculturist and our subscriber greatly appreciate this prompt and courteous service.

"I wish to thank you for your prompt help and success in collecting my claim against..... They sent the order yesterday."

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\$190,299.86

William Procak, Pine Island, N. Y.....	\$ 4.28	H. A. Carhart, Minoa, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto accident—cut scalp		Auto accident—fractured ribs, cut scalp	
C. L. Meech, Jordan, N. Y.....	60.00	Mrs. Hettie O. Crew, Worton, Md.....	20.00
Auto collision—crushed chest—wrenched knee		Auto accident—injury to head	
Gerald Collins, Belmont, N. Y.....	20.00	Madge Munson, Fly Creek, N. Y.....	20.00
Travel accident		Auto accident—bruises of the side	
Leon Purdy, Wolcott, N. Y.....	25.71	W. J. Amos, Lyndonville, N. Y.....	15.00
Auto hit tree—cut scalp		Auto accident—cut head, contusion of back	
Mable Tobey, Norwich, N. Y.....	14.28	Elizabeth M. Haight, Sherburne, N. Y.....	22.86
Auto accident—bruised shoulder		Auto accident—bruised legs, hip and thumb	
Helen Davis, Lafayette, N. Y.....	20.00	James Egner, Gilboa, N. Y.....	55.71
Auto accident—bruised knee		Travel accident—fractured leg	
Marilla V. Bulkley, Bath, N. Y.....	20.00	F. E. Simonds, LaFargeville, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto accident—cut scalp		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Guy McFarland, Trout Creek, N. Y.....	40.00	P. E. Rogers, Lysander, N. Y.....	34.28
Auto accident—cut head, legs and hands		Auto accident—lacerations of right leg	
D. E. Jones, Morrisville, N. Y.....	15.00	LeRoy Lemery Estate, Madison, N. Y.....	1,000.00
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C. G. Keifer, Dansville, N. Y.....	20.00	Thomas Donahue, Calverton, N. Y.....	40.00
Auto collision—bruised arm		Auto accident—fractured right shoulder	
Grace A. Williams, Lowville, N. Y.....	4.28	Milford Metzger, Collins, N. Y.....	130.00
Auto collision—cut head, injured leg		Auto accident—fractured elbow	
Peter Brazee, Sheffield, Mass.....	20.00	W. O. Double Estate, Prospect, Pa.....	1,000.00
Auto accident—broken ribs		Auto collision—mortuary	
Marion E. Williams, Walden, N. Y.....	30.00	Alfred Utter, Florida, N. Y.....	20.00
Struck by car—sprained ankle, body bruises		Travel accident—injured foot	
S. E. Andrews, Orange, Mass.....	50.00	G. A. Cowles, Granby, Conn.....	30.00
Travel accident—broken ribs		Travel accident—injury to thigh, head, shoulder	
Almeda A. Wenzel, East Aurora, N. Y.....	20.00	Mrs. Mary A. Lee, Norwich, N. Y.....	60.00
Auto overturned—cut face, knees and arms		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Gustave Rossbach, Hyde Park, N. Y.....	50.00	T. F. Roach, Oxford, N. Y.....	48.57
Auto accident—injured back, leg and face		Travel accident—fractured clavicle	
R. H. Cook, Syracuse, N. Y.....	57.14	Martin Penzes, E. Aurora, N. Y.....	8.93
Emmett England, Fonda, N. Y.....	27.86	Travel accident—fractured rib	
George Morriman, Stratford, N. Y.....	80.00	Catherine Sullivan, Golden Bridge, N. Y.....	15.00
Travel accident—paralysis of arm		Auto accident—lacerations of face	
G. E. Lathan, Walton, N. Y.....	80.00	M. J. McHale, Belleville, N. Y.....	88.57
Travel accident—fractured leg		Travel accident—sprains and bruises of neck, and legs	
Hilda Davidson, Cuttingsville, Vt.....	10.00	Kenneth Coye, Smyrna, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto accident—cut head and bruised knee		Auto accident—cut face, head and shoulders	
Thomas Toomey, Monticello, N. Y.....	35.71	C. A. Smith, Binghamton, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto accident—fractured skull		Auto collision—abrasions of back and hand	
C. H. Karlinskie, Dansville, N. Y.....	30.00	J. B. Greland, Romulus, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto accident—contused left shin and chest		Auto collision—broken rib	
Elmer Sidney, Odessa, N. Y.....	15.00	A. W. Galpin, Newark Valley, N. Y.....	22.86
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto accident—injury to chest and back	
Stephen Neff Estate, McGraw, N. Y.....	1,000.00	Peasley Hoover, Wyalusing, Pa.....	60.00
Auto accident—fractured skull, mortuary		Travel accident—fracture of collar bone	
C. F. Earls Estate, Porter Corners, N. Y.....	1,000.00	Joseph Ford, Waterville, N. Y.....	105.00
Auto accident—mortuary		Auto accident—sprained right ankle, contusions	
Mrs. D. B. DeBolt, Conneaut Lake, Pa.....	31.43		

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\$15.00 for 15 weeks for loss of time while totally disabled as result of injury in accidents as listed above.

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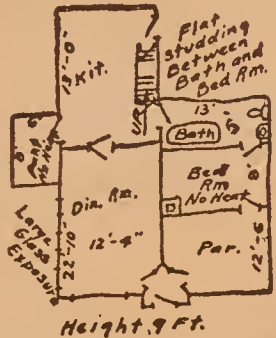
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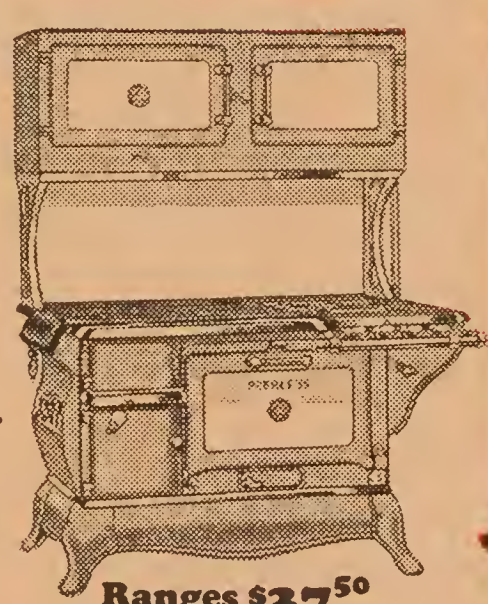
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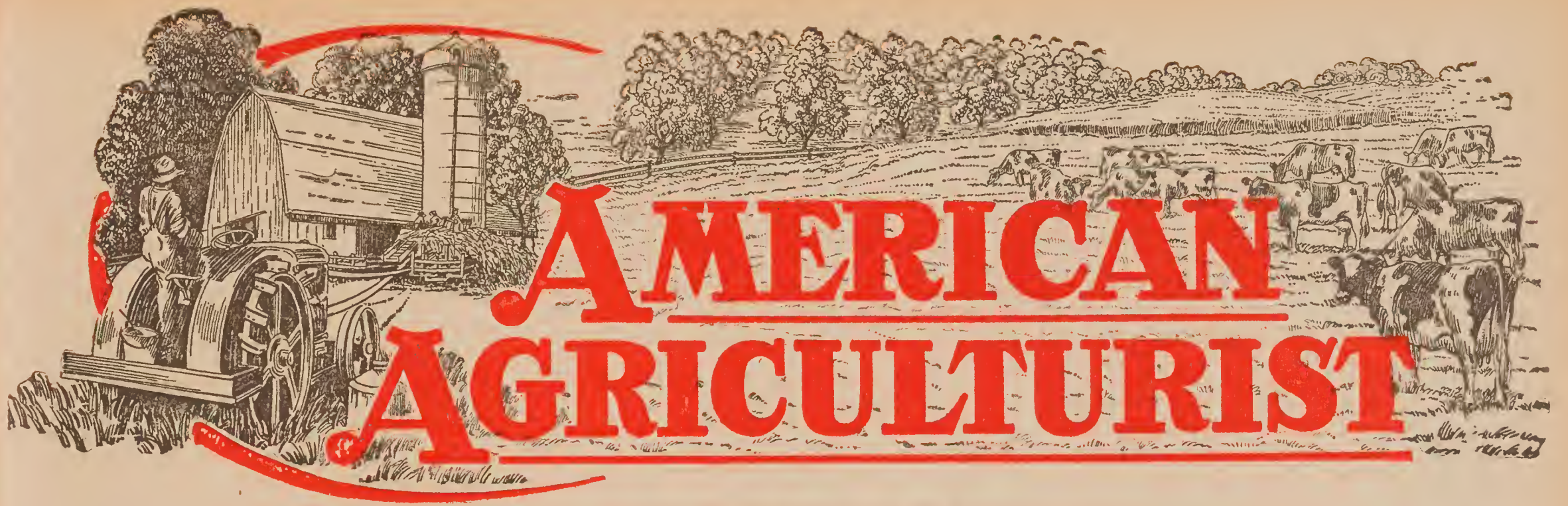
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AUGUST 23, 1930

Published Weekly



Annie Laurie

THIS song was written in 1700 by William Douglas for his sweetheart, Annie Laurie, but was not published till 1832, when it was revised by Lady John Scott. Above is Maxwellton House; center, an early portrait of Annie Laurie; corner, Lady John Scott. See page 19.

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

Make Your 1931 Lime Plans Now

For Application This Summer or Fall On Sod, Stubble or Plowed Ground

THE subject of soil liming has probably had as much discussion as any single farm practice. Every farmer who reads the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST realizes fully the importance of soil liming in crop production. He knows that:

1. Lime neutralizes the soil acids.
2. Lime makes manures and vegetable matter decay more quickly.
3. Lime (especially the burnt and hydrated forms) makes heavy clay and silt soils looser and more granular, with the result that plowing and tilling are made easier.
4. Lime makes possible the growing of alfalfa and clovers and permits the nitrogen-forming bacteria (in the root nodules) to perform efficiently.
5. Fertilizers and manure produce best results when applied to limed soils.

All of these are strong arguments for liming, but in the final analysis there is only one justifiable reason for using this material,—it pays.

In order to determine what return a farmer may reasonably expect from his dollar invested in lime, the National Lime Association has studied a number of experiments conducted by eleven State Experiment Stations and from these has drawn averages which present a clear picture

TABLE A. Summary of Liming Experiments
Per Acre Basis

Initial Cost of Liming	\$13.61
*Average Cost of Liming per year	3.40
Gain in Crop Value per year	10.26
Gain in Crop Value less liming cost	6.86
Net return from each \$1.00 invested in lime	2.02

*On the basis of one lime application for each four-year rotation.

By H. A. HUSCHKE

of results. The summary (Table A) represents sixty tests on a variety of field crops.

Each dollar invested in soil liming returned 202% on the original investment over a four-year period. This does not take into consideration

TABLE B. Returns from Lime

\$1.00 invested in lime returned a net profit as follows:

Alfalfa	\$3.54	Barley	\$2.31
Clover	3.28	Corn	2.06
Soybean	2.33	Wheat	1.12
Clover & Timothy	2.20	Rye .....	.63
Oat & Pea .....	.80	Oats .....	.82
Oat .....	.50	Mangels	8.57

the increased yield from crops raised in the future as a result of an improved soil condition.

Crops vary in their response to lime. Some are extremely critical to acidity, others grow quite well on moderately acid soils. Very few fail to respond enough to pay their share of the lime bill. Table B is taken from the same study summarized above.

The legumes, alfalfa, clover and soybeans run true to form in that they return the biggest liming dividend of any of the hays. Barley, corn, wheat and rye responded very well. Oats, harvested either as hay or grain, showed an increase, but due to its low per unit value, the additional yield was not enough to pay the pro rated share of the liming cost. Mangel Beets like other root crops paid a very substantial return on the investment. It is no longer a question of "Can I afford to lime?", but rather "Can I afford not to lime?"

No matter what branch of agriculture a farmer may be engaged in, his labor income is dependent

to a large degree on the earning power of his soil. For it is the soil that supports his animals or produces the crop which may be sold for cash. Where then can a more intelligent investment be made than in soil improvement? Lime, fertilizers, manure and cover crops have long been an indispensable part of the program of successful, money-making farmers. It will continue to be so, because their use is the basis on which soil fertility can be economically maintained.

However, liming and fertilizing entails extra work which far too often comes during the busy spring planting season. Ordering is put off until the last minute, resulting in late delivery and delayed planting, or the operation may be neglected entirely.

In case of liming there need be no delay. Lime may well be applied in the fall on plowed ground or on sod and stubble before plowing. For best results on the next ensuing crop the former method is preferable. But in the long run the second method is equally effective. This is illustrated by an experiment now running at the Ohio Experiment Station. This test, which is now in its sixteenth year, has produced results as follows on a four-year corn, oats, wheat and clover rotation:

If the lime is plowed under it is best to plow the same depth for several years so that the lime
(Continued on Page 7)

TABLE C. Value of Crop Increases

Time of lime application	Value of increased production (Av. per rotation)
(1) On land plowed for corn	\$22.78
(2) On land plowed for wheat	22.80
(3) On new seeding after wheat harvest ..	21.43
(4) In fall, on sod to be plowed for corn ..	24.45
(5) One fourth the total application on each crop	21.36

Progress of a Great Battle

Letters From Many States Show Big Gains Against TB

A SHORT time ago Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist, wrote the agricultural departments of several of the eastern states and asked them for brief letters giving their opinion as to the reliability of the tuberculin test for the eradication of TB, and also what progress their states had made in cleaning up this cattle disease.

Every dairyman, whether he has tested or not, will be interested in the following letters which were received in reply.

MAINE

H. M. TUCKER

Chief, Division of Animal Industry

EVERY county in this state is now a modified accredited area. This signifies that by means of the tuberculin test tuberculosis has been reduced to one-half of one per cent. Of course, we have not found this test 100 per cent perfect; no test is. Occasionally, it leaves a badly diseased animal that continues to spread infection, but as we always go back and retest infected herds, that animal is soon detected; and if it does not react it will usually be one that can be singled out by a careful physical examination, and our veterinarians are instructed to condemn on physical examination if they feel it advisable. We also, of course, get a small percentage of cases where no lesions are found on post mortem, but I believe practically all of these are cases in which infection is there but has not become localized sufficiently to be found with the somewhat hurried examination made by the Federal meat inspector.

All of the reactors that are condemned in the state are sent to abattoirs where a Federal meat inspector is in charge and we get a report on his findings. We did, until the state was completely covered, carry on a very intensive and active campaign of test work and the cost, of course, was comparatively heavy, although not nearly as much as in other states where infection was greater. Since the state has become a modified accredited area the ex-

pense of the work has been reduced more than 50 per cent so it has been a financial saving to the state to have this work completed.

In our intensive campaign we encountered very little serious objection. To be explicit, I did not have to summon but two persons into court and these cases were adjusted satisfactorily without any serious trouble. Practically everyone, both cattle owners and the public in general, is very much pleased now that the work has been completed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

R. W. SMITH

State Veterinarian

I WISH to state that we find the tuberculin test very accurate indeed. There is no test applied by human beings that is infallible. However, we have been told by the best authorities in the land that the tuberculin test is one of the most accurate tests known to science. There is one thing certain—it is the very best that we have and we are eradicating bovine tuberculosis from our livestock by its use.

VERMONT

E. H. JONES

Commissioner of Agriculture

BOVINE tuberculosis eradication has been in progress in Vermont under the accredited herd plan for approximately twelve years and under the area plan for five years. The towns and counties which were the first to secure the testing of a large percentage of their herds under the accredited herd plan were the first ones to embrace the opportunity for complete eradication under the area plan. Compared with the wealthier states, our appropriation has been infinitesimal, but nevertheless since 1925 we have cleaned up fifty townships and have a waiting list of twenty more. The demand for the work has been constantly more than we could supply and the number of towns on the waiting list would be much larger if funds with which to do the work were forthcoming.

While we do not claim that the test is quite 100 per cent reliable, it has been proven beyond ques-

tion that its value in detecting disease is fully equal to that of any other diagnostic agent. Sixty per cent of the cattle in Vermont are now under state and federal supervision and a system like this which has already been adopted by more than half of the dairymen in a conservative state like Vermont may be regarded as absolutely sane, safe and reliable.

MASSACHUSETTS

E. F. RICHARDSON

Director, Division of Animal Industry

I BELIEVE the use of tuberculin for the purpose of detecting the existence of tuberculosis in cattle to be as accurate if not more so than is any test used for the detection of disease.

If the test is properly applied and the results properly interpreted, the result is 94 per cent to 96 per cent correct—post mortem examination of reacting cattle in this State indicating 4 per cent or less of no lesion cases. Of course, the percentage of animals actually affected with tuberculosis which fail to react would be difficult to determine, but from observation I am convinced that the percentage is very small.

Massachusetts has made a wonderful advance in cleaning up the State of tuberculosis during the last year and a half. Over 9,000 reactors were condemned and killed in 1929, thus far over 6,000 in 1930.

Many of the town and city Boards of Health are putting on regulations demanding that milk be from tuberculin tested cows or pasteurized. Milk contractors are requiring milk from tuberculin tested cows for Grade A milk.

NEW YORK

H. B. LEONARD

Inspector in Charge of Tuberculosis Eradication

A REVIEW of the activities of tuberculosis work in New York State for the calendar years 1927, 1928 and 1929 showed that 151,154 reactors were slaughtered from thousands of herds of cattle comprising 2,608,085 head. The efficiency of tuberculin was maintained, in that a percentage of 3.7 of the
(Continued on Page 7)

What Can Farmers Do with Trespassers?

A Personal Experience and a Suggested Remedy

By E. R. EASTMAN
Editor, American Agriculturist

FOR years American Agriculturist has called attention to one of the most annoying, disagreeable and hard-to-solve problems of country life, that is, trespassing on farm property. We have tried to see both sides of the question, and have pointed out time and again



E. R. Eastman

to our readers the need, from a health and recreation standpoint, of city folks getting out of the city and enjoying the country. We have also stated many times that much of the trouble is due to a small minority of careless or criminally inclined persons who have no respect for property or privileges.

This summer I have had some personal experiences that have brought home harder than ever just what farmers are up against over this trespass situation.

Last year, Mrs. Eastman and I bought a little place of thirty acres near Dryden, New York, not far from Ithaca. The place was formerly a beautiful spot but in recent years has run down. There are several mineral springs, and a creek with wooded banks winding its way down through the property. We expect to restore some of the natural beauty of the place, live there summers, and possibly sometime make it a permanent home.

This little farm has only one drawback. It is over-run with trespassers. People by the carloads come to drink the mineral water, to fish, and particularly to swim. We have no objection to the people obtaining the sulphur and mineral waters, and are glad to have them get it, neither would we object to local farm boys taking an occasional swim—if that were all there was to it.

But every Sunday people have not hesitated to drive their automobiles across the good creek meadow, through the standing hay, until a hard road was formed, nearly ruining the meadow. Using the swimming hole ourselves was entirely out of the question because it was always full of strangers who, with their yelling and honking of automobile horns, removed the one qualifica-



Will he heed the sign? A hunting license does not give the RIGHT to hunt on private property even though it is not posted! If troubled with trespassers read Mr. Eastman's article.

tion which made the place desirable to us, that is, freedom from the noises and rowdies of city life.

Not wishing to shut local rural people out from the use of the creek as a swimming hole, but desiring to stop the automobiles from going into the property, we put a wire fence across the entrance, but were unable to keep it there because every time we put it up it was cut with wire clippers and the cars went in just the same.

Do you blame us for posting the property? Local people are still welcome to the mineral waters but the privileges of the creek are shut off. Here again is a case where, in order to protect ourselves against the disagreeable minority, we were obliged to shut out friends and neighbors except by permission whom we would otherwise be glad to give the privilege of swimming or fishing. The unfortunate part of it is, however, that if the privileges are granted to a few, the undesirables take advantage.

The first week after the property was posted, a young rowdy walked right by me where I was working and passed the no trespass sign, and started for the swimming hole. When I told him the property was posted, he was impudent, and it was not until after I had threatened him with arrest that I was able to get rid of him. I then resolved that the next such person will take a visit to court.

I cite these experiences to show how little regard the general public has for private property in the country. They are typical.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of this paper, was just telling me of an experience he had with a trespasser on his farm at Fishkill who pulled a gun on him when Mr. Morgenthau requested him to stop hunting on his property!

(Continued on Page 18)

Some Questions About Paint and Painting

Protect the Surface and Defeat Rot and Rust

"When buying paint for a house how large an area should we figure will be covered by a gallon of paint?"

THE amount of paint you should buy will depend on whether the building is new or old. One authority says that when painting new wood the priming coat will take about one gallon for each 420 square feet, the second coat taking a gallon for each 500 square feet, and if a third coat is added it will require about a gallon for each 720 square feet.

For inside work it is figured that a gallon of varnish will cover 540 square feet and that a gallon of shellac will cover 720 square feet.

* * *

Shellac For Knots

"What can be used on knots so that the paint will not peel off them?"

KNOTS which contain so much resin that the paint will not stick can first be painted with shellac and the first coat of paint can be thinned with turpentine.

* * *

For Concrete

"Is it possible to paint over a new concrete surface without trouble?"

Before painting concrete brush it over with a solution of 4 lbs. of zinc sulphate to a gallon of water.

* * *

For Galvanized Roofing

"How should new galvanized iron roofing be treated before painting?"

FIRST, paint will not stick to new galvanized surfaces. If you wish to paint immediately, dissolve 4 ounces of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in a gallon of water, apply this solution

with a large brush and allow it to dry thoroughly before painting.

Another method is to wash the galvanized portion with gasoline. This treatment, of course, will not be necessary after the surface has been exposed to the weather for some time.

* * *

Wood Fillers

"Is it practicable to mix your own wood filler?"

WOOD filler can be made by mixing 12 parts of pure boiled linseed oil, six parts of Japan dryer and one part of pure turpentine. Work into the mixture enough silex to make a stiff dough-like mass. This can be thinned with benzine or gasoline to a creamy consistency before it is applied. After it is applied the surface film will have to be removed before varnishing.

* * *

Floor Paint

"We have a quantity of ordinary paint on hand. Will this be satisfactory for use on floors?"

OF course most floors have hard useage but we believe that you will get good results by adding a quart of floor varnish to each gallon of paint. Allow each coat to dry thoroughly before applying the next coat. Forty-eight hours are none too many and seventy-two hours are better. If you are adding more than one coat, the varnish need not be applied except on the final coat.

* * *

Mixing Paint

"What is the best way of mixing paint?"

FIRST, secure a can a little larger than the one containing the paint. Pour into this can all the oil from the top of the paint and then stir what is left with a smooth paddle until it

is of even consistency. Then add about a quart of the oil you have poured off and repeat, pouring the paint back and forth from one can to the other several times.

This ready mixed paint will need to be thinned for a priming coat. One authority suggests adding $\frac{2}{3}$ of a cup of turpentine and $2\frac{2}{3}$ cups of linseed oil to each quart of mixed paint.

* * *

Sticky Varnish

"Why is it that varnish sometimes fails to dry on a hard surface but remains sticky?"

PAINT and varnish are entirely different in their actions. For the best results with varnish the temperature should be around 70 degrees F. and the room should not be too damp. If these conditions exist and the first coat is allowed to stand a week before the second coat is applied you should have no trouble with failure to harden properly.

* * *

Paint Becomes Yellow

"What causes white paint used indoors to become yellow?"

LINSEED oil, of course, is yellow in color but it bleaches out if exposed to the sunlight. When painting inside a minimum amount of linseed oil is generally used. If you want a pure white color it may be advisable to use white enamel.

* * *

Chalky Paint

"What causes paint to become chalky and rub off?"

THE principal cause is the use of too little oil, particularly, on new wood. Linseed oil absorbs oxygen from the air to form a hard film

(Continued on Page 6)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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The Drought and Higher Prices

MANY retail dealers in the large cities are using the drought as an excuse materially to advance the prices of most food products. With many fruits and vegetables, the prices have already gone up from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. With some commodities, these increased prices are justified. Milk, for instance, has been advanced one cent a quart and conditions of American pastures and other cattle feeds more than justify this price advance, the most of which goes directly to the dairyman. Milk will probably have to go even higher before the winter is over.

But in many cases, the quick rise in price of food products is just plain profiteering on the part of the retailer. Farmers have received exceedingly low prices for their fruit and vegetables all the season, but this has made little difference in lower prices to the ultimate consumer. The retailer absorbed all of the profit. Now, the retailer has put the prices still higher, using the drought as an excuse, and before the farmer has realized a cent more from the raise.

One investigator found that the wholesalers and commission men were still selling many products, particularly fruit, like oranges, melons, honeydews, etc., without any recent advance on previous prices. Many of these fruits were coming from outside the drought areas and the supply was not affected. Yet the retailers have advanced the prices materially on these fruits as well as on other products. A Fair Price Committee has been formed by the authorities in New York City to investigate unjust raises.

However, consumers have got to realize that prices of nearly everything that the farmer raises eventually must be advanced materially because of the drought. Livestock products have been hit the worst. Most American pastures are practically gone for the season. Corn is going up by leaps and bounds and is carrying other feed products with it. Prices of all dairy products and of all meats eventually will have to advance because of the shortage. The same is true to a lesser extent for most fruits and vegetables.

Any consumers' Fair Price Committee must bear in mind that the proposition is two-sided, and be fair to the producer as well as the consumer.

Summing this up, we are in full harmony with all efforts to prevent profiteering, using the drought as an excuse, on the part of dealers or retailers, but we are also just as emphatic that

farmers themselves must have prices this fall for their produce that are in line with the losses caused by the drought.

"The Drought May Be a Blessing in Disguise"

THE worst drought in the history of American agriculture is still on at this writing, nearing the middle of August. There have been light local showers in different sections of the East that have freshened up vegetation a bit, but not enough to do any lasting good.

There is still a good chance for most New York State crops, provided we get rain soon. In fact, as we stated last week, the national drought is in some ways a blessing, not of course to many individuals who have been nearly ruined, but to agriculture as a whole because it has taken care of surpluses. Of course, our New York State farmers do not want to profit at the expense of other farmers, but if rain comes before long, New York farmers will be ahead financially because of the drought.

We, in most sections of the East, cannot realize what a calamity this terrible dry spell has been in certain sections. For instance, read the following report of a government investigator:

In fifteen counties in southeastern Kentucky, 50 per cent of the early potato crop is lost, the late potato crop is a total loss, the hay crop is a total loss, 75 per cent of the corn crop is lost, there is no stock feed, pastures are a total loss, there will be no fruit or truck garden produce. Added to these difficulties, is a great water shortage for both men and beasts, with danger of typhoid and other diseases. Unemployment is acute, with practically no work in prospect for the farmer.

The sympathy of farmers everywhere goes out to these stricken folk.

A Good Time to Keep Still

THE man or woman who discourages a young person from seeking more education assumes a responsibility for which he or she should be made to answer sometime.

We have a young friend just graduated from high school who had his plans all made to enter the College of Agriculture this fall. This summer he has been working on farms and one of his employers, finding out that the boy planned to go to college, began "kidding" him and making fun of all education in general and of college education in particular. The result is that the boy has lost his enthusiasm for college and is now undecided as to what he will do.

To be sure, there are some boys or girls for whom a college education would do no good, but who is to judge? Anyway there is no question about this boy. He was a good high school student, comes from a fine family, and his parents have encouraged him to get as much education as he possibly can. Moreover, he is of the silent, retiring type who needs to make the friends and the contacts which are a part of college life.

Young men and women are very impressionable. Their ideals are easily upset, and if we older people cannot say anything to encourage our young friends toward greater achievement, then let us at least keep our mouths shut and say nothing at all.

"Man Proposes, God Disposes"

"In regard to restriction of crop area, we have a practical demonstration, given us by Nature, or Nature's God, of the utter folly of the attempt to regulate the price of farm products. On account of the present drought many farmers in the West are feeding their wheat to their stock unthreshed, thereby possibly solving the surplus wheat problem, for this year.

"Had the recommendation of the Farm Board been followed, and a drastic reduction in the acreage been made, and the present drought materialized, there might have developed a national, if not a world-wide, catastrophe.

"The uncertainty of weather conditions being favorable to the production of crops, renders it necessary to devise some system of pooling, and

storing them, releasing only enough to the trade to stabilize the price, so that the farmer will receive an equitable price for his products.

"Some may object to this scheme as being socialistic; well, socialistic or not, to my mind it is the best in sight."—A Subscriber.

THIS letter states fundamental facts. Experts who study the effect of the weather on crops know that a little more or less than normal rainfall means greater difference in total yields than all of the results that come from cultivation or good care of crops. Our friend ignores two facts, however, the first of which is that this is the worst drought in the memory of man and is not likely to occur again, and second that there is an over-production in ordinary years of most farm products, which results in low prices to farmers.

We cannot count on a drought coming along and cutting down the surplus. Some other way must be found to control it. Possibly our friend's suggestion of some kind of pooling scheme may be the answer, but even then if there is more wheat produced than the people of the world can eat, the only answer is to grow less wheat.

This Community Went on a Cash Basis

THREE crop failures in four years forced the business and professional men of Bloomfield, a community of about 1500 inhabitants in Nebraska, to go on a strict cash basis for all business. Sales were slow at first. Many old customers felt that their pride had been injured. Some went out of the town to trade. But by the third month under the "no credit" plan, most of the people were again trading with the home merchants, with the result that these merchants were able to reduce their prices from ten to fifteen per cent. No one, neither merchant nor consumer, has any desire to return to the old system again.

The credit system for small sales is one of the most unfair schemes of modern business, for the man who pays cash not only pays for his own goods but he pays for the credit to the fellow who does not pay cash. The place to borrow money is at the bank.

Are You Going to the Big Fair?

NO effort is being spared by the New York State Fair authorities to make the exhibition this year the best ever. In going over the announcement and in talking with those who have the plans in hand, we have been especially impressed with the planning and work that are going into the job of making your visit to the State Fair this year both pleasant and profitable.

Have you marked the dates on your calendar? They are September 1 to 6.

Eastman's Chestnut

SOME time ago we had a young lawyer attached to our Service Bureau staff, who had a real sense of humor, and he used to get some fun out of the letters that came in. I remember one that amused him very much.

It seemed that a farmer's cow got loose in the road in the night and an automobile driven by a city man came down the road and hit the cow. The owner of the car refused to settle, and the farmer wrote to our Service Bureau for advice. He said the car owner claimed he was not liable because the cow had no lights on her.

Our young lawyer gave him the advice he wanted, and then concluded his letter as follows:

"I certainly think we should recommend to the Governor and the Legislature that all cows traveling on the highways at night should be properly wired for lighting. Such lights should include a little red one swinging on her tail, and two other lights on her horns. And I'll guarantee if the job were done correctly, the tables would be turned, and it would be the automobilist who would run when he saw the cow coming up the road in the dark, and not the cow!"

How Farmers Get Hurt and Killed

This Piece and the Pictures May Save Your Life

MORE than 90,000 people are killed annually by accident and over 12,000,000 injured. If America were at war and the total number of casualties for any year equalled those that were killed or hurt in accidents in these so-called peaceful times, the newspapers would carry sensational headlines in every issue. Read the reports of accidents following any week end and they sound like the casualty reports of a great battle. Yet we have grown so used to large numbers of people being killed and wounded accidentally that we pay little attention and are indifferent, except when the

accident comes home to ourselves or to someone we love.

Unfortunately, from the farmer's standpoint, farming itself is one of the most dangerous occupations. The dangers from machinery are far worse on the farm than in the city factories, and when the city man is injured he receives free medical attention and compensation while he is laid up. There are few safety devices for the farmer and generally no help for him when he is hurt, unless through his own foresight he has insured himself.

We are indebted to the International Harvester Company for bringing attention to this important subject of dangerous accidents on the farms in a little bulletin called "Farm Hazards", and because of the vital significance of this subject to farmers, we are pointing out through pictures on this page and in this brief discussion some of the more common ways by which farm people are accidentally hurt and killed.

We hope that you will not only glance at these pictures and read this friendly warning, but that also it will be impressed on your mind to the end that you will correct some of the dangers that lurk about your home and buildings, and that you save yourself infinite pain and heartache by "watching your step".

There follow some of the common farm dangers, and as we name them, other causes of accidents will occur to you.

How Many of these Situations Are on Your Place?

Hammer, tools and nails laid on stairs.

No rails to prevent walking into the hole where the steps come up into the loft. (The writer will never forget the experience of falling through one of these holes into the horse stable below).

Stairs with short turns and steps running off to a point.

Small mats or rugs on smooth floors at the head or foot of stairways.

Stairways without railings.

Leaky eave troughs and water spouts that pile ice around doors and steps.

Step ladder on a sidling place with a woman reaching too far.

Standing on the shelf of a step ladder.

Standing on a wobbly box on a chair.

Leaving ladders standing against buildings. Children climb them to play and are injured.

Cleats nailed tightly against the wall for a ladder.

Loose bricks in a chimney.

Dead limbs in the trees in the yard.

Flower pots or other articles left in upstairs windows.

Wedging silo doors crosswise up in the chute to hold them.

Pulleys, hammers, sledges, or any tools left up on timbers where they will fall.

Sledges, hammers or axes not securely wedged to the handles. Thousands have been hurt this way.

A barn bridge with no side railings.

Old, tottery barn buildings or sheds that may come down in a wind. Suppose your child were in it.

Doors that flop in the wind.

Holes in the floor of buildings or bridges, or in the roads in which man or horse may step and break a leg.

The cutter bar of harvester or mower down in the grass.

Nails or spikes sticking up from boards. Who can say how many thousands have been hurt this way?

Rakes hoes or other tools standing so that they may be stepped on, resulting in the handle striking the face or the eye.

Throwing a pitchfork from the mow and then climbing or jumping carelessly down on it.

Walking or working with a sharp instrument in the mouth.

(Women folk take notice) Working with pins or needles in the mouth.

(Again for the ladies) Placing a sharp butcher knife in a drawer with other knives and forks.

Barbed wire left carelessly on the ground.

Chopping where the axe may catch in a clothesline or limb.

Using a wired broken ax helve.

"I Didn't Know It Was Loaded"

And then there is the long list of gun accidents, with that heartbreaking, remorseful cry, "I didn't know it was loaded!" Need we list the fool accidents that happen with guns such as:

Pulling a gun carelessly out of an automobile, muzzle first.

Dragging a gun through a fence.

Leaving guns or revolvers where children can get them.

Allowing children to play with dangerous fireworks.

Careless use of blasting material. You know what often happens when you go back to see why the blast did not go off.

An Auto Is An Old Man With the Scythe

A whole book could be written on the ways people get hurt with automobiles. If we only could remember that a car, weighing from one to several tons traveling from 25 miles up, carries a death dealing momentum, we would treat it with more respect. A fast running automobile is as dangerous as a locomotive. It is killing and injuring thousands every month, and your turn may be next.

The chief cause of car accidents is failure to obey the common rules of the road, which should not be necessary to enumerate.

How Children Get Killed or Hurt

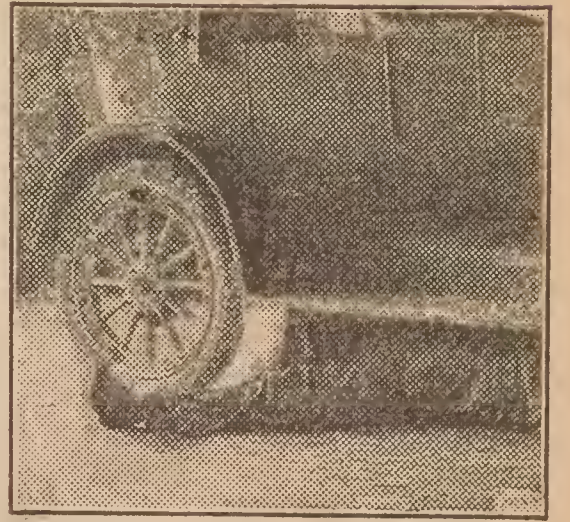
A wagon box seat on a wobbly support.

Baled hay or straw carelessly piled so that it might come down and kill a child playing on it.

Locking children alone in the house. Suppose there was a fire.

An uncovered well or cistern.

(Continued on Page 18)



Flirting with Death—in a closed garage with a running gasoline engine.



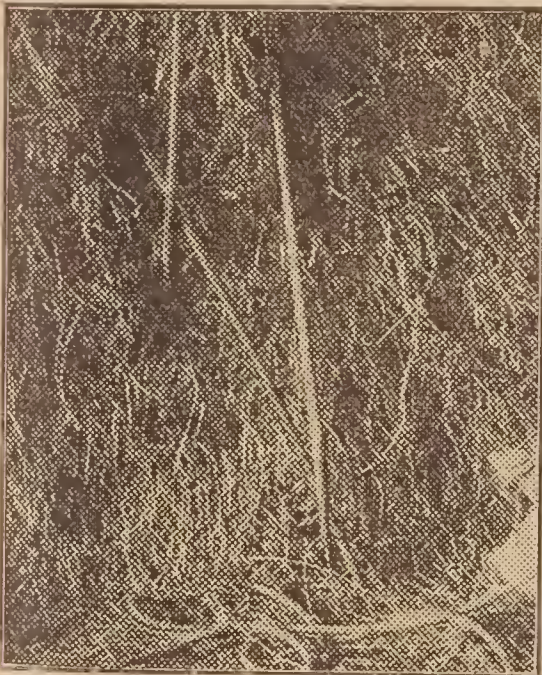
Can you imagine anything more fool-hardy than this? Gasoline is in the barrels. He insists on smoking here, so there's grave danger that he will smoke hereafter! Just one spark would blow him to Kingdom Come.



How would you like to run into this in the night, or when you were not looking? Many are hurt every year in just this way.



Ladders like this have caused many an accident. Cheap ladders often come very dear in human limb and life.



Many injuries result annually from carelessness with pitchforks on the farms. One of these forks is in against the mow, tines upward. Suppose someone should slide down the mow on to this fork.



Lanterns in positions like this have burned more farm buildings than lighting.



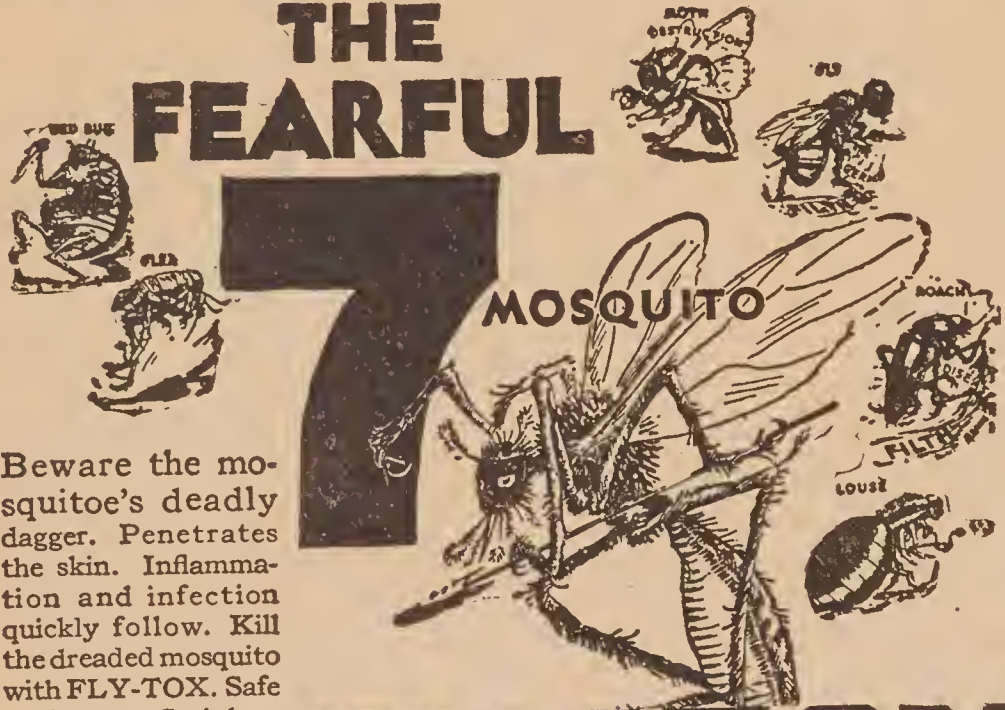
The American Agriculturist accident insurance policy helped this family, but he disputed the right of way with a train, so there was no help for him.



The proper way to handle a bull. It is probably true that bulls have killed more men than lions have. He may be "gentle as a kitten", but he will bear watching.

Breeding by the Millions » Hatched in Filth
Drenched with Dreadful, Sickening Bacteria

THE FEARFUL



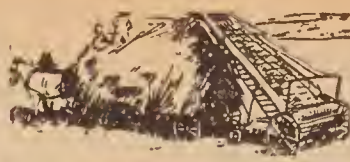
Beware the mosquito's deadly dagger. Penetrates the skin. Inflammation and infection quickly follow. Kill the dreaded mosquito with FLY-TOX. Safe and sure. Stainless. Has pleasant fragrance. Developed at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research by Rex Research Fellowship.

FLY-TOX KILLS THEM ALL



Relief for Animals, too . . .

Spray STOCKAID high in barns and over livestock. Clears the air of flies, mosquitos, spiders and other insects. Mist settles down on backs of livestock and kills biting, sucking, stinging pests. Keeps insects away for hours. STOCKAID is stainless. Will not blister or irritate the skin. Keeps hair nice and glossy. Harmless to people and animals, but fatal to Flies, Mosquitoes, Fleas and Lice.



A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Drought Affects Cities, Too

BY M. C. BURRITT

THE drought is, of course, the outstanding topic of conversation among farmers just now. Not only is it conversation among farmers, but among city folk as well and the newspapers carry almost daily first page



M. C. Burritt

column discussions of the weather and its effects. And properly so for the drought is touching the lives and pocketbooks of all of us. Already the consumer is paying more for his milk as a result of pasture shortage. Millions of dollars have been added to the cost of his bread in the increased price of wheat. The cabbage, vegetables and even the apples he eats will be increased in unit price as a result of insufficient rainfall. It is only in such times of crisis that the average man gets a true conception of the importance of agriculture and of his own dependence on its prosperity or lack of it.

New York State has really been very fortunate in comparison with many other great agricultural states, at least so far. While New York's farm production has been reduced by the drought, the effect is not yet critically serious. We are really near the peak of the crisis right now. What happens in the next week or ten days will really tell the story with most crops. It is very dry. All crops need rain. If they get it in sufficient amount in the next few days the drought loss in western New York will not be serious. If adequate rain does not fall before August 20, and it continues hot the losses will be very heavy. The nearer the crop is to maturity the heavier will be the loss.

Early Crops Escape Damage

Wheat, spring grain, the first cutting of alfalfa and much of the hay crop has been harvested without much, if any, drought loss. The spring grain crop is, in fact, excellent and oat yields especially where the first cutting was made late, and new seedings made this spring have suffered and are still suffering severely. Pastures are dried up and almost useless, and stockmen are already drawing heavily on the winter's feed supply.

As already reported in these columns, the growth of most cultivated crops was unusually satisfactory up to about the middle to latter part of July. There has been practically no rainfall for nearly a month now in a critical period of growth—the making and setting of the fruit or seed, the real crop. The pea crop was made and harvested before this time and was better than in many years. Early planted tomatoes and cabbage almost got by, but dry weather is reducing the size and set. Cabbage has practically stopped growing and heads will be small and tonnage low on the early crop unless rain comes at once. This fact is reflected in a price rise from \$15. to \$25. per ton in the last ten days. The vine growth of tomatoes is excellent but the set and size of fruits is much reduced. And a dry rot which blisters the under side of the small tomatoes particularly on the tops of the vines, apparently caused by the continuous intense heat, has taken a toll which may be as big as 25 per cent. Beans too have reached the critical stage of blossom and set with excellent vine growth, but heat and lack of moisture are causing many brown and falling leaves with an almost certain result of greatly reduced yield, which even immediate rain can only modify rather than entirely prevent.

It is a season in which good cultur-

al practice counts heavily. There are marked differences in the condition of fields. The effects of soil condition, plenty of humus from manure or plant growth turned under, fall or early plowing and frequent early cultivation are seen. Especially is poor soil condition and late plowing apparent.

The fruit crop is in good condition and as yet practically uninjured by the drought. Size of fruit will undoubtedly be somewhat affected. Foliage is luxuriant and deep green in reasonably well cared for orchards presages a better crop next year as well as assuring maturity this year.

May Be Blessing in Disguise

A friend has suggested that this drought may be a blessing in disguise by sharply reducing in spectacular fashion the surpluses which have been holding prices down to such unsatisfactory bases. He points out that it has already removed the milk surplus and that it seems likely to remove the butter surplus. Also that the corn shortage seems likely to create a market for the surplus wheat that has ruined the wheat price. For western New Yorkers it may also be the means of preventing ruinously low cabbage and bean prices. The only trouble with this theory—which of course my friend does not advocate—is that while it may work out on the average, it does not save the individuals whose crops have been lost or help much those whose yields have been greatly reduced. The drought losses are not evenly spread. Only those who have experienced it in some measure can adequately sympathize with those whose season's labors are lost through no fault of their own. And yet without intent or responsibility some dairymen and fruit growers will inevitably profit from the certain slaughter of animals for which there is insufficient feed, and from the much reduced apple crops of southern Illinois and the Shenandoah—Cumberland. Truly, man proposes and God disposes!—Hilton, N. Y., August 10, 1930.

Some Questions About Paint and Painting

(Continued from Page 3)

but if too little oil is used it soaks into the wood leaving only the pigment on the surface.

Blistering

"What causes the blistering or peeling of paint?"

PROBABLY the chief cause is painting when the wood is moist. Painting over oil or grease will also cause blistering and sometimes paint will blister when the hot sun shines on it before it gets dry.

Use of a Drier

"Does the use of a drier with paint do any damage or does the paint last just as well when it is not added?"

PROBABLY a reasonable amount of drier will do no harm but it should not be used to excess because it makes the paint film less durable.

Cleaning Paint Brushes

"How can paint brushes be cleaned when paint has been allowed to harden on them?"

ONE method is to soften the brush by boiling in vinegar. If the brush is valuable enough to make it worth while it may be washed in a paint remover. Brushes should not be allowed to stand in this paint remover too long as this will soften up the bristles.

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DIBBLE'S SEED WHEAT

HONOR recommended by New York Department of Plant Breeding as the best White Wheat. Over 100 acres on the Dibble Farms and we offer 3,000 bushels, our own growing, re-cleaned and graded @ \$1.50 per bushel, yields of 37, 40, 45 and 50 bushels per acre on large fields right here at Honeoye Falls.

Russian Rosen Rye—\$1.50 per bushel.
Northern grown Grimm and Common Alfalfa.
D. B. Timothy, new crop, 99.60 pure, \$4.00 per bushel and other seasonable Seeds for August and September sowing. Send for Circular Price List and Samples to

Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower
Box C Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

ENTIRE GLADIOLUS STOCK TO BE DISPOSED OF. UNLABELLED ASSORTMENT AS FOLLOWS

Mrs. Peters, Henry Ford, D. McKIBBEN, GOLDEN MEASURE, DR. NORTON, TYCO ZANG, WAR, KIRTLAND, Giant Nympha, VIRGINIA, 1910 Rose, Rose Ash, Los Angeles, Souvenir, and other good ones. \$1.00 per 100; one 50 cts. Dahlia with \$2.00 order. Post Paid. WRENS NEST, PEMBERTON, N. J.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.
We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.

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| 1. FEEDS
Cotton seed meal
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Wooden
Tile | |

8-23-30



NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ STATE _____



With the A. A. Dairyman



Progress of a Great Battle

(Continued from Page 2)

animals slaughtered were reported as no visible microscopic lesions found at slaughter.

Such cases must be looked upon as dangerous animals, and were they left in the herd they would sooner or later have become spreaders of tuberculosis. When we realize that a very small minute nodule of tuberculosis may stimulate a reaction, it is not to be wondered that occasionally an animal affected in some isolated part of the carcass when slaughtered escapes the eye of the post mortem operator.

Rhode Island

THOMAS E. ROBINSON

Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry

YOU are advised that in checking up your postmortem reports for the past year, it was found that 96 per cent of all animals condemned as reacting to the intradermic tuberculin test have shown visible lesions of tuberculosis. This certainly is as much as could be reasonably expected of any test.

New Jersey

J. H. MCNEIL

Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry

WE consider the combination of tuberculin tests sufficiently reliable to free herds from tuberculosis, and maintain them in a healthy condition as far as this disease is concerned, provided the owner will follow the rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal and State Bureaus of Animal Industry.

We are working in close cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and believe the results attained are in conformity with those of the Federal Bureau, as indicated in their miscellaneous publication No. 59, issued by Doctor Mohler in October 1929, and copy of which we are enclosing.

We advise that the work is progressing satisfactorily in the State, and we are very glad to be in a position as a Department of the State organization, to render the dairyman a service that will assist him in maintaining a clean herd, and also meet the requirements of Boards of Health, the Medical Milk

Commissions, and the milk companies requiring that all milk delivered by them must be from animals that are negative to the tuberculin test.

Delaware

RALPH C. WILSON

Secretary, State Board of Agriculture

WE have been conducting the tuberculin testing of cattle in Delaware for the past ten years, and believe that the tuberculin test is entirely reliable. We do not mean, however, that, in all cases, in a very badly infected herd of cattle, every reactor can be found on the initial test; however, by conscientious co-operation of the owner and the veterinarian, and by retesting the herd at proper intervals, tuberculosis can be eradicated.

Make Your 1931 Lime Plans Now

(Continued from Page 2)

is brought to the top again. However, even when applied on sod not all of the material is turned under. In plowing, the furrow slice is set partially on end so that considerable of the lime is near the surface where it can be well mixed into the soil with disc and harrow, for the next crop.

The findings of Ohio Experiment Station (Table C) tend to prove that the important thing about liming is to get it on the soil. Order your supply now and apply it in the late summer and fall when there are slack periods in the farm schedule and when roads and fields are in good condition for hauling and spreading.

How Much Grain for Bulls

How much grain is usually recommended for the herd sire?

THE usual recommendations are between five and ten pounds of grain a day. The herd sire should be fed enough to keep him alert and vigorous, but there is nothing to be gained in keeping him too fat. If he does get too fat cut down the grain and make him exercise.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I WANT to go to our state fair and see all them exhibits there. I git a lot of fun to go and see the patent ro'try hoe, the combines and new-fangled plows, machines to draw the milk from cows and cultivate the corn and beans; they keep inventin' new machines to make our work still easier, and help us raise more provender. We used to have to walk to plow, but ev'rything is different now, the man that works upon the land don't have no callous on his hand, he has no bunions on his feet, the callouses are on his seat.

I like to see the livestock, too, that show the things that folks can do by gittin' stock of fancy breed and feedin' 'em on balanced feed. They make a feller wish that he could have livestock like that, by gee, he'd do his chores with lots more pep, there'd be more ginger in his step, the boys would like to stay at hum, if they had stock like that, by gum. I sure enjoy our old state fair and gather many

ideas there, I like to watch the races, too, and visit with old friends and new, I see 'em all in state fair week, and allus stop awhile to speak about the country and the crops, and why our prices allus drops at harvest time, and our belief about the plans of farm relief. Take my advice and comb your hair and go and visit your state fair!

Electricity makes your hens WORK...



and means PROFITS for you

THE electric light required for 50 hens costs about 65 cents per season and returns \$30.00 in increased farm income. For correct hen house lighting, use one 40-watt lamp, with proper reflector, for each 50 hens or each 200 square feet of floor area.

Electricity works for pennies instead of dollars. It pumps water. Fills the silo. Heats the incubator. Runs the dairy machinery. And it cuts hours of labor from the farm wife's working day.

More New York State farms are getting electricity

Niagara Hudson electric service reaches out every year to hundreds of new customers. A third of New York State farms now have electricity, and we are constantly building new lines, so more and more people can enjoy electric helpers.

NIAGARA  HUDSON

Ship Your Eggs
to
R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED
HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1885, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.
Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission West Washington Market, N. Y. City Merchant

DOGS AND PET STOCK
For Sale MALE COW DOG PUPS \$8.00 each. FRANCIS BROS., REMSEN, N. Y.
SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS
Males \$6. Females \$3. F. A. SWEET, SMYRNA, N. Y.
For Sale English Bulldog pups. Make real farm dogs. Males \$15. Edgewood Farms, Sylvania, Pa.

CATTLE
REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS
\$20 to \$25 each. Shipped on approval—no payment required. Also Aberdeen-Angus cattle. JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.
Dorset - Hampshire Rams, Lambs, Yearlings. Farmers prices, good type, pure-bred. Registered, all stock on approval. TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr. ALLAMUCHY, N. J.

CATTLE
25 REG. RAMBOUILLET EWES
From 3 to 5 years old at \$8.00 per head. H. P. SHERMAN, ALFRED STATION, NEW YORK

REGISTERED DORSET RAMS
Ideal for crossbreeding. Your ram is half your flock. MIDDLE M RANCH, EAST AURORA, NEW YORK

GOATS
GOATS Heaviest milkers from worlds best registered Thoroughbreds. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

RABBITS
CHINCHILLA RABBITS
Gold Medal Strain Pedigreed Bred does or does with litter. Reasonably priced. Dr. G. D. Burton, Box 332, Cazenovia, N. Y.

SWINE
RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.
Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
6 to 8 weeks old.....\$4.00
8 to 10 weeks old.....\$4.25
Choice Chesters, 8 wks. old \$4.75
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

PIGS! PIGS! PIGS! PIGS!
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white
6 to 8 weeks @ \$4.00 each
They are all good blocky pigs, the kind make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval. No charge for crating. John J. Scannell, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

PIGS CHESTER WHITES AND DUROCS
Here is your chance to buy real quality pigs of either of the above breeds direct from the breeder. These pigs are from highgrade sows and pure bred boars, and are rugged growthy youngsters. The quality you buy in a small pig means fifty pounds more at killing time.
6 to 8 weeks old \$5.00 each
Shipped C.O.D. Crated free.
Highland Yards, Tel. 4459-W, Waltham, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Yorkshire 6 to 7 weeks old \$4.00 ea.
Berkshire and Chester 6 to 7 weeks old \$4.00 ea.
9 weeks old, \$4.50 each
A few Chester White Barrows \$5.50 each.
Pigs going to Vermont 35c extra for vaccination according to State law.
C.O.D. Sold subject to approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them and your money will be refunded.
Michael Lux, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

FARMS FOR SALE
151 Acres, Growing Crops
Go to buyer & owner includes for quick sale 8 cows, 3 heifers, implements, acre potatoes, 28 acres corn, oats, hay; 125 acres good plow land, brook pasture, wood & fruit; homelike 10-room house, 40x60 barn, other bldgs, convenient village & markets. \$4400 for all, part cash; see pg 56 Free catalog 1000 bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., New York City.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices
Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.00
2A Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.41	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.90	1.70
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for Aug. 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.
The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

* * *

July Prices Announced
The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for July for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.04
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	1.98
Certificates of Indebtedness	.15
Net Cash Price to Farmers	1.83

	Net Cash	Net Pool
July 1929	2.21	2.36
July 1928	2.13	2.28
July 1927	2.14	2.24

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$1.92 per hundred (2.13 for 3.5% milk.)

July, 1929 price to Producers,	3% milk 2.37½; 3.70; 2.57½
July 1928 price to Producers,	3% milk, 2.37½; 3.5%; 2.57½
July 1927 price to Producers,	3% milk, 2.30½; 3.5%; 2.50½

Butter

	Aug. 14 1930	Aug. 8, Aug. 16, 1930	Aug. 1929
Higher than extra	40 -40½	38½-39	44 -44½
Extra (92 sc.)	39½-	38	43½-
84-91 score	35 -39	33½-37½	39 -43
Lower Grades	33½-34½	32 -33	38 -38½

There was a steady improvement in the New York butter market throughout the week ending August 16. Even before the Government cold storage holdings for August were announced prices were advancing and when these figures were released, the reduction in storage stocks was even greater than was anticipated. Butter in storage in the U. S. on August 1 was 145,297,000 lbs. compared with 151,621,000 lbs. on August 1, 1929. During July this year, something less than 39,000,000 pounds of butter went into storage, compared to close to 60,000,000 pounds during July 1929. Butter is still about 4c lower than it was last year at this time.

The principal factor in the improvement has been continued hot dry weather resulting in lower production. The advances we have had for the last two weeks have enabled held butter to be taken out of storage. Withdrawals have been exceeding input for the first time since the start of the storage season.

As we go to press, rains are reported from many Eastern sections but the ground is so dry, that even under a lot of rain it will take some time to bring pastures back to normal condition.

Cheese

	Aug. 14, 1930	Aug. 8, Aug. 16, 1930	Aug. 1929
STATE FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	19½-	18½-19½	23 -24½
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	-26	24 -26	27½-29½
Held Average	23 -	23 -	

The cheese markets have been improving rather steadily since July 25. However, the advances are not unusual for this season of the year, merely following the normal trend of prices, which is upward until October when some decline usually occurs at the end of the grass cheese season. The present prices quoted on twins on the Wisconsin Price Exchange are 3½c below 1929 and 6½c below the figures for 1926 and 1927.

The Government cold storage figures for August 3, recently released, showed cheese in storage in the entire U. S. totalling 88,664,000 pounds as compared with 79,907,000 pounds in 1929. Over a million more pounds of cheese

went into storage this year in July than in July 1929.

Eggs

	Aug. 14, 1930	Aug. 9, 1930	Aug. 16, 1929
NEARBY WHITE			
Hennery			
Selected Extras	34 -41	36-42	48 -51
Average Extras	31 -33	32-35	45 -47
Extra Firsts	26 -29	26-30	37 -42
Firsts	24 -25	24-25	34 -36
Undergrades	22 -23	22-23	33 -
Pullets	27 -28	27-28	33 -39
Pewees	18 -19	18-19	22 -28
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	33 -39	33-39	42 -48
Gathered	25 -32½	24-32	34½-41

At New York eggs are quoted from 1c to 2c lower than they were a week ago, and on the average, are more than 10c below prices for the corresponding period a year ago. The one encouraging factor in the market is a report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to the effect that receipts at New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia are considerably lower than they were a week or two ago, and also considerably below those for the corresponding week last year.

Unusually hot weather has lowered quality of receipts and receivers are finding it difficult to fill requirements for top grades. In some cases storage reserves have been used to fill such orders.

Poultry

	Aug. 8, Aug. 16, 1930	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	20-23	20-23	28-30
Leghorn	-18	16-18	20-25
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	22-24	22-33	
Leghorn	20-22	22-27	26-35
OLD ROOSTERS	-16	-16	-28
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-25	20-25	
DUCKS, Nearby	16-22	16-22	25-35
GESE	10-13	12-13	22-23

Receipts of live poultry since our last report have been a little heavier than the market could absorb readily. The one feature which saved the situation was that cool weather has kept up demand. On August 14, there was a decline of 1c on light fowls although Leghorn fowls were in good demand. Although prices were unchanged on broilers the demand was none too active.

Fowls brought in by express and truck worked out at a fair market. Broilers were in fairly good demand with Rocks and Reds steady and prices advanced 1c on Leghorn broilers.

It is probable that the heavy receipts are due to close culling both of old hens and young stock. In view of the present price situation this is good business on the part of the poultryman though it may put some strain at times on the poultry market.

It is at least time to plan for the improved market which usually comes with the Hebrew holidays. The first of these is the Jewish New Year, September 23 and 24. The best market days being September 17 to 20. Next will come the Day of Atonement, October 7, with the best market days on September 29 and 30.

Fruits & Vegetables

Readers who wish to get up-to-the-minute reports on the fruit and vegetable market are urged to listen in to the regular radio market reports coming over WEAFF each noon.

On August 14, Duchess apples in New York were selling at \$1.00 to \$1.50 for good to fancy and 50c to 90c for lower grades. Transparents ranged from \$1.00 to \$1.75 for best grades and Wealthies sold at from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Mixed varieties ranged from 85c to \$1.50.

Pears brought \$1. to \$1.50 per bushel for Bartlett and 75c to \$1.50 for Clapps. Mixed varieties sold from 50c to \$1.25.

Peaches from the upper Hudson Valley are bringing 50c to 65c per 16 quart basket.

Extra fancy Catskill Cauliflower reached \$3.75, although \$3.50 was the top price for the bulk of the receipts.

The market on lettuce is barely steady with 75c being the top price for New York State stock.

The market on peas is up at this

writing, bringing \$1.50 to \$2.50 per page.

Tomatoes from the Hudson Valley bring 15c to 60c per basket.

Meats & Livestock

On August 14 receipts of country dressed calves were reported light with good demand. Best brought \$16 to \$18; fair to good \$12 to \$15; small to medium \$11 to \$13.

Live rabbits—Receipts were light but demand was small. Best ranged from 15c to 20c per pound.

Cattle—Steers were scarce and selling a little high. Few grassers brought \$7.50 to \$8.10 on August 13. Common to medium cows brought \$4 to \$5.50 with a few at \$6. Low cutters and cutters brought \$2 to \$3.50. Vealers were in light supply. Good to best brought \$10.50 to \$13.50. Mediums brought \$8 to \$10, commons \$6 to \$7.50.

Feeds & Grains

FUTURES

	Aug. 14, 1930	Aug. 7, Aug. 16, 1930	1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.89½		1.39½
Corn (Sept.)	.96		1.03½
Oats (Sept.)	.39½		.49½

CASH GRAINS

	Aug. 14, 1930	Aug. 7, Aug. 16, 1930	1929
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.03¾	1.09¾	1.49½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.15½	1.19½	1.21½
Oats, No. 2	.50½	.52	.60½

FEEDS

	Aug. 9, 1930	Aug. 17, 1929
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	34.50	36.50
Sp'g Bran	27.50	29.00
H'd Bran	30.00	32.00
Standard Mids	28.00	32.00
Soft W. Mids	34.50	37.00
Flour Mids	31.50	36.00
Red Dog	33.50	39.00
Wh. Hominy	42.00	44.00
Yel. Hominy	41.00	43.00
Corn Meal	43.00	45.00
Gluten Feed	36.00	40.00
Gluten Meal	44.00	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	41.00	40.50
41% C. S. Meal	44.00	44.50
43% C. S. Meal	46.00	47.50
34% O.P. Linseed Meal	46.50	56.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

The Sheep Outlook

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's midsummer sheep and wool outlook says: "A considerable reduction in sheep prices both in this country and abroad is likely to take place during the next two or three years. The 1930 lamb crop was about 8 per cent larger than the crop of either of the two preceding years. The increase in the east was 4 per cent and increases in western states 9.5 per cent.

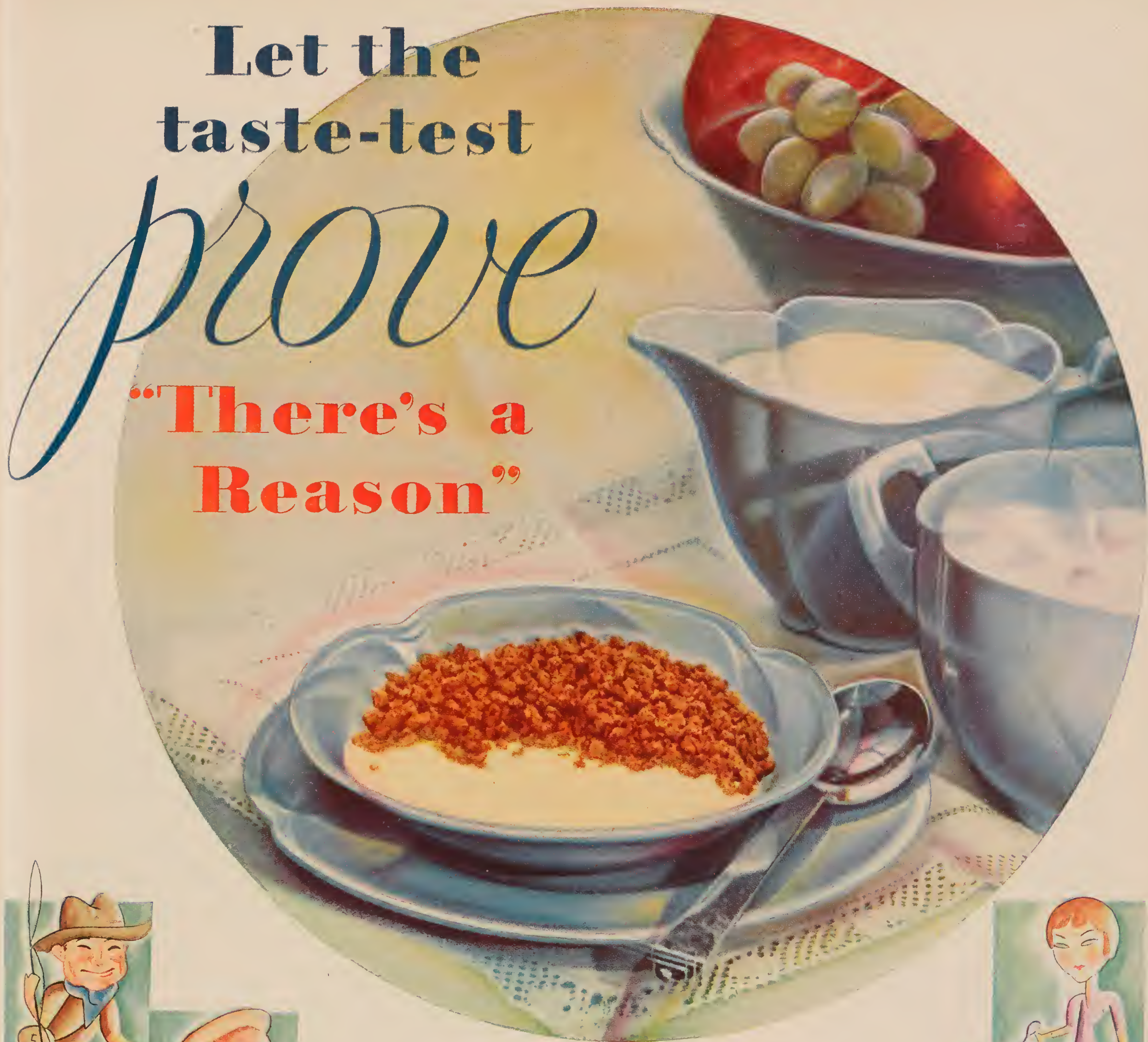
"On the demand side the upward trend in demand for lamb and mutton which prevailed in recent years, did not continue through the first half of 1930 because of unfavorable business conditions and lower prices for other meats."

Present indications point to a world wool crop in 1930 not greatly different from the large clips of recent years. Stocks of wool in five principal southern hemisphere countries on June 1, were about 15 per cent above those of last year.

At the same time, domestic demand for wool has decreased. During the past year, domestic wool prices have fallen 25 to 35 per cent. Since June the drop has been checked and since that time wool prices have been more stable. Wool prices in foreign markets have dropped from 30 to 40 per cent in the last year.

The sheep industry expanded rapidly in recent years. Following other periods of expansions, reductions have often been too drastic. The individual producers should consider carefully the long time outlook for the sheep industry in making plans for next year. It certainly is not a time for expansion, out the man whose business is on a firm foundation should weather the slump in good shape.

Drought more than low temperature is the cause of winter killing of trees, asserts A. L. Ford, extension horticulturist at South Dakota State College. Several barrels of water put around the roots of a tree as late as possible before the final freeze-up will help a lot in pulling a tree through, he says.



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And tinged throughout with the ever-so-delicate
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POSTUM COMPANY, INC., Battle Creek, Michigan. G-S.F.F. 8-30

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The Coach, \$565, f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan



of maintenance and assuring a longer-lived automobile. Before you decide on any car in the low-price field, be sure to try out the Chevrolet Six. Learn for yourself what a difference six cylinders make. Note how smoothly and quietly the power flows—how easily Chevrolet climbs steep hills—pulls through mud and sand—maintains top speeds.

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Those who prefer a 20 gauge find in the Model 17 everything that could be desired—light weight, attractive lines and finish, and the smoothest action ever developed for a repeating shotgun.

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Every Remington is accurate, well balanced, and beautifully made of the finest materials. You can see these Remingtons at your dealer's. Or, if he hasn't them in stock, ask us for a circular describing the gun you want. Show this to your dealer, point out the gun you have selected, and he can get it for you quickly.

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Buy a tidy red tin of good old P. A. Swing back the lid and catch that rich, rare aroma. Pop a load into your pipe and light up. Cool as an umpire deciding: "Strike TWO!" Sweet

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Jimmy-pipe or makin's papers, it's all the same to this double-header. No matter how many innings you play, morning to midnight, you're safe . . . and satisfied . . . with P. A. Team-up with this big-league pennant-cincher, and see what a team-mate it is. The password's "P. A."—don't muff it!

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More tobacco and more pipe-joy. There are TWO full ounces in every tin.

Farm News from New York

August Crop Report Shows Variable Conditions

THE abnormally warm weather of the last half of July, continuing into August, together with deficient rainfall to date (August 12) in most parts of New York State except the northern and northeastern counties, has been unfavorable for some crops, although the exact extent of the damage can only be determined either at harvest time, or after the present drought has run its course. The figures in this report are taken from the state-federal crop report for August, issued from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Pastures, Hay, Milk Down

Pastures have suffered especially, the August 1 "condition" being 74 percent, compared with the ten-year average of 84. Last year on August 1, the condition of pastures was 75, and with the prolonged drought of that year declined to 60 on September 1. Pastures are best in the northern counties.

The daily production of milk per cow on farms of crop reporters in New York was 2 percent below the low production last August and 8 percent below the fairly heavy August production two years ago. For the entire United States, there was a drop of about 8 percent, compared with last August.

The seriousness of the pasture shortage is augmented by the fact that the carry-over of old hay was light in New York and the new crop contains less clover and is substantially less in quality than last year. Hay is estimated at 6,114,000 tons, compared with 6,653,000 tons last year and 6,841,000 tons in 1928. When the carry-over is included, hay available for use or sale from each of those crops would be as follows: 1930-6,673,000; 1929-7,500,000 tons; 1928-8,023,000 tons.

Corn Fair In New York

The corn crop, on a substantially increased acreage, gave excellent promise in New York. While it was beginning to suffer from drought in some areas, growth was generally good, the "condition" of 84 being substantially above the average for this date. The national corn crop is about 15 percent below last year.

The oats crop in New York promises the best in several years. Early sowing gave particularly good results, and harvest was under way on August 1 in western New York with good yields. The forecast of 39,168,000 bushels on an increased acreage compared with the very poor crop of 24,626,000 bushels last year and the five-year average of 34,738,000 bushels.

Beans Yield Light on Larger Acreage

Dry beans in New York suffered from root rot and other troubles, as well as dry weather, and promise a rather light yield, although, because of the greatly increased acreage, the prospective crop is 1,560,000 bushels, compared with 1,250,000 bushels last season, and 1,358,000 bushels two years ago. Increased acreages in other areas promise a United States total of 22,024,000 bushels compared with 19,693,000 bushels in 1929.

Potatoes, with exceptionally good crops on Long Island, promise 31,270,000 bushels for the state, if favorable weather prevails, compared with the very light crop of 24,840,000 bushels last season, when the Long Island crop was a near failure. August and early September are critical months in the growth of late potatoes. The national potato crop is estimated at 373,000,000 bushels, compared with 360,000,000 last season and 393,000,000 bushels, the five-year average.

Onions Good

The indicated production of state onions on an increased acreage is 3,040,000 bushels, compared with 3,202,000 last season providing deterioration of prospects does not take place. The total in all the late onion states amounts to 19,261,000 bushels, compared with 18,425,000 bushels last year.

Cabbage is particularly susceptible to drought conditions, although it may also respond unusually well to moisture if it has not been too badly damaged. The Long Island intermediate crop of cab-

bage states expect 289,350 tons, compared with 30,800 tons last year. The up-state Domestic cabbage crop, used for both kraut and shipping, beginning to mature in August is forecast at 98,700

Another Milk Price "Investigation"

GEORGE Brower, district attorney of Kings County, New York City, has started another milk investigation. He objects to the recent one cent a quart raise in the price of milk, claiming that it is unjustified, and has sent a so-called investigator up-state to investigate sources of milk. He also has called in dealers and representatives of milk producers' organizations to question them. As usual, the milk dealers have "passed the buck" to the producers.

We are tired and sick of milk investigations. One of their chief, underlying purposes is to make good city newspaper stories and political capital for politicians. If ever a milk price raise was justified, this one was. Pastures are burned out by the drought and feed prices are climbing daily. We hear a good deal of talk about farm relief in the city papers, but when the farmers try to help themselves through their organizations by raising the price in proportion to their increased costs of production, then that is a different story, and we must have an "investigation".

If the so-called investigation is at all fair, the conclusion must be reached that the raise in price is entirely justified, but in the meantime, all of the hullabaloo does untold damage both to producers and consumers by undoing the work that has been done for years to teach consumers that milk is one of the best foods in the world and is sold at a reasonable price.

tons on an acreage a sixth greater than last season, when the production was 97,200 tons.

Fruit Crops In New York Good

Apples have begun to show the effect of dry weather on weakened trees in New York State, and favorable rains are needed to bring full size to the late varieties. Conditions have been unusually favorable for disease control. Baldwins, the major winter variety, are light. Early varieties are generally heavy, while Greening, McIntosh and most other winter varieties are fair to excellent.

The crop, is made up of more than the usual proportion of summer and fall apples, and less than usual of winter. The August forecast if for a total crop of 24,558,000 bushels, compared with 16,520,000 bushels last year and 26,075,000 bushels, the average for five years. The commercial crop is forecast at 4,768,000 barrels, compared with 3,404,000 barrels last year and 4,588,000 barrels, the five-year average.

R. L. GILLET, Agricultural Statistician.

Water Power Board Named

GOVERNOR Roosevelt has just appointed a board of five members to study the water power possibilities of the St. Lawrence River. We have discussed this proposition at length in previous issues of American Agriculturist. It will be remembered that an argument has prevailed for years between the Republicans and the Democrats as to how the St. Lawrence should be developed, that is, whether the State should assume the responsibility or leave it to private interests. The last Legislature passed a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to study the different plans with the understanding that the first plan to be investigated and reported up-

on was that of State development and control.

The commission or board appointed by the Governor consists of: Frederick M. Davenport of Clinton, a Republican representative in Congress; Samuel L. Fuller of New York City, banker and Republican; Thomas H. Conway of Plattsburg, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, a Democrat; Julius Henry Cohen, a Democrat, and Counsel to the New York-New Jersey Port Authority; and Robert M. Haig, listed as an Independent Democrat, of the School of Business of Columbia University. Mr. Haig will act as chairman of the board.

The new commission will meet with Governor Roosevelt on August 30 at Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence, for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the river and to start the study. The proposition has great possibilities for every citizen of the State, for the development of the St. Lawrence will increase tremendously the electric power for both the cities and rural districts.

Fruit Growers Take Hudson Valley Tour

HOT, dry weather failed to dampen the enthusiasm of nearly 500 fruit growers attending the annual eastern summer meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society. By 10 o'clock close to 200 cars met at the farm of C. J. Hepworth & Sons, two miles south of Milton in Ulster County, where we saw an orchard set out on unusually rough ground; in fact, many of the holes had been blasted out by dynamite.

Mr. Hepworth remarked, "trees had had always grown on the hills and I figured that apple trees would grow as good as any other." On this farm we also saw a homemade stationary spray outfit.

After lunch we gathered on the lawn on Walter Clark's farm for a speaking program. Short talks were given by the Honorable Millard Davis, president of the Ulster County Farm Bureau, Horace Bowker, president of the American Agricultural Chemical Company and DeWitt C. Wing, editor of the Rural New Yorker. At other stops on the tour, those attending had an opportunity to see a spraying demonstration, the results of a fertilizer experiment and the large cold storage plant of the Hudson River Fruit Exchange.

Governor Roosevelt Greets Long Island Farmers

ATTENDANCE at the annual Long Island Country Life Rally, held at Farmingdale, L. I., on August 7th, exceeded all previous records.

Governor Roosevelt and his party arrived about 4:30 P. M. and was escorted directly to the farm machinery demonstration ground. Here he made a brief trip through all parts of the field showing a keen interest in the work of the various tractors and power farming implements, in spite of the clouds of dust that enveloped them. Then he returned to a grove in the center of the field where the people greeted him with cheers and applause. The Governor was presented by Mr. J. C. Corwith, President of Suffolk Co. Farm Bureau. The Governor made a brief speech commending the work that the Farmingdale Institution is doing and predicted a bright future for the progressive farmer in N. Y. State. He stated that in his opinion the agricultural schools of the state were popular and valuable as indicated by the fact that the attendance at such institutions was growing each year.

The Country Life Rally is held each summer at the agricultural school at Farmingdale and is conducted co-operatively by the following organizations:

Agricultural Department, L. I. R. R.; Long Island Cauliflower Association; Long Island Chamber of Commerce; Long Island Farmer's Club; Long Island Poultry Association; Long Island Research Farm; Nassau County Farm Bureau; Suffolk County Poultry Association; State Institute of Applied Agriculture;

Nassau County Home Bureau; Nassau County 4-H Clubs; Riverhead Agricultural Society; Suffolk County Farm Bureau; Suffolk County Home Bureau; Suffolk County Pomona Grange.

Purina Baby Chick Convention

THE first Purina Baby Chick Convention in New England will be held at the Somerset Hotel, 400 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston Massachusetts, on August 25th and 26th, Monday and Tuesday. Every baby chick producer in New England is invited to attend. This school is expected to bring together 100% of the substantial breeders of the East.

The meeting is being held to secure the latest information on the production of hatchable eggs, incubation, chick merchandising, diseases, chick feeding, and breeding.

The Instruction Staff consists of outstanding men from college ranks and commercial ranks—including Professor J. R. Smyth, Associate Professor, Poultry Husbandry, U. of Maine; Professor Stuart, Professor Poultry, U. of New Hampshire; Professor Bittenbender formerly of Iowa State Dept., now of the Buckeye Incubator Co.; J. I. Taggart of the Service Department, Smith Incubator Co.; Wm. J. Allen, formerly Conn. and New Jersey Poultry Departments, now Service Department, Acetol Products Co. (celloglass); Professor J. C. Graham, head Poultry Department, Amherst, Mass. Professor Roy E. Jones, Extension Specialist, Storrs College, Conn.; M. H. Brightman, chief, Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agr., Rhode Island; Lloyd Hedrich, Mgr., Purina Mills, Buffalo; Herbert Schaeffer, formerly U. of Wisconsin, now research department, Purina Mills; I. W. Ingalls, Adv. Mgr., American Agriculturist.

Address any inquiries to—Meade Summers, Somerset Hotel Boston, Mass.

Baby Chicks

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

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A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery, DOVER, DELAWARE

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leg.	\$7 per 100
Barred Rocks	8 per 100
S. C. Red	8 per 100
Heavy Mixed	7 per 100
Light Mixed	6 per 100

500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

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CHICKS

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.25	4.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.75	6.00

500 lots 1/2c less; 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range.

100% delivery. Circular.

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Broiler Day Old Chicks

Light Breeds, \$10 per 100. Light and Heavy, \$12. Heavy, \$14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher. Prompt shipment. C.O.D. Postpaid. Live delivery. Twelve varieties. Custom Hatching. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

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Pennsylvania State College Strain; None better. Fully Guaranteed. Folder Free. Order from ad. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Del.
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60c Class "A" Pullets 60c

2000 pullets on hand. Extra heavy laying strain. All ages and varieties. Very low prices. Cash or C.O.D. Catalogue free.
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Little Recipes for Little Cooks

by Betty

Lesson
Number
Nineteen

Would You Like to Learn to Bake Bread Like Mother's?

You Can Do It With This Lesson

Dear Little Cooks:

This time I have something very special. I am going to tell you how I made a loaf of bread, all myself. Not just a little loaf that I teased mother to cut from a little of her dough, but a loaf that I made myself, from the very beginning. Now that it is warm weather, I think it is a good time to tell you.

My! you have no idea how proud you will feel to make a loaf of bread all yourself. It always makes me so happy.

You know bread is one of our best foods and home-made bread is so good, too. It has more taste than that we get from the store I think, don't you?

Mother said I'd better learn to make bread the 4-H way because pretty soon I'll be old enough to join a bread club. I can hardly wait for that! So I'm to give you the 4-H recipe just exactly. Lots of you who are a little older have already tried it, in your club work.

If you follow directions carefully you'll have good bread I know, because mother says thousands of girls all over our country have done it.

I hope you will make a lot of good loaves by this recipe.

*With heaps of love,
BETTY.*

White Bread

(Straight Dough Method)

1 cup liquid (water, or water and milk).	½ compressed yeast cake.
½ teaspoon fat.	(Dissolve in ¼ cup lukewarm water).
2 teaspoons sugar.	3 cups sifted flour (about).
1¼ to 1½ teaspoons salt.	

METHOD: Put sugar and salt into a large bowl, and pour over them the scalded liquid. When the mixture is lukewarm, but not hot enough to kill yeast, add dissolved yeast, and half the flour. Beat thoroughly, add the melted fat, then add the remainder of the flour, or enough to make a soft dough. Beat hard with spoon and turn out on a floured board. Knead until the dough becomes elastic to the touch and will not stick to the board. Place it in a greased bowl, cover tightly with a clean towel and plate, and allow it to rise in a temperature of from 80 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit until it has doubled in size (about 2½ hours). Some bread makers like to put the dough back in the bowl and allow it to rise a second time until it nearly doubles in bulk before placing it in the pans, about 45 minutes. This makes a finer grain in the bread but the flavor is not so good. Knead down and turn dough over. Let stand 15 minutes.

Form into loaves of a size to half fill the pans. Place in oiled pans and allow to rise until it has doubled in bulk. This will bring the top of the dough about even with the edges of the pan. Bake 45 to 50 minutes. The oven temperature should be 425 degrees Fahrenheit for 15 minutes, then lowered to moderate temperature, 380 degrees Fahrenheit.

KNEADING: The purpose of the first kneading is thoroughly to mix in the yeast and to develop the gluten, or elastic part of the flour. To knead the dough, curve fingers over it and with the palm of your hand push the dough forward. Then bring the hands back, repeat this pushing process, turn the dough one-quarter way around, and fold it over. The kneading should be done quickly and lightly until the dough is smooth and elastic and does not stick to the fingers or to the board. Watch mother to see how she does it.

When the dough has been kneaded enough, shape it into a ball and place it upside down in a well greased bowl, then turn it over. This coating of grease will help to keep it from drying and will prevent a crust forming on the dough. The bowl may be covered with a plate, a lid, or a clean towel, and put in a warm place so that the dough will rise.

The temperature for the first rising should be from 80 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Too warm a



temperature may cause the dough to rise too quickly and it may sour. The dough should rise until double in size or until a dent is left when it is touched lightly with the finger.

SECOND KNEADING: The purpose of the second kneading is to break the gas bubbles and to mix the gas evenly through the dough. The dough may then be shaped into a loaf. Watch how mother makes a well-shaped loaf. Place the dough on the board and flatten it out with the palms of the hands into an oblong shape.

What Is Good Bread?

Good bread should cut into nice even slices. All the slices in the loaf should look the same. To do that the loaf must be one of good smooth shape, evenly rounded over the top, have no bulges or cracks. Then it looks nicer on the plate and will make better looking sandwiches. The crust should be the same golden brown all over and be from one-eighth to one-fourth inch in thickness. We want the crust crisp and tender, too.

Inside the crust of our slice of bread we like to find a creamy white crumb. Grayish white color, streaks, large holes, coarse grain, soggy places all mean poor bread. We want it nice and springy so that a piece pressed between the fingers will spring back quickly to its first shape. If old or poor yeast is used bread will not have this springy or elastic quality.

We want our bread to have a good taste and smell. A sweet, nut-like taste that is like that you get when you chew wheat kernels into "wheat gum" is what we want. (Did you ever shell out wheat from the bundle and make wheat gum?)

Fold the long sides together and seal by using the palms of the hands. The dough may be flattened again, pulling slightly to elongate it. Then fold the ends as before and seal. Fold first one side to center and seal and then the other side and seal, then roll to finish sealing. The loaf is now ready to be placed in a greased bread pan. Grease the loaf on all sides and cover with oiled paper or a clean cloth for rising.

Good Materials Help Make Good Bread

FLOUR.—Wheat flour contains starch and a substance called gluten. Gluten is elastic when moistened and can be stretched. When we chew wheat until it is like gum it is the gluten that is "gum."

When bread dough is light, it is full of gas bubbles which stretch the gluten, and when it is baked the gluten is stiffened, leaving the bread filled with small holes. Wheat is the only grain that has gluten. Hard wheat has the most gluten and so makes the best bread flour.

YEAST.—Yeast really is a mass of tiny plants, so small we could never guess they were there if we could not see them under the microscope. When these tiny plants have food, like flour, sugar and moisture (water or milk,) and a nice warm place, they grow fast and give off bubbles of gas which fill the dough and make it rise.

We can buy dry yeast or moist compressed yeast. The dry yeast keeps better but the compressed yeast works faster in the dough. The 4-H clubs use compressed yeast mostly because it does make bread rise so fast.

Mother lets me use compressed yeast, too. You see I can hardly wait anyway till I have my nice loaf done.

Good bread can be made of either kind of yeast if it is fresh.

LIQUIDS.—Water, milk or potato water or a mixture of these may be used for bread.

SUGAR AND SALT are used to make the bread taste better.

SHORTENING is used to give flavor and tenderness to bread.

Aunt Janet Reflects On Leadership

The Kind of Community We Live In Is Determined By the Type of Leaders It Has

WE hear much about what makes a good leader. Also, if we live in a small community, we get more or less discussion about the personal qualifications of the leaders we are lucky enough to have. Thankfulness is the very first feeling we ought to have about any person willing to devote time and effort to these jobs, jobs

to ask her to serve in so many capacities—this is no pure case of imagination that I'm quoting, I have seen capable women attempt just these offices and others were willing to accept such sacrifice and consider it nothing out of the way.

The best way to keep a healthy, growing group alive is to have someone always in training for the offices and to pass the responsibility around. It may be a wonderful tribute to a woman to keep her in some office twenty-five years, but it certainly kills the initiative of newer members of the group unless the leader is wise enough to keep them busy on committees. It takes training and experience to develop leaders and the wise leader sees that her group obtain it.

From Ralph S. Adams, former Superintendent of the Department of Country Life of the Board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church, comes a statement of abilities he thinks a good leader should have in addition to the qualities we expect of all good citizens such as honesty, truthfulness, reverence, devotion, cheerfulness, and patience. These abilities are: 1. Ability to fellowship and work with others; 2. Ability to be interested in the thoughts, interests and perplexities of others; 3. Ability to recognize and utilize the abilities of others; 4. Ability to help others analyze their own thoughts and ideas; 5. Ability to pass ideas, enthusiasm and vision on to others; 6. Ability to maintain faith in men; 7. Ability to deputize; 8. Ability to intelligently

supervise; 9. Ability to concentrate upon the matter at hand and to complete a task; 10. Ability as a good listener; 11. Accuracy of observation and ability to remember accurately; 12. Courage of his convictions; 13. Ability to formulate and clearly define objectives and principles and to be unwavering in his pursuit of them; 14. Devotion and loyalty to a cause; 15. Ability to shift his viewpoint and to be open-minded; 16. Ability to forget self and to benefit by criticism; 17. Sense of

logical moment from experience. It should be a nice smooth sauce. If cooked too long it will curdle.

Just before serving this dressing may

Quaint and Smart



2598

Child's Frock Pattern No. 2598 is sweet and quaint with its little puff sleeves and shaped yoke. Dotted dimity with a trim of plain color or plain organdie trimmed with figured is very effective. The pattern comes in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 3/4 yds. of 39-inch material with 3 yds. of ribbon and 1 1/2 yds. of edging. Price 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Fall Catalogues and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

which are plentifully bestowed upon willing workers and refused by those who reserve the right to criticize—and exercise it freely!

Perhaps it will comfort leaders to know that some wise fellow once made this remark, "To avoid criticism, Say nothing, Do nothing, Be nothing." Another one said "A man may be known by the enemies he makes." This is going too far, I think, because the ability to make enemies is sometimes the measure of failing and shows a serious fault in a man's ability as a leader. It is highly necessary, however, that the leader know when "No" is better than "Yes" even though it may bring the displeasure of seemingly imprudent people.

Our rural life is dependent upon our rural leaders, in church, in organizations, in school and failure to develop our own leaders as we go along will be our own undoing. In most small groups it is even more essential that every member be willing to assume leadership of some sort from time to time. The group that looks to one woman for President of Ladies Aid, Superintendent of Primary Department at Sunday School, Lecturer of Grange and Chairman of the Home Bureau, are digging their own grave with their own hand. Furthermore, it is nothing short of imposing on a willing worker

The Popular Plaits



2599

Dress Pattern No. 2599 has the feature of skirt plaits which flare for fullness but do not increase the width of the silhouette. The criss-cross lines of the wrapped bodice also make it desirable for the full figures. The pattern may be had in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting for vestee and 3 3/4 yards of braid. Price, 15c.

Chinese Monogrammed Towels



HERE is a bargain offering on towels. We have excellent quality huck towels, 16 by 30 inches, heavy and with woven borders that we can stamp with any given initial. The monograms are beautiful Chinese letters that embroider quickly and are very effective in the Chinese colors. This is number M319 and if you want as many as six of these we could make a special price of \$1.50 for them. Singly, stamped with any initial they are 30 cents.

M319—Monogrammed Towel, 30 cents Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

perspective; 18. Disposition to plan and prepare; 19. Ability to put first things first; 20. Ability to overcome and dismiss fear and worry; 21. Ability to self-analysis (honest); 22. Ability to control and discipline emotions.

—AUNT JANET.

A Gift for the Baby

BABY'S many friends sent gifts beautifully embroidered and skillfully knitted. Having no talents along that line, I had to choose something different. So I bought a small glass pitcher, a glass orange reamer, wrapped them prettily and attached a card bearing the following verse;

O, the doctor'll order, maybe,
Daily orange juice for baby,
So I hope that this donation
Helps you with its preparation.

—E. D. Y.

Tested Recipes

When the Cream Sours

MANY delicious dishes may be made with sour cream. Some favorites in our home are:

German Salad

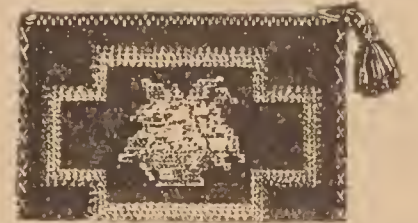
Slice cucumbers very thinly, shred an onion (medium size to one large cucumber), sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper, also 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 to 2 tablespoons vinegar, depending upon the acidity of the cream, and pour over enough thick, slightly sour cream to moisten well. Beat with a fork until well blended and light. Serve immediately. This method is fine using shredded cabbage in place of cucumbers. Beat well and a delicious, fluffy salad is the result.

Dressing for Potato or Cabbage Salad

Assemble in inner pan of your small double boiler:

1 cup sour cream 1 teaspoon mustard
4 teaspoons sugar 1 beaten egg
1 tablespoon flour 1 teaspoon salt

Stir well. When mixture begins to thicken add 3 tablespoons vinegar. This must be taken from fire as soon as flour is cooked. One learns the psycho-



Purse No. B5468 comes stamped on black suedecloth for simple cross-stitch embroidery in worsted yarn which is included in the package. Rayon lining, crinoline foundation, canvas interlining, and genuine hookless slide fastener, are also included. Price \$1.65. Finished size, 7 1/4 by 11 1/2 inches. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

be thinned with cream or may have equal parts of mayonnaise added for variety.

Horseradish Sauce

This is excellent on cold boiled ham. I have best results with evaporated horseradish which I prepare according to directions. Use 1/2 sour cream whipped stiff, 1/4 prepared mustard, 1/4 horseradish, blend.

Fruit Cookies

2 cups brown sugar 1 cup walnut meats chopped fine
1 cup butter 1 teaspoon each soda, cinnamon
2 tablespoons sour cream 1/2 nutmeg grated
2 eggs
2 cups raisins (small or large ones, chopped)
flour to roll

Country Contributor



UTILITY APRONS NOS. C2364-65-66 are completely made up of finest quality unbleached muslin. No. C2364 is bound in tangerine; No. C2365 in blue and No. C2366 in green. They are of the coverall type and will give long and satisfactory service. Price of each apron is 75c. If all three of the aprons are ordered at one time, they will be sent postpaid for \$2.00. Floss for completely finishing anyone of the aprons as illustrated is 35c additional. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

SAVE 1/3 TO 1/2

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CUTICURA Shaving Cream

A beard-softener and a skin-tonic combined!

At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of 35c. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Malden, Mass.

The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

Corvet made no reply to this. Alan, peering at him underneath the truck, could see that his hands were pressed against his face and that his body shook. Whether this was from some new physical pain from the movement of the wreckage, Alan did not know till he lowered his hands after a moment; and now he did not heed Alan or seem even to be aware of him.

"Dear little Connie!" he said aloud. "Dear little Connie! She musn't marry him—not him! That must be seen to. What shall I do, what shall I do?"

Alan worked nearer him. "Why mustn't she marry him?" he cried to Corvet. "Why?" Ben Corvet, tell me! Tell me why!"

From above him, through the clangor of the cars, came the four blasts of the steam whistle. The indifference with which Alan had heard them a few minutes before had changed now to a twinge of terror. When men had been dying about him, in their attempts to save the ship, it had seemed a small thing for him to be crushed or to drown with them and with Benjamin Corvet, whom he had found at last. But Constance! Recollection of her was stirring in Corvet the torture of will to live; in Alan—he struggled and tried to free himself. As well as he could tell by feeling, the weight above him confined but was not crushing him; yet what gain for her if he only saved himself and not Corvet too? He turned back to Corvet.

"She's going to marry him, Ben Corvet!" he called. "They're betrothed; and they're going to be married, she and Henry Spearman!"

"Who are you?" Corvet seemed only with an effort to become conscious of Alan's presence.

"I'm Alan Conrad, whom you used to take care of. I'm from Blue Rapids. You know about me; are you my father, Ben Corvet? Are you my father or what—what are you to me?"

"Your father?" Corvet repeated. "Did he tell you that? He killed your father."

"Killed him? Killed him how?"

"Of course. He killed them all—all. But your father—he shot him; he shot him through the head!"

Alan twinged. Sight of Spearman came before him as he had first seen Spearman, cowering in Corvet's library in terror at an apparition. "And the bullet hole above the eye!" So that was the hole made by the shot Spearman fired which had killed Alan's father—which shot him through the head! Alan peered at Corvet and called to him.

"Father Benitot!" Corvet called in response, not directly in reply to Alan's question, rather in response to what those questions stirred. "Father Benitot!" he appealed. "Father Benitot!"

Some one, drawn by the cry, was moving wreckage near them. A hand and arm with a torn sleeve showed; Alan could not see the rest of the figure, but by the sleeve he recognized that it was the mate.

"Who's caught here?" he called down.

"Benjamin Corvet of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman, ship owners of Chicago," Corvet's voice replied deeply, fully; there was authority in it and wonder too—the wonder of a man finding himself in a situation which his recollection cannot explain.

"Ben Corvet!" the mate shouted in surprise; he cried it to the others, those who had followed Corvet and obeyed him during the hour before and had not known why. The mate tried to pull the wreckage aside and make his way to Corvet; but the old man stopped him. "The priest, Father Benitot! Send him to me. I shall never leave here; send Father Benitot!"

The word was passed without the

mate moving away. The mate, after a minute, made no further attempt to free Corvet; that indeed was useless, and Corvet demanded his right of sacrament from the priest who came and crouched under the wreckage beside him.

"Father Benitot!"

"I am not Father Benitot. I am Father Perron of L'Anse."

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The Miwaka with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the Miwaka, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Constance receives a package containing some coins, a wedding ring and a watch that appeared to have been sent her by Corvet. An inscription on the watch leads to the knowledge that it had been given to one Captain Caleb Stafford for a rescue on Lake Erie. Stafford had been captain of the Miwaka. Spearman is angered because Constance shows so much interest in the mystery. Alan locates a carferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery. Alan gets a job on the carferry.

"It was to Father Benitot of St. Ignace I should have gone, Father!.."

The priest got a little closer as Corvet spoke, and Alan heard only voices now and then through the sounds of clanging metal and the drum of ice against the hull. The mate and his helpers were working to get him free. They had abandoned all effort to save the ship; it was settling. And with the settling, the movement of the wreckage imprisoning Alan was increasing. This movement made useless the efforts of the mate; it would free Alan of itself in a moment, if it did not kill him; it would free or finish Corvet too. But he, as Alan saw him, was wholly oblivious of that now. His lips moved quietly, firmly; and his eyes were fixed steadily on the eyes of the priest.

CHAPTER XVIII

MR. SPEARMAN GOES NORTH

THE message, in blurred lettering and upon the flimsy tissue paper of a carbon copy—that message which had brought tension to the offices of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman and had called Constance Sherrill and her mother downtown where further information could be more quickly obtained—was handed to Constance by a clerk as soon as she entered her father's office. She reread it; it already had been repeated to her over the telephone.

"4:05 A. M. Frankfort Wireless station has received following message from No. 25: 'We have Benjamin Corvet, of Chicago, aboard.'"

"You've received nothing later than this?" she asked.

"Nothing regarding Mr. Corvet, Miss Sherrill," the clerk replied.

"Or regarding—Have you obtained a passenger list?"

"No passenger list was kept, Miss Sherrill."

"The crew?"

"Yes; we have just got the names of the crew." He took another copied sheet from among the pages and handed it to her, and she looked swiftly

down the list of names until she found that of Alan Conrad.

Her eyes filled, blinding her, as she put the paper down, and began to take off her things. She had been clinging determinedly in her thought to the belief that Alan might not have been aboard the ferry. Alan's message, which had sent her father north to meet the ship, had implied plainly that

your position and course; we will stand by,' at the same time making full speed toward last position given by Number 25. At 4:35, no other message having been obtained from Number 25 in the meantime. Manitowoc and Frankfort both picked up the following: 'S. O. S. Are taking water fast. S. O. S. Position probably twenty miles west N. Fox. S. O. S.' The S. O. S. has been repeated, but without further information since."

The report made to Henry ended here. Constance picked up the later messages received in response to orders to transmit to Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman copies of all signals concerning Number 25 which had been received or sent. She sorted out from them those dated after the hour she just had read:

"4:40, Manitowoc is calling No. 25. No. 26 is putting north to you. Keep in touch."

"4:43, No. 26 is calling No. 25. 'What is your position?'"

"4:50, the *Richardson* is calling No. 25. 'We must be approaching you. Are you giving whistle signals?'"

"4:53, No. 25 is replying to *Richardson*, 'Yes; will continue to signal. Do you hear us?'"

"4:59, Frankfort is calling No. 25. 'What is your condition?'"

"5:04, No. 25 is replying to Frankfort, 'Holding bare headway; stern very low.'"

"5:10, No. 26 is calling No. 25. 'Are you throwing off cars?'"

"5:14, Petoskey is calling Manitowoc, 'We are receiving S. O. S. What is wrong?' Petoskey has not previously been in communication with shore stations or ships."

"5:17, No. 25 is signalling No. 26. 'Are throwing off cars; have cleared eight; work very difficult. We are sinking.'"

"5:20, No. 25 is calling the *Richardson*, 'Watch for small boats. Position doubtful because of snow and changes of course; probably due west N. Fox, twenty or thirty miles.'"

"5:24, No. 26 is calling No. 25. 'Are you abandoning ship?'"

"5:27, No. 25 is replying to No. 26. 'Second boat just getting safely away with passengers; first boat was smashed. Six passengers in second boat two injured of crew, cabin maid, boy and two men.'"

"5:30, Manitowoc and Frankfort are calling No. 25. 'Are you abandoning ship?'"

"5:34, No. 25 is replying to Manitowoc, 'Still trying to clear cars; everything is loose below . . .'"

"5:40, Frankfort is calling Manitowoc, 'Do you get anything now?'"

"5:45, Manitowoc is calling the *Richardson*, 'Do you get anything? Signals have stopped here.'"

"5:48, The *Richardson* is calling Petoskey, 'We get nothing now. Do you?'"

"6:30, Petoskey is calling Manitowoc, 'Signals after becoming indistinct, failed entirely about 5:45, probably by failure of ship's power to supply current. Operator appears to have remained at key. From 5:25 to 5:43 we

received disconnected messages, as follows: 'Have cleared another car. . . they are sticking to it down there . . . engine-room crew is also sticking . . . hell on car deck . . . everything smashed . . . they won't give up . . . sinking now . . . we're going . . . good-by . . . stuck to end . . . all they could . . . know that . . . hand it to them . . . have cleared another car . . . sink . . . S. O. . . Signals then entirely ceased.'"

There was no more than this. Constance let the papers fall back upon the desk and looked to her mother; Mrs. Sherrill loosened her fur collar

(Continued on Page 17)

some one whom Alan believed might be Uncle Benny was on Number 25; she had been fighting, these last few hours, against conviction that therefore Alan must be on the ferry too.

She stood by the desk, as the clerk went out, looking through the papers which he had left with her.

"What do they say?" her mother asked.

Constance caught herself together.

"Wireless signals from No. 25," she read aloud, "were plainly made out at shore stations at Ludington, Manitowoc, and Frankfort until about four o'clock, when—"

"That is, until about six hours ago, Constance."

"Yes, mother, when the signals were interrupted. The steamer *Richardson*, in response to whose signals No. 25

made the change in her course which led to disaster, was in communication until about four o'clock; Frankfort station picked up one message shortly after four and same message was also recorded by Carferry Manitoulin in southern end of lake; subsequently all efforts to call No. 25 failed of response until 4:35 when a message was picked up at once by Manitowoc, Frankfort, and the *Richardson*. Information, therefore, regarding the fate of the ferry up to that hour received at this office (Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman) consists of the following . . ."

Constance stopped reading aloud and looked rapidly down the sheet and then over the next. What she was reading was the carbon of the report prepared that morning and sent, at his rooms, to Henry, who was not yet down. It did not contain therefore the last that was known; and she read only enough of it to be sure of that.

"After 4:10, to repeated signals to Number 25 from *Richardson* and shore stations—'Are you in danger?' 'Shall we send help?' 'Are you jettisoning cars?' 'What is your position?'—no replies were received. The *Richardson* continued therefore to signal, 'Report



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

Free Labor Exchange

For several weeks, in order to bring laborers and employers together, we have been conducting a free labor exchange for the benefit of subscribers. Effective September 1, we are discontinuing this free service. At the top of this page you will find a notice regarding our regular rates for classified advertisements.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. For sale: Alfalfa. Hay, reasonable prices. THE HAMILTON CO. New Castle, Pa.

OLD ENVELOPES, Folded Letters, Stamps used before 1880. Post Yourself. Many old envelopes are worth \$1.00 to \$100.00 each. If you have old correspondence, send for interesting information free and without obligation on your part. Address R. RICE, 2652 ASBURY AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

There may be in your home, probably long forgotten, some old or discarded jewelry, such as watchcases, chains, rings, lockets, brooches, dental gold bridges, etc., that you can turn into worthwhile cash and help swell your Christmas fund. We buy these and send you the cash the same day it is received. We melt and refine these articles and pay you for the old gold extracted at the following rate—\$10.00 per ounce for 14 karat gold; \$12.00 per ounce for 18 karat gold; \$15.00 per ounce for 22 karat gold. Send all packages insured. BERKLEY REFINING CO., 190 West Burnside Avenue, New York, N. Y.

COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth-promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75; 10 gallons \$13. at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

FARMER'S WIFE, ex-teacher, desires steady home-work. Capable of accuracy in copywork or filing. Also have ability to do novelties. No agency or sales considered. MRS. W. H. T., DOVER PLAINS, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN GERMAN, with 2 years experience on dairy farm, wants position on farm. Able to speak and to write good English. M. R. GRISAMORE, R. D. 3, Locke, N. Y.

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SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to make good income, men or women, full or part time. No investment required. Write RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL, Dept. B-2, Dayton, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED: Experienced gardener, caretaker. Married, age 50, permanent. No children. JEWETT BACON, Route No. 1, Simsbury, Conn.

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CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

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FARM—140 ACRES. 22 head livestock, horses, bog, 500 poultry, 30 turkeys, tools, crops, \$6500. Easy terms. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y. Free list farms.

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WE BUILD BARN. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

DOOR HANGERS. Roller Bearing for Barn or Garage Doors. \$1.00 per pair, Track 8c per foot. Write for circular. D. YOUNG, 57 South Hamilton Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

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75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed, postpaid 25c. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

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RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kansas.

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PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73V Security Savings and Comm'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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SECOND HAND EGG cases for sale with flats and fillers. BROOKLYN CASE CO., 17 E. 89th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6" \$1.30, 6 1/2" \$1.50, Gauzefaced 6" \$1.50, 6 1/2" \$1.75. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO. Dept. D. Canton, Maine.

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BRISKO POLISHING CLOTH shines Silverware like magic. No "mussy" liquids, powders needed. Amazing profits! Whirlwind seller, 25c. Sample Free. BRISKO COMPANY, South Shaftsbury, Vt.

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SMOKERS BUY DIRECT by box and save. Send 25c for assorted samples. E. M. WEAND, Collegeville, Pa.

LEAF TOBACCO. Guaranteed best quality. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking 10-\$1.75. Pipe Free. pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

CIGARS—TRIAL 50 large PERFECTOS postpaid \$1. SNELL CO. Red Lion, Pa.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

CIGARS—Buy your smokers direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our sample case containing 25 cigars, 4 different brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

Notice

On and after July 1st, 1930, no classified advertisements will be accepted for Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Dogs, and Pet Stock. This class of advertising will be run in the regular advertising display space at the following rates:

BABY CHICKS AND POULTRY
90c PER LINE.
OTHER LIVESTOCK
75c PER LINE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 16)

and sat back, breathing more comfortably. Constance quickly shifted her gaze and, trembling and with head erect, she walked to the window and looked out. The meaning of what she had read was quite clear; her mother was formulating it.

"So they are both lost, Mr. Corvet and his—son," Mrs. Sherrill said quietly.

Constance did not reply, either to refuse or to concur in the conclusion. There was not anything which was meant to be merciless in that conclusion; her mother simply was crediting what probably had occurred. Constance could not in reason refuse to accept it too; yet she was refusing it. She had not realized, until these reports of the wireless messages told her that he was gone, what companionship with Alan had come to mean to her. She had accepted it as always to be existent, somehow—a companionship which might be interrupted often but always to be formed again. It amazed her to find how firm a place he had found in her world of those close to her with whom she must always be intimately concerned.

Her mother arose and came beside her. "May it not be better, Constance, that it has happened this way?"

"Better!" Constance cried. She controlled herself.

(To be Continued Next Week)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Cultivate the Orchard

By Ray Inman

Cultivation in the apple orchard may be safely stopped in July or August

EARLY Cultivation extending up to July helps grow a good crop OF FRUIT

Cultivation after July prevents the fruit taking on color desired by market.

A natural growth of weeds, or cover crop, helps to mature the fruit and maintains organic supply in soil



What Can Farmers Do with Trespassers

Another friend related how a city man went on a farmer's property and actually dug up a beautiful and valuable blue spruce to use as a Christmas tree. The same friend told of a discussion at a meeting where village people were present, in which one woman asked why it was not all right to pick up nuts in a farmer's pasture. Our friend answered the lady by asking her if she thought it was all right for him to come into her husband's store and when the merchant was not looking to pick up and take away merchandise without paying for it. The woman said that that was different. We raise to ask why it is different. Are not property rights just as sacred in the country as they are in the city or village?

Another farmer kept missing sweet corn and after keeping watch he caught a woman prominent in society affairs in the local village red-handed stealing corn. (Yes sir, I used just the right word there—it is *stealing* and

(Continued from Page 3)

nothing else.) When taken to task for it the woman began calling the man names and said that he was lowdown and mean to begrudge her a few ears when he had so much sweet corn!

We could use the letters that have come into this office in recent years on this problem of trespassing and write a whole library on this subject. There is no end to what some trespassers will do, in violating their privileges when they are on farm property.

Some of them actually carry clip-pers to cut wire fences, letting the farmer's cattle out on to the neighbor's property or into his crops. Nothing at all is thought of tramping paths through growing crops. Not a year goes by that a considerable number of cattle and sheep are not carelessly, if not purposely, shot by hunters who, perhaps being discouraged by small game, shoot at something they can hit. Thousands of dollars in fruit and vegetables are stolen from farmers every year.

What Can You Do About It?

But the question for all farmers, particularly those who have lived near the cities and have had sad experiences from unwelcome guests, is, what can you do about it? Probably all of you feel the way I do, that you hate to shut out the good man, the decent chaps who respect their privileges, and the majority of folk are decent. If they are, however, they will come and ask permission before going on the property at all, and when they do, I think they should be given permission, if you can possibly do so, in the form of a written permit. You can have a few of these written or printed with your name signed so that when a man comes to ask all you have to do is get his name and address and then give him his written permit to go on your property.

I have tried to be fair in this matter but have come to the conclusion that unless a person is man or lady enough to ask permission for privileges on your property, he has no business there, and you have the right to take drastic measures to put him off and keep him off.

What are your rights in the matter? These are of two kinds: First, on unposted land, and, second, on posted land.

Unfortunately, the owner of unposted land does not seem to have many rights. He may order a trespasser off or he may sue him for actual damages but on the whole the owner of unposted land is rather helpless. The city or village owner of a bank or store or any other property is not obliged to post his place in order to protect it. How long do you think a trespasser would last wandering around a bank or a private dwelling in a city if he had no business there?

Posting About the only Protection

But with the owner of a farm, it is different. About his only protection is posting his property.

In order to be sure of my facts, I wrote to the Conservation Department as follows:

"What are a farmer's rights in relation to trespassers if his land is unposted? For example, suppose I own land through which a creek flows, my owner-

ship including both banks. In this creek there is a swimming hole that is so well known that the property is overwhelmed with trespassers all of the time, destroying its seclusion and the crops, through which trespassers run their automobiles.

"Just what are my rights in the matter, first, if the land is unposted, and, second, if it is posted?"

"How can I be fair to decent persons, friends and neighbors who would like to use this swimming hole and the creek for fishing purposes without destroying the entire value of the property to ourselves by letting in rowdies and riff-raff who drive cars across the hay and the crops and destroy the peace of the place by shouting and honking of horns all day on Sunday?"

"Do I personally have the right to arrest a trespasser who refuses to get off the property, first, if the land is unposted, and, second, if it is posted? If not, to whom may I appeal; and if the person is arrested, what are my rights and what are his rights in the case?"

Llewellyn Legge, chief of the Division of Fish and Game, answered my letter, giving the following facts:

"As a general proposition, a man owning property who makes no attempt to notify the public that he does not care to have trespassers on his property, has no redress either under the Conservation Law, or, do I think, under the Penal Statute. I am quite sure that unless the owner of property ought to convey to the public the fact that he did not care to have trespassers come on his land, it would not have much effect to warn them verbally.

"Under the Conservation Law, the

warning of the public against trespassing was simplified by the Legislature at its last session. Now all a person has to do is post signs with the simple wording "No Trespassing" forty rods apart around the entire boundary of his lands. Then if there is a trespass, the owner of the property under his constitutional rights, may, himself, arrest the violator and take him before a judge having jurisdiction, file his information and complaint against the trespasser and thereby start the trial of the case.

"To sum up the whole situation, the fact is that no person would have any more right to go on a man's land for the purpose of swimming in some nicely located swimming hole than he would to go on that person's land for the purpose of hunting, if the proper notices were displayed."

As a concluding word, let me say again that American Agriculturist has no desire to increase the bitter feeling that already exists over the trespass problem. I repeat that most of the trouble is due to a few and that the majority of those who love to walk the meadows and woods are good, law-abiding citizens.

The mutual problem of these good people and of farmers is to find a way not to curtail the opportunities for everybody to enjoy country life but at the same time protect the farmer and his property rights. The trouble is serious enough so that there ought to be more conferences between sportsmen's and farmer's organizations in an effort to find a solution, but in the meantime, about the only answer is for the farmer to post his property and then make an example by arrest and prosecution of those who insist on trespassing without permission.

How Farmers Get Hurt and Killed

(Continued from Page 5)

Skating or walking on thin ice.

Improper supervision of the old swimming hole.

Allowing young children to play with sharp-pointed shears or with any other sharp instruments.

Leaving tacks, nails, buttons, safety pins and small things on the floor where small children can pick them up, put them in their mouths, and swallow them.

Leaving poisons and medicines where children can reach them, or unlabeled where anyone may take them by mistake.

Think of the millions that have been injured by pans of hot water being left insecurely where they could be easily tipped off.

Allowing children to ride on the mower or tractor.

Standing on the tread of a manure spreader. Suppose it should be thrown into gear by mistake.

Fire Causes

Holes in stovepipes or chimneys. Clothes too near stovepipe or chimney in the garret.

Drying clothes, shoes or wood in the oven or too near the stove.

Never, o never, pour kerosene on fires.

Dropping matches into wastepaper baskets.

Lamps with small bases so that they are easily upset.

Bonfires too close to dry, shingle roofs.

Hot ashes too near buildings.

Putting damp or partly cured hay or grain into large mows or stacks. Spontaneous combustion may result.

Piling oily rags under work benches or closets.

Matches where children might get at them.

Threshing with no fire screen.

Smoking in bed.

Carelessness with gasoline. It is an explosive and should be treated as such.

Taking chances in electrical storms, such as telephoning, taking shelter under a lone tree, or standing near barbed wire fences.

Electricity Is Dangerous

In these days of electricity, there are a thousand and one ways to get

hurt by it. Like fire, it is a good servant but a bad master. Be sure that all wires are insulated and that all connections are properly made.

Watch out for accidents with ensilage cutters. Many a man has lost his hand or an arm.

Cog wheels, can, and often do, maim for life.

Treat a power belt always with respect. It is dangerous to fool with.

What about buzz saws? Need we more than mention them?

The tractor, that great labor saver, has also through carelessness caused much grief.

Never try to adjust a carburetor while the tractor is moving.

Did you ever climb back on the moving tractor to adjust the disk or plow? If so, you risked your life.

It is dangerous to back a tractor up to machinery while standing on the ground.

Did you ever get down in front of a mowing machine bar in gear, and horses hitched to it? If so, you were more lucky than wise if you are still sound.

Did you ever step into the binder reels to unclog the knives or fix something? It is bad business.

So is reaching into the knotter while the binder is running.

Beware of that old man killer, the threshing machine.

Horses and the various rigs that they draw have been the cause of many an accident.

Did you ever see a man walk out on the tongue between the team? What chance has he if the horses run?

Did you ever leave a team hitched to a mower in the middle of the field? Suppose they ran away.


All of us in unhitching the team have forgotten to loosen the last tug. It often starts a runaway.

A wired-up neck yoke or whistle tree is the cause of accidents, as is also a weak harness.

There are, of course, thousands of other ways of getting hurt on the farm. Space will not permit further listing, nor do we believe it is necessary. But if what we have said here prevents just one accident, the effort has been well worth while.

Summer Poultry Feeding for Profit

By Uncle Charlie



THE hand of the most successful poultryman that I know never quivers when it reaches for the feed in August or September.

He knows that birds left to run at large cannot find enough nutriment to maintain production and soon fall way below a normal summer decline. He has found that summer feeding pays—both in more summer eggs and a better conditioned bird for the fall lay.

B-B Most Productive or Money Back

Birds kept on B-B Vitamized Laying Mash and B-B Scratch Feeds throughout the year maintain the most economical production. Bull Brand Feeds are guaranteed to give you more for your feed dollar or your dealer will return your money.

Maritime
Milling Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.



BULL BRAND FEEDS
DAIRY AND POULTRY

5000 PULLETS
S. C. White Leghorns

April Hatched
Columbia Poultry Farm
TOMS RIVER, N. J.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

S. C. REDS	B. ROCKS	W. WYANDOTTES
17c	19c	20c

Prices are per 100, Aug. delivery. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00. Special Mating chicks, \$2 per hundred extra. Weaned Pullets and Started Chicks. All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular. HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES AUGUST 4-11-18-25. WE SHIP C.O.D. Per 50 100 500 1000

Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	\$3.70	\$7.00	\$33	\$65
Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Rocks	4.50	8.50	40	78
Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	5.50	10.00	48	95

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.





Not Licensed to Write Insurance

Kindly inform me whether or not the United Automobile Association having offices located in Boston, Mass., Portland, Maine and Bangor, Maine, is an honest concern. We bought automobile insurance from them the first of the month, paying \$7 down and the remainder to be paid in October.

THE Insurance Department of the State of Maine reports to us that the United Automobile Association is not licensed to write insurance in the State of Maine. From what information we have it appears that this is merely one of the many companies that sell memberships and promise to give re-

Check Comes in Handy

I AM pleased to say that these people sent me a check for \$2.00 received this morning.

This is what I call REAL SERVICE. They would pay no attention to my letter asking for a refund on their instrument which I returned some time ago.

bates on gas, oil, accessories, free towing service and under certain conditions to give free legal service in case of accident.

It is peculiar how many of our subscribers get the idea that they are buying auto liability insurance. We, of course, have no way of knowing just what the salesmen for such concerns tell them which creates this impression. At the same time, the heavy correspondence from our readers on this type of association, almost invariably states that they have received no benefits from membership in the association which would repay them the amount it cost.

A number of so-called auto service companies have been closed up through legal action, but this of course, is only after they have collected thousands of dollars from motorists.

Sideshow Advertising

Last fall at the Allentown Fair my mother paid \$5. to a man who was selling medicine for rheumatism. Later she sent another order for \$5.00 to the National Health Laboratory, Brooklyn, N. Y., but has never received the medicine. The Post Office traced the money order and found that it had been cashed.

THERE are several things that might be said regarding this letter. In the first place, reputable physicians never follow the sideshow method of advertising their merits and for that matter we do not remember that any reputable concern which might come under the heading of a manufacturer of patent medicines, follows this method either.

In the second place, we think one's health should be too precious to trifle with in consuming dope which may or may not be harmful. The American Medical Association which maintains a Bureau of Investigation, reports that they have never heard of this concern.

Too Small for a Lawsuit

"Early last winter I sold fifteen bushels of potatoes to Robert Allen of Hartford, N. Y. He bought potatoes from me previously and paid for them, but this time he said he did not have the money but would pay me later. However, he never came back for any more potatoes and I never received pay for the last ones I sold him. I have written to him several times but do not get any satisfaction."

WE have written Mr. Allen twice on this matter, but so far have not had the courtesy of a reply from him and our subscriber reports that up to date he has not received his pay for these potatoes. We usually feel safe in concluding that a debt is just when the debtor refuses to come forward and state his side of the case. The amount, however, is scarcely sufficient to war-

rant legal action and it might be difficult to collect a judgment even though one were secured.

One in Fifty Thousand Win

ALMOST every day we get letters from some of our readers asking that we give them information about some concern which claims to be able to market their movie scenario plots. In the first place, no company producing moving pictures will hardly even consider a scenario written by an amateur. At the same time, only four out of every 100,000 scenarios submitted by both amateurs and professionals ever find their way to the screen. The large majority of moving pictures are taken from novels, stage plays, magazine stories, or are written by trained writers who make this their business. Certainly one is taking a long chance when they consider these facts and then part with their good money to some school that claims to be able to teach you to write for the silver screen.

What Security for Loans?

IF a stranger should come along and ask you to lend him \$1,000 you doubtless would think quite a long time before granting his request. Should he go a little farther and promise to pay it back in a short time and in addition give you \$500 or \$1000 you would probably laugh at him. At the same time this is exactly what is happening, in a little different way, when an agent comes along and tries to sell you stock in some new company to the extent of \$1,000. He is really borrowing your money to put into the company, and your only security is the possibility, or perhaps probability, that the company will be profitable and will pay dividends on their stock. If they do not pay dividends, you have no come-back,

inasmuch as anyone who invests in stocks does so under the supposition that the company will prosper and be able to pay dividends.

Protection at Low Cost

American Agriculturist,
Ithaca, New York.
Dear Sirs:

Your favor enclosing draft for Five Hundred Dollars from the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois in full payment of claim covering death of Mr. Ernest Stock who was struck by an automobile while walking on the Genesee highway near his home east of Auburn, N. Y., was duly received.

I have had an insurance agency for over twenty-five years and represent twenty of the largest fire and casualty companies yet I do not know that I ever so fully realized what a beneficial institution insurance really is.

A calamity coming to a family so suddenly, so unexpectedly, finding them in no condition to meet the situation, perhaps financially as well as otherwise, the ready cash at once to help meet the necessary and unforeseen expenses seems truly a God-send. It seems hardly possible that for so insignificant a premium that this protection can be furnished.

Mrs. Stock is my sister-in-law and for her I took the matter up with the Company and I appreciate very much

the manner in which they took care of this loss.

Mrs. Stock and family wish to express to the American Agriculturist and to the North American Accident Insurance Company their appreciation and thanks for the prompt payment without discount, the draft being received within a few days after the proof of loss was mailed the Company.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FRED H. GREGORY,
Skaneateles, N. Y.

We Enjoy These Letters

I certainly wish to thank you for your kindness in finding out particulars in regard to Dr. Bobo who advertised to cure goitre. He was recommended highly to me but I am glad now I asked you first.

* * *

I received a check from the.....R. R. for \$22.50 in settlement of the claim I had against them and I thank you very much for the help and courtesy you have shown for my welfare. Had it not been for you I would never have received the money.

* * *

I thank you for your kindness in sending me a report on the....., and appreciate the service rendered by your Service Dept. Your paper should be in the home of all farmers for it is the farmers' friend.

Songs that Mother Used to Sing Annie Laurie--How It Came to Be Written

By DAVE THOMPSON

Maxwellton's braes are bonnie,
Where early fa's the dew,
And it's there that Annie Laurie
Gie'd me her promise true;
Gie'd me her promise true,
Which ne'er forgot will be;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doune and dee.

Her brow is like the snaw drift,
Her throat is like the swan;
Her face it is the fairest
That e'er the sun shone on;
That e'er the sun shone on,
And dark blue is her e'e;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doune and dee.

Like dew on the gowan lying
Is the fa'o' her fairy feet;
And like winds in the summer sighing,
Her voice is low and sweet;
Her voice is low and sweet,
And she's a' the world to me;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doune and dee.

A LOVER'S tribute to his lady fair—such is the sentiment of the bonnie Scotch song, Annie Laurie. It was written in its original form of two verses about 230 years ago by a soldier of fortune, swordsman, and duellist, by name William Douglas of Fingland, who had been born at Sauquahar Castle about 1672. At the close of the Continental wars about 1700, he found himself at Maxwellton Castle, the home and estate of Sir Richard Laurie, a baronet. Maxwellton comprised 1,810 acres along Cairn Water in Glencairn Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. It is still held by descendants of the Laurie family, and is one of the places to go to when you visit Scotland. Its fame lies not in any accomplishment of a particular member of the family, but because an infatuated lover wrote sentimental verses to the daughter of Sir Richard Laurie—Bonnie Annie Laurie as he so fondly called her in his poem.

The Original Poem

His poem, written for her at the height of their 'love's young dream' differs materially from the song as we now know it. The first verse is much the same, but the second verse has been so completely remodeled that it may be of interest to read it as this gallant soldier of fortune indited it to his lady love:

"She's backit like the peacock,
She's breastit like the swan;
She's jimp about the middle,
Her waist ye well micht span;
Her waist ye well micht span,
And she has a rolling eye;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'll lay me down and die."

That Annie Laurie was a bonnie lass is seen in the painting of her that hangs in Maxwellton Castle. But either her charm for him failed, or she became fascinated in another direction, for William Douglas, stouthearted fighter though he was, never laid him down to die for Bonnie Annie. Instead, in 1706, he married Betty Clerk, daughter of Alexander Clerk of Glendorth. He stopped writing poems, settled down, became the father of four boys and two girls, and died in 1760, at Tweddale, and was buried in the burying ground of his cousin Adam Kennedy of Auchtyfardle. At least, that

(Continued on Page 20)

Service Bureau Claims Settled During July 1930

NEW YORK		
Lawrence A. Palmer, Whallonsburg, N. Y.....	40.00	
(Claim settled)		
H. B. Gable Romulus, N. Y.....	23.50	
(Pay for honey)		
A. J. Boyce, Brockport, N. Y.....	10.50	
(Refund on order of oil burner)		
C. M. Hubbard, Interlaken, N. Y.....	97.69	
(Pay for poultry and eggs)		
Egg & Apple Farm, Trumansburg, N. Y.....	100.00	
(Part pay for eggs)		
Kenneth Wright, Worcester, N. Y.....	151.25	
(Pay for potatoes)		
Frank Francis, Cherry Creek, N. Y.....	15.00	
(Claim for box of rabbits)		
Herbert Washburn, Heuvelton, N. Y.....	13.00	
(Claim settled)		
C. S. Mulik & Son, Eaton, N. Y.....	11.55	
(Claim for case of eggs settled)		
Dr. H. G. Padget, Tully, N. Y.....	4.00	
(Pay for potatoes)		
Laurence Lewis, Wheeler, N. Y.....	8.00	
(Pay for eggs)		
Wassil Garron, Bath, N. Y.....	300.00	
(Workmen's Compensation secured)		
Raymond C. Wiltse, Hannibal, N. Y.....	7.54	
(Pay for bags received)		
Edith Buxton, Castorland, N. Y.....	9.00	
(Claim settled)		
James Kelt, Swan Lake, N. Y.....	19.35	
(Pay for eggs)		
Mrs. R. A. Gleason, Hammond, N. Y.....	7.50	
(Refund on order of chicks)		
Geo. Morey, Dickinson Center, N. Y.....	4.56	
(Returns from commission merchant)		
PENNSYLVANIA		
George W. Madigan, Towanda, Pa.....	10.00	
(Pay for eggs)		
Mrs. LeRoy Reynolds, Tryonville, Pa.....	7.98	
(Refund on glasses)		
Walter Hurd, Elkland, Pa.....	2.50	
(Refund on order of chicks)		
MASSACHUSETTS		
Bernard Fimmiescon, South Lee, Mass.....	5.75	
(Refund on order of chicks)		
MARYLAND		
Mrs. Geo. L. Subock, Woodlawn, Md.....	3.07	
(Refund on eggs)		
VERMONT		
Ward E. Clarke, Middlebury, Vt.....	3.40	
(Refund on order)		
TOTAL		\$901.96

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
J. Fred Wilson, Masonville, N. Y.	(Complaint on machinery adjusted)
T. L. Graham, Delhi, N. Y.	(Replacement of pig)
V. L. Babcock, Sherman, N. Y.	(Adjustment on order of paint)
Frederick W. Tute, Canajoharie, N. Y.	(Registration papers obtained)
Gottlieb Keller, Wellsburg, N. Y.	(Replacement of pig)
Mrs. Mary Lasky, Brooktondale, N. Y.	(Order filled)
Gust Hill, VanEtten, N. Y.	(Replacement on order)
Garfield Moore, Malone, N. Y.	(Order filled)
Harry A. Dason, Rome, N. Y.	(Order filled)
Wm. L. Huff, Jeffersonville, N. Y.	(Order filled)
Charles Hoffman, Arcade, N. Y.	(Order filled)
PENNSYLVANIA	
Geo. S. Wagoner, Craryville, N. Y.	(Replacement of part of range)
Mrs. M. C. Howland, Henretta, N. Y.	(Order filled)
R. Childs, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.	(Order filled)
C. J. DeMille, Fort Plain, N. Y.	(Secured license plates)
Mrs. O. H. Cleverley, Memphis, N. Y.	(Crate secured)
John Stalbert, Hamden, N. Y.	(Procured motorcycle)
Lewis F. LaBrake, Winthrop, N. Y.	(Complaint on insurance policy adjusted)
George Strapp, Hemlock, N. Y.	(Premium secured)
Clem Hammond, Caywood, N. Y.	(Premium secured)
Mrs. Joan Edgerton, Pine City, N. Y.	(Order adjusted)
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. O. L. Covert, Sandy Lake, Pa.	(Order filled)
Weldin Roberts, Orangeville, Pa.	(Premium secured)

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

(Continued from Page 19)

seems to account for him, although one official army record may be that of his death—"Dec. 26, 1753—at Edinburgh, Captain William Douglas, Conductor of Waggon in the Late War." Some historians think that this official record refers to him.

A few years after she had fondly tucked away the verses inscribed to her by her soldier of fortune, Annie Laurie married a neighboring country gentleman, Alexander Fergusson of Craigdarroch, who later represented Glencairn parish in parliament and was quite a substantial gentleman of consequence. To them were born two sons and two daughters.

Annie Laurie was born December 16, 1682, and died May 5, 1764. And it was still another 60 years after her death, or in 1824, that the words written to her personal charm by William Douglas—124 years after she blushed with joy as she read them and tucked them fondly away in her bosom—found their way into print. A relative of the Laurie family, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, found them and included the two verses in a little book of ballads of which he had but 24 copies printed for his friends. A few years later it was reprinted in a collection of poems compiled by Allen Cunningham.

How It was Found

There it might have been buried for all time had it not been for a vivacious young girl who in 1835 went for a visit to her married sister Maggie, Lady Hugh Campbell, who lived in Marchmont. This girl, Alicia Anne Spottiswoode, of a family of Berwickshire whose records go back as far as the year 1296, was a lady of exquisite beauty and accomplishments. She wrote poems of beauty and love, for which she composed tunes, accompanying herself upon the harp as she sang. While staying with her sister Maggie she came upon the verses of the poem 'Annie Laurie' in the Cunningham collection. She worked them over into her own style, refining the second and adding a third, so that the song as we sing it, is really more the work of this poetess than that of the original lover who wrote them. That they have become loved is due to the work of Alicia Anne Spottiswoode, Lady John Scott.

The record of just how she happened to bring the song to life, is told in her own words:

"I made the tune very long ago, to an absurd ballad originally Norwegian, I think, called 'Kenmpie Kaye,' and once, before I was married, I was staying at Marchmont, and fell in with a collection of Allan Cunningham's poems. I took a fancy to the words of Annie Laurie, and thought they would go well with the tune I speak of. I did not quite like the words, however, and I altered the verse, 'She's backit like the peacock', to about as it is now, and made the third verse, 'like the dew on the gowan', myself, only for my own amusement. But as I was singing it, and as Hugh Campbell and my sister Maggie liked it, I accordingly wrote it down for them."

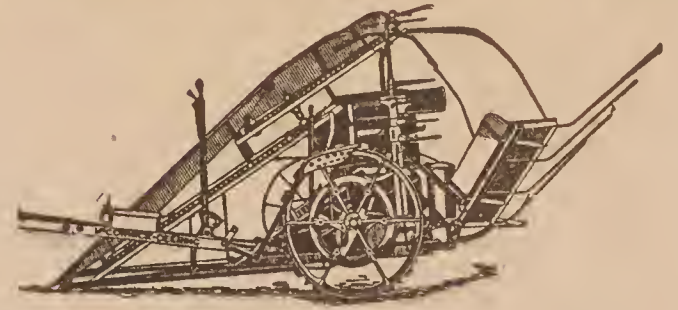
The 'Annie Laurie' of Lady John Scott was first published anonymously in a song collection in the year 1838. Her authorship was first disclosed when she included 'Annie Laurie,' words and music, in a collection of six songs which she contributed for publication and sale for the benefit of the wives and children of the soldiers who were ordered east in the Crimean War in 1854. Among the soldiers of Great Britain during the maneuvers before Sebastopol which resulted in a victory for the British and French armies over the Russians, the song 'Annie Laurie' first became popular.

Lady John Scott died in 1900 at the age of 80 years, and lies in the burying ground of Westruther Kirk.

To the romance of William Douglas and Annie Laurie 230 years ago—and to the refinement of Lady John Scott who nearly 100 years ago, taking the crude verses of the soldier of fortune, changing the first, rewriting the second, and adding a third, set them all to her own melody, our mothers and fathers are indebted to the romantic pleasure they have had in singing "Maxwellton's braes are bonnie," the love song of a century.

Be Ready When the Corn is Ripe

... with McCORMICK-DEERING Equipment



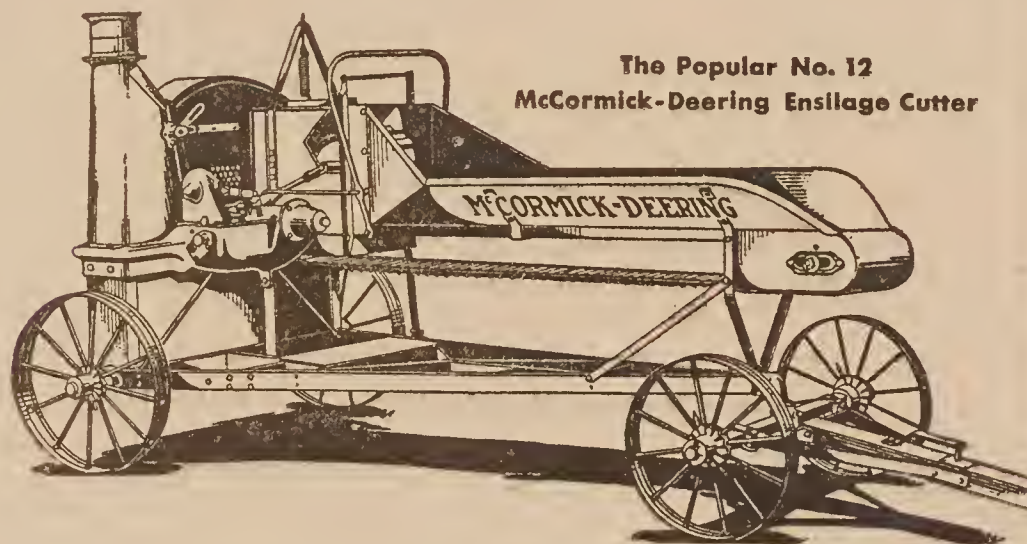
WHEN your corn is ready to cut, depend on the McCormick-Deering Corn Binder to do the heavy job for you in short order. It has years of successful performance back of it. You can have your choice of either a vertical or horizontal binder. The McCormick-

Deering does a clean job whatever the condition of the field. Cutting and carrying to the binding mechanism is positive. The butt adjuster has a wide range of adjustment. The reliable knoter assures binding every bundle. Bundle loaders may be had for both types of binders.

Enclosed-Gear Ensilage Cutter

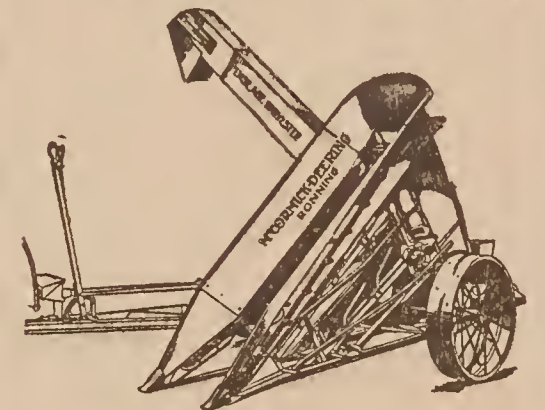
The improved McCormick-Deering No. 12 Ensilage Cutter has a capacity of 10 to 16 tons per hour. It is the enclosed-gear machine with the one-piece, bridge-type main frame that encloses the flywheel, cutter, transmission, and apron drive. Another feature is the use of slip clutches on the paddle roll, feeding roll, and apron drive, which prevent overfeeding and damage to the machine.

All working parts are in an oil-tight, dust-proof housing and run in a bath of oil. Gears are especially cut and heat-treated. To vary the length of cut on the No. 12 merely shift a lever outside the housing. A selective-gear type of transmission, similar to that in an automobile, controls the speed of the feed table. The large, reinforced boiler plate flywheel with eight steel wings is safe at all working speeds. Other McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters are available in capacities ranging from 3 to 25 tons per hour.



The Popular No. 12
McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutter

Here's the Most Modern Machine for Making Ensilage



The McCormick-Deering Ronning Ensilage Harvester brings to the corn grower the same high degree of economy and efficiency that the harvester-thresher has brought to the grain grower. In one operation it cuts the corn, reduces it to ensilage lengths, and delivers the ensilage to a wagon or truck ready for the silo. A McCormick-Deering Ensilage Blower blows the ensilage into the silo.

The Ensilage-Harvester is power-driven through the power take-off of a McCormick-Deering Tractor. It saves time, labor, and expense making ensilage. The binding, loading, and hauling of stalks are eliminated. The ensilage is made when the corn is at its richest stage. It eliminates the large crews, binder twine, heavy grocery bills, and extra work for women on the farm at silo-filling time. See the McCormick-Deering dealer now about this remarkable machine.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)

Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and at other points in the United States.

McCormick-Deering Corn-Harvest Equipment

is ready also to handle your crop by other methods. See our modern Huskers and Shredders, made in 4, 6, 8, and 10-roll sizes. To pick the corn in the field, ask the dealer about the McCormick-Deering Corn Pickers—made in One-Row Tank type and Farmall One and Two-Row Pickers, picking and husking up to 16 acres a day. Write for catalog on any of these machines.

Surplus Sale HOLSTEINS Sept. 27, 1930

Fishkill Farms will offer at their surplus sale of Holsteins, daughters of their two great herd sires, King Piebe 19th, 427880 and Sir May Hengerveld De Kol, 430230. This sale takes place on September 27, 1930.

Farm is at East Fishkill, just off main highway from Fishkill to Pawling.

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

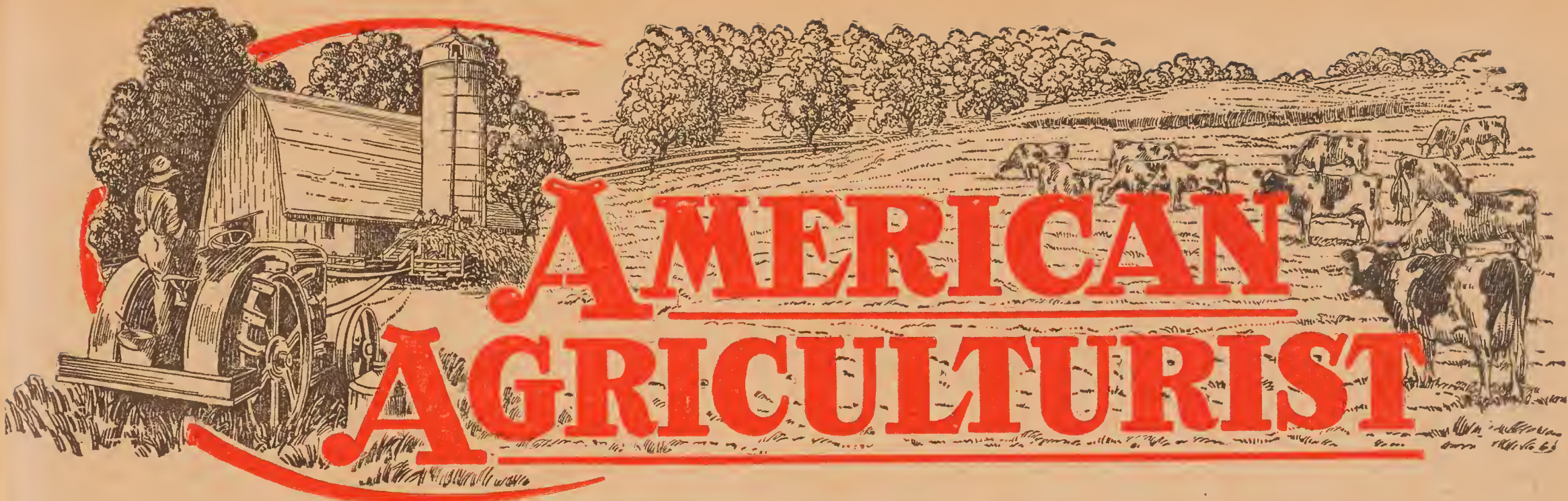
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You want to get full value for every dollar spent. That is natural—all of us do.

You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery, household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

The American Agriculturist Advertisers Are Reliable

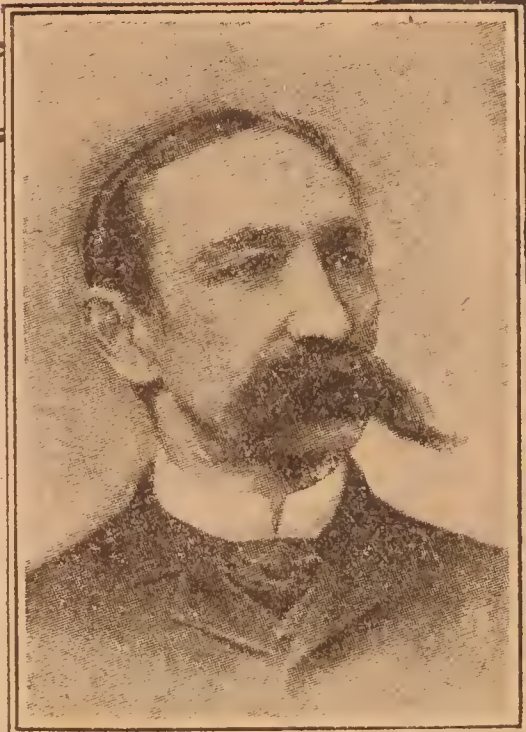
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\$1.00 per Year

AUGUST 30, 1930

Published Weekly



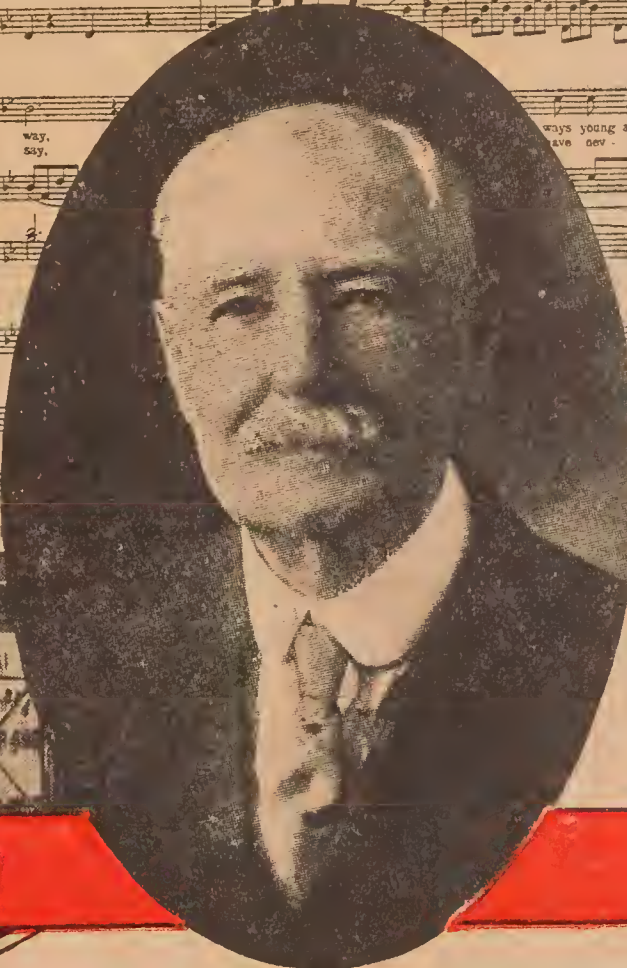
Silver Threads Among the Gold

THE music of this favorite love song was written by H. P. Danks (above) and the words by Eben E. Rexford (below) when both were young men. The large picture shows Danks' home on 9th Avenue, New York, at the time he wrote the music. This song, which has made a place for itself in so many million hearts, brought the author and the composer \$18. See page 3.

Silver Threads Among The Gold

Words by
EBEN E. REXFORD

Musical by
H. P. DANKS



Songs that Mother Used to Sing



All in the day's work with a **FORDSON**

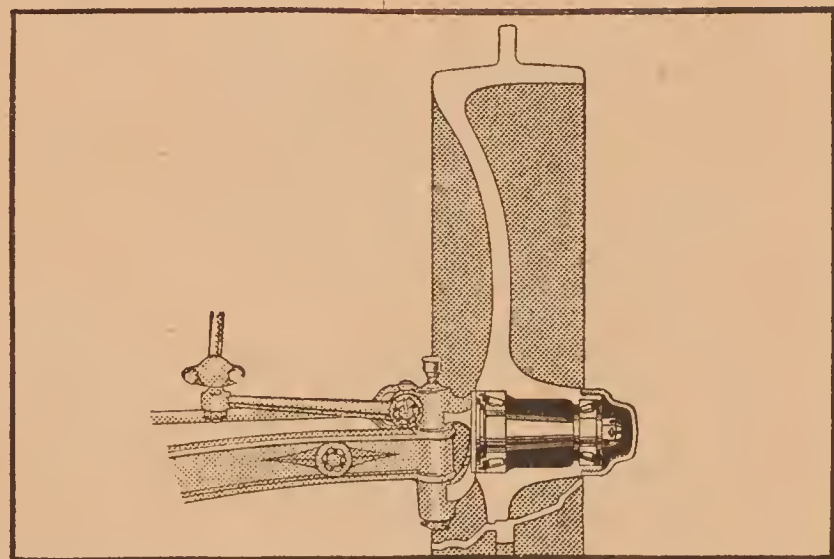
A MAN in Missouri is pleased with the way his improved Fordson turns heavy sod. A wheat farmer of North Dakota tells how his new Fordson helped cut 500 acres of grain this year in record time. Other Fordsons for other farmers are doing a dozen and one different jobs quickly, easily. The following new and modern features explain in part why the improved Fordson makes good at so many farm-power jobs.

The engine can deliver 30 actual horse-power at 1100 r.p.m. at the belt. This provides more than ample power for the pulling and belt-power jobs on the farm. The high-tension magneto with enclosed impulse-starter coupling makes starting easy. The improved Fordson is equipped with hot-spot manifold and carburetor for gasoline. The cooling-system water-pump is driven by a V-type fan belt. The air-washer holds enough water for the day's run.

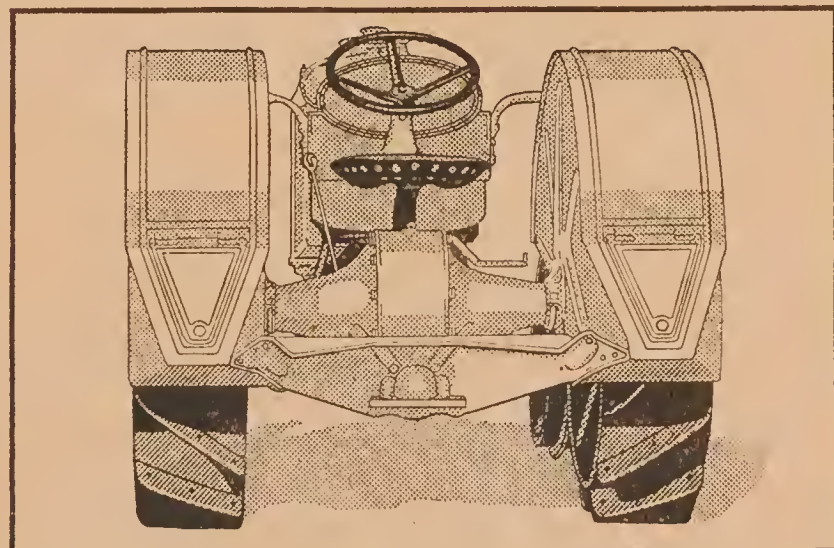
The filter that separates grit and carbon from the oil on the improved Fordson is easily cleaned—but should it get clogged, oil system will keep right on working. There is no complicated piping to get stopped up! Transmission is fitted with large roller bearings. The transmission brake is sixteen-plate multiple-disc with increased plate-surface.

Gears shift easily from increased clutch release movement. Rear-wheel fenders are standard equipment. Either spade-lugs or angle-cleats are available for drive wheels.

We said at the first that these features would partly explain why farmers like the improved Fordson Tractor. The only way to know *entirely* why they like the improved Fordson is to try one yourself. *Modernize your farm with a Fordson Tractor.*



Wheels are of strong, one-piece construction and mounted on taper roller bearings. Wheels are heavier than formerly. Front spindles, steering-arms, steering connecting-rods are all drop-forged from carbon steel. The front axle is drop-forged of carbon steel and heat treated.



Fenders have been added to the improved Fordson to protect driver from dirt, add weight and balance. These fenders are of heavy gage steel.

F O R D M O T O R C O M P A N Y

SHERMAN & SHEPPARD, INC.
119 West 57th Street
New York City

And Now Come School Clothes

Every Fall Brings This Interesting Problem to Little and Big

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT,
Household Editor, American Agriculturist

VACATION now stops short and the business of school clothes must be tackled. Fortunately it is not an abrupt change but gradually slides over from summer days and frocks to the sparkling crispness of autumn. This makes it possible to use summer things a little longer while more substantial garments are being collected for cold days that are sure to come. However, if the student goes away to college plans have to

door covering. One mother told me she always dressed the children by the thermometer rather than by her own feelings. In that way she could tell how much to put on. Another mother told me that she noticed her children had fewer colds since she decided to spend the money it took to buy lightweight woolen underwear which seemed very expensive but paid for itself in better health.

The college girl will wear practically the same underwear summer and winter, usually the knit rayon or silk step-ins, bloomers, or panties and vests, but will get the needed warmth from thicker dresses, sweaters and coats.

As for shoes and stockings, how Dad groans over the shoe bill! But no part of the outfit is more important in health and looks than the shoes. Young feet are easily misshapen by poorly fitting shoes and permanent injury may be done. So if sacrifices have to be made, they should come at other points rather than with the shoes. Add to these costume necessities which are common to grade school, high school and college, the item of mittens and gloves and this part of the list is about complete. The other things needed vary according to age and activities indulged in by the student.

Because the college girl needs hers all at once, I give her list first. This is a list recommended by the New York State College of Home Economics which insists that well-chosen clothing is far more important than an extensive wardrobe. Of course where money is no consideration, there is no limit to what a girl may have but elaborateness is out of place for the young girl anyway:

Shoes—1 pair low-heeled school shoes such as oxfords, 1 pair dress shoes, 1 pair evening slippers.

Silk stockings—4 pair for school, 2 pair for best.

Dresses—1 wool and 2 silk for general wear, 2 for afternoon, 2 for evening.

Coats—1 slicker, 1 spring coat, 1 heavy winter coat, 1 sweater or short coat for sports.

Hats—2.

Gloves—2 pairs.

Pajamas or gowns—3.

Underclothing—8 sets.

Purse—1.

The school dresses get the hardest wear and should be chosen with that idea in mind. The present vogue for cotton makes it possible to use it as long as it can be worn comfortably. Silk dresses and at least one wool dress for severe winter weather would then furnish enough variety. If the girl is clever at making dresses, that makes it possible for her to have more. Furthermore, not all the garments on the list would have to be bought every year as some would carry over another season or two.

Most schools furnish a list of necessary clothing as well as articles needed for the student's room, and where one is going away for the first time, this list should be procured.

And now for the younger girl and boy who operate from the home base. The boy is easily disposed of because most of his clothing is bought ready-made these days. For fall days at school, a cap, odd knickers and a sweater are just right, the usual blouse or shirt being used underneath. You know your own boy, so figure how many changes he must have of this outfit. The lumberjack is very popular with boys, often being preferred to sweaters as it is made of woolen cloth or leather and does not catch on every splinter or rough surface. A hat and one suit for better wear is needed, and any mother feels safer if there is a best suit and a second-best. But I know plenty of little boys who get along nicely with one good suit and the odd knicker-sweater arrangement for every day. Helmet and winter coat take care of the extra cold weather needs. One thing more for the little man; choice of color is just as important for the boy as for the girl and an attractive ensemble can be collected for him too, even if it is only in cap, sweater, stockings and knickers. Boys can be taught to appreciate color as well as anybody and school clothes make a good point of departure. Furthermore, matching colors does not take money but time.

As for the little girl, cotton dresses

These Bulletins Will Help

THE following bulletins may be had free from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. as long as the supply lasts:

Bulletin No. 1523—Leather shoes, selection and care.

Leaflet No. 52—Suits for the small boy.

The following leaflets may be obtained for 5c each from the Superintendent of Documents at the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.:

Leaflet No. 63—Ensembles for Sunny Days.

Leaflet No. 11—Children's Rompers.

Leaflet No. 26—Dresses for the Little Girl.

The following booklet may be obtained from the American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for 25c:

How to Make Children's Clothes.

The following bulletins may be obtained free from the Mailing Room of the New York State College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y.:

Bulletin No. E149—Feet and Shoes.

Bulletin No. E150—Children's Clothing.

Bulletin No. E127—Simplifying Home Sewing.

Bulletin No. P492—Organization of the Sewing Center in the Home.

will make up the bulk of her needs along that line except for cold weather. She will have the bloomer or pantie frock which so well answers for underwear and dress too. The motto in selecting children's dresses should be "easy to make, easy to launder and

(Continued on Page 14)



The girls under this classic archway of Hazard Quadrangle Dormitory at Wellesley College, are clad in the simple, becoming dresses that properly go with youth and campus activities.

cover several months and trunks filled accordingly.

And as in all cases where money, labor and time have to be spent, some definite plans get far better results than if the wardrobe, like Topsy, just grows. Even if Johnnie and Mary are right here in the home every day and the stores only a half hour's ride away, the family temper and its pocketbook will fare better if those sweaters are planned for and on hand ready to wear the first cool morning instead of waiting for the cool day to get here first.

Instead of being scared and depressed by facing the fact that certain clothing is needed, why not make out a list of what each child has that can be used and a list of things that have to be made or bought ready-made? This would give an idea of the work to be done and would save a lot of time shopping around, as several errands could be done on one trip, especially if more than one has to be shopped for.

No matter what age the school-goer is, certain things are needed and I put them first because health is involved. Protection against the weather requires some sort of waterproof coat, rubbers or galoshes, and umbrella or rain hat. Too often these needs are put last on the list. Another fundamental that has much to do with health, especially in the number of colds, is the underwear. Where the school room is kept at summer temperature, and many of them are, too heavy underwear is punishment. Yet if a long walk or ride over cold roads is part of the daily program, the body must be protected. So the answer is light underwear, leggings and top coat or extra sweaters to supply the needed out-

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

Silver Threads Among the Gold (See Cover)

By DAVE THOMPSON

Darling, I am growing old,—
Silver threads among the gold,
Shine upon my brow today—
Life is fading fast away;
But, my darling, you will be, will be,
Always young and fair to me;
Yes, my darling, you will be—
Always young and fair to me.

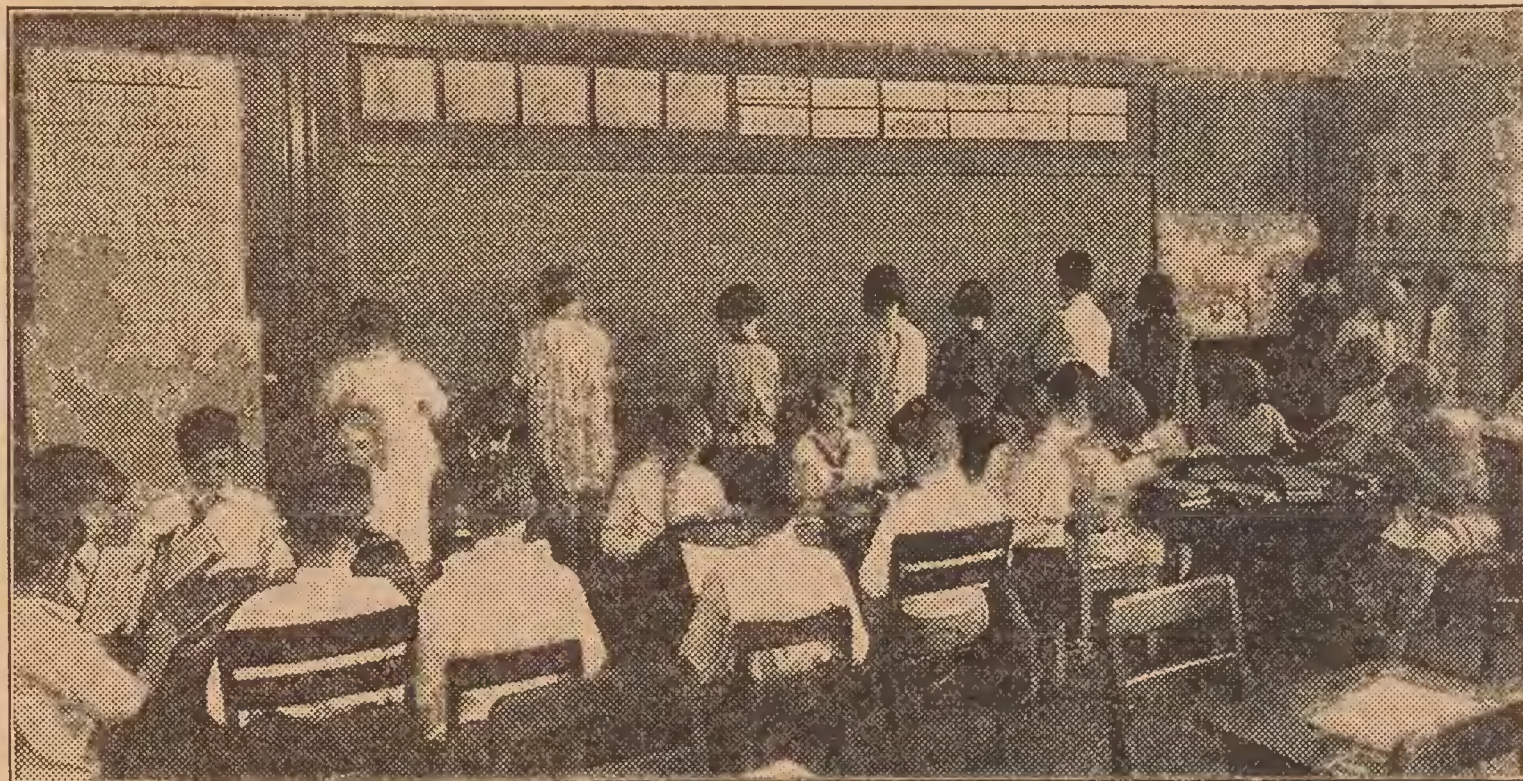
When your hair is silver white,—
And your cheeks no longer bright,
With the roses of the May,

I will kiss your lips and say;
Oh, my darling, mine alone, alone,
You have never older grown.
Yes, my darling, mine alone—
You have never older grown.

Love can never more grow old,
Locks may lose their brown and gold;
Cheeks may fade and hollow grow;
But the hearts that love will know
Never, never winter's frost and chill;
Summer's warmth is in them still.
Never winter's frost and chill,
Summer's warmth is in them still,

Love is always young and fair,
What to it is silver hair,
Faded cheeks or steps grown slow,
To the hearts that beat below.
Since I kissed you, mine alone, alone,
You have never older grown,
Since I kissed you, mine alone,
You have never older grown.

MAGIC words spoken from the heart—"You have never older grown." The denial of the lover-husband that the years of happy life have marked his darling wife with the signs of the burden of age. Hair silver white!
(Continued on Page 14).



School time is soon at hand. Are the children's clothes ready? The accompanying article will give many helpful suggestions.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. - - - - - Publisher
E. R. EASTMAN - - - - - Editor
HUGH L. COSLINE - - - - - Associate Editor
FRED W. OHM - - - - - Market Editor
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10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Vol. 126 August 30, 1930 No. 9

Milk Investigation Unfair to Dairymen and the League

THE politicians' and newspapers' old game of making a political and publicity football out of milk is on again full blast in New York City. On August 11 the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association took the initiative in raising the price of Class 1 milk thirty-seven cents a hundred pounds and twenty cents on Class 2. This was followed by a similar price raise to other dairymen, and the retail price was advanced one cent a quart.

As soon as this became known, the district attorney of Kings County, George Brower, started a milk investigation in an effort to show that the price raises were not justified. The absurdity of this should be realized by anyone who knows that the price of milk to farmers always is advanced at this time of year or a little later. In particular, this year, because of the drought conditions, the increased price was more justified than ever. Pastures are burned out, and feed and other costs of milk production are advancing.

The milk investigation is all the more absurd because, after all the talk about farm relief, when the farmer tries to help himself the politicians and newspapers step in to do all they can to injure his cause.

The Kings County prosecutor, for some reason or other, got out from under and turned the investigation over to the New York State Attorney General Hamilton D. Ward. Referees were appointed to hear the evidence, both on the raise in milk prices and to investigate raises in the prices of other farm products which had come about as a result of the drought. The assistant State attorneys under Mr. Ward are carrying on the investigations, in, what we have been told, a most unfair and prejudiced manner. Officers of the Dairyman's League have been called before District Attorney Brower and stated frankly that the League was responsible for the raise in price to farmers, and that such raise was fully justified. The League also has been accused at the hearings before the referee of unfair trade practices in its wholesale milk business in New York City.

As nearly as we can find out, all the League has been guilty of is trying to hold its own business. Every time the League has purchased a new business in the city the smaller independent dealers have concentrated in using every kind of unfair practice to get the League's business away from it. The newspapers have taken the attitude that eight cents a quart for loose milk is a fair price. This would result in about \$1.50 a hundred for Class 1 milk to farmers. As a matter of

fact, the League has fought to maintain a wholesale price of eleven cents a quart to retailers, and these retailers have sold this loose milk at twelve cents. No evidence has been brought forth to show that loose milk was sold at more than twelve cents a quart to consumers. If any unfairness exists anywhere, it is in the fact that even twelve cents a quart is too low from the farmers' standpoint.

The situation is further complicated by the entrance of Aaron Sapiro, a lawyer known to many New York farmers through his attempts at forming farmers' organizations, most of which have been unsuccessful. He is now reported as being the leader in the organization of the new Harlem and Bronx Dealers' Association, which seems to be the organization which took the place of the one formerly headed by Larry Fay, indicted for nefarious trade practices, and his organization broken up. Mr. Sapiro is apparently an enemy of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association and is reported to be active in the present investigation against the League.

Newspapers at this writing on August 21 are full of sensational stories giving the consumers the idea that the dairymen and their organizations are profiteers. Consumption is falling off, and it is extremely difficult to maintain the present prices of milk. The wholesale price of loose milk per can in New York City should be \$4.40. The average selling price now, however, is only \$4.00, and if the publicity continues, it will be only \$3.80 by another week. The situation is also affecting the market for and price of bottled milk.

The investigation is also very unfortunate from the consumers' standpoint. Years have been spent teaching the consumers the value of milk and that it is cheap compared to other food products and this sensational publicity undoes this good work.

Every dairyman, whether a member of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association or not, owes a debt to the League for the courageous way in which it has handled this fight for all dairymen. The Publisher and Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST urged representatives of the League to put the price up before they did because we knew that it was justified from the farmers' standpoint. The League's only hesitation was in the effect it would have on consumption.

This publication has not hesitated to offer suggestions and criticisms of League policies in former years, but we are for the League in this instance one hundred per cent because throughout the season it has fought to maintain prices of milk to farmers, and it is taking the brunt of the battle at the present time for the whole industry.

The Drought, Overproduction, and Prices

THE New York State crop report of August 1 is, of course, somewhat out of date now.

The drought has done much damage since it was issued so that it is too optimistic. But we are particularly struck with the facts shown by this report that with many crops a much larger acreage was planted this year than before in years, so that had there been no drought, there certainly would have been a great over-production in at least several of New York State's leading crops. Coupled with this is the fact also that consumption of most products is greatly reduced because of hard times in the city. So, taken together, we certainly were headed before the dry weather for a bad fall with exceedingly low prices.

There is the old adage that every cloud has a silver lining. It still seems to us, bad as the drought is, that the silver lining in this instance is almost, if not quite, as big as the cloud and that the drought, by cutting down production, will in many instances result in better prices and more money in hand than the farmers would have enjoyed had there been no dry weather.

To give a few examples, take wheat. Con-

siderable wheat is raised in A. A. territory. This year there was a yield of 5,340,000 bushels compared with 4,448,000 bushels last year. A short time ago wheat was a drug on the market. Now the price is going up every day. The same is true with other grains in all of which, except corn and buckwheat, the New York State farmers' acreage was larger this year than last. Even with buckwheat, our acreage is 7 per cent larger in New York this year than in 1929.

With apples, New York growers this year will have at least a fair crop. The drought has nearly wiped out the apples in Virginia, one of New York's chief competitors. New York also will have an average crop of most other fruits, and indications for prices are good.

On August 1, prospects were for 22 million bushels of beans as compared with 19,693,000 bushels last year and only 17,323,000 bushels for the five-year average. In other words, had there been no drought, there would have been a tremendous over-production of beans.

All of this is small comfort for the man whose crops are ruined entirely by the drought, but the history of agriculture shows that the low production years put more dollars into the farmers' pockets than when there was over-production. Here's hoping that this will be the case this year.

Is there Gambling at Fairs?

ONE of the best laws passed in New York State in a long time was put on the books in 1928 and provided for the elimination of gambling and obscene shows at all fairs. The law reads in part:

"No immoral, lewd, obscene or indecent show or exhibition, and no gambling device or devices, instrument or contrivance in the operation of which bets are laid or wagers made, wheel of fortune, or game of chance, shall be permitted upon the grounds during the annual meeting, fair or exposition of any county agricultural society or town or other agricultural society, and it shall be the duty of the State police to enforce this prohibition. This prohibition shall not be construed to prohibit horse racing, or tests or trials of skill."

The supervision of agricultural fairs was by Section 287 placed under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, after consultation with the Dean of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Under that section:

"No disbursement shall be made to any agricultural society * * * if the last preceding fair or exposition * * * shall not have been of a standard worthy, in the opinion of the Commissioner, of State aid, based upon its contribution to the promotion of agriculture and domestic arts."

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets, responsible for the enforcement of this law, reports that during the two years in which this law has been enforced the officials of fairs have cooperated and responded in a very satisfactory manner. While there are still some objectionable features, those who go to the fairs know that there has been a very decided change for the better.

Some reason and judgment must be used in enforcing the law, in deciding what constitutes games of skill and games of chance. For example, doll racks are pretty close to the edge, but considerable skill is needed and probably they are not in the real gambling class with roulette wheels and blanket lotteries, etc. Some of the shows and games that have been brought into rural neighborhoods at county and local fairs in past years have been a disgrace to the authorities who admitted them and a menace to the people, particularly the young men, who went to the fair.

The State is to be commended for its progress in eliminating gambling and indecent shows, but whether you have a good fair or not in this respect is still somewhat a matter of local public opinion.

This is fair time. Our suggestion is that if you find gambling and bad shows at the fair that you attend, you should report the facts with details promptly to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany.

Some Master Farmers of 1929

Brief Biographies Show Why They Are an Honor to Agriculture

IT is an inspiration to visit the farm of a Master Farmer. Good crops and good animals give the first impression, but a visit with the owner of the place reveals personal struggles and accomplishments far more interesting. For the past month, the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have been visiting many who have been nominated for the 1930 class of New York

founders of the County Farm Bureau and has served as director of that organization. He was trustee when his district built a modern, two-room schoolhouse. He has served as president of the local cooperative association, as director of a cooperative insurance company and was a founder and director of the Germantown National Bank. He has served his community as town clerk and supervisor and is one of the principal supporters of his church where he is one of two senior officers.

* * *

MORGAN MYERS, Barnerville, Schoharie County.

IF you are interested in fine Ayrshire cattle, we suggest that you call on Master Farmer Morgan Myers of Schoharie County. He and his son who works with him, have thirty-two Ayrshires with an average milk production of better than seven thousand pounds a year.

We visited Mr. Myers' farm during Schoharie Fair Week and found him at the Fair where they were exhibiting quite a number of their herd. Modesty is an outstanding characteristic of a Master Farmer, but Mr. Myers has this virtue to a superlative degree. While he was perfectly willing to show us his farm, he seemed to feel that there were many others more deserving of the honor and when we left he took pains to make it clear that we would be just as welcome to call again even though the judges should omit his name from the list.

The Myers' homestead is in a narrow valley. The house, which is long and low, is surrounded by trees and at the back is a fine lawn. The barn is thoroughly modern and the whole farmstead is clean, neat and attractive.

Donald, the son, is a graduate of the State School of Agriculture and three daughters are graduates of state normal schools. Mr. Myers has been president and treasurer of his Farm Bureau, has held practically all of the offices in his local Grange, is financial secretary of his church and trustee of his local school district.

Our women readers will admit that it might sometimes be embarrassing to show a total stranger through the house in the middle of the forenoon. The fact that Mrs. Myers did this, should convince the most skeptical of her ability as a homemaker.

* * *

HENRY MARQUART, Orchard Park, Erie County.

REALIZING that Mr. Marquart is president of the National Vegetable Growers' Association, president of the Erie County Farm Bureau, President of his local Grange and trustee of the Orchard Park Presbyterian Church, one might be justified in concluding that he finds little time to engage in actual farming. However, in spite of the fact that I arrived unannounced, I found him driving a tractor. In fact he was so covered with dust that I had to look twice before I was sure I had found the right man.

Although small in area, 22½ acres, the farm is large in production, labor and income. Most of the area raises two or three crops of vegetables a year which are trucked to the Buffalo market. Total sales for the year total about \$15,000.

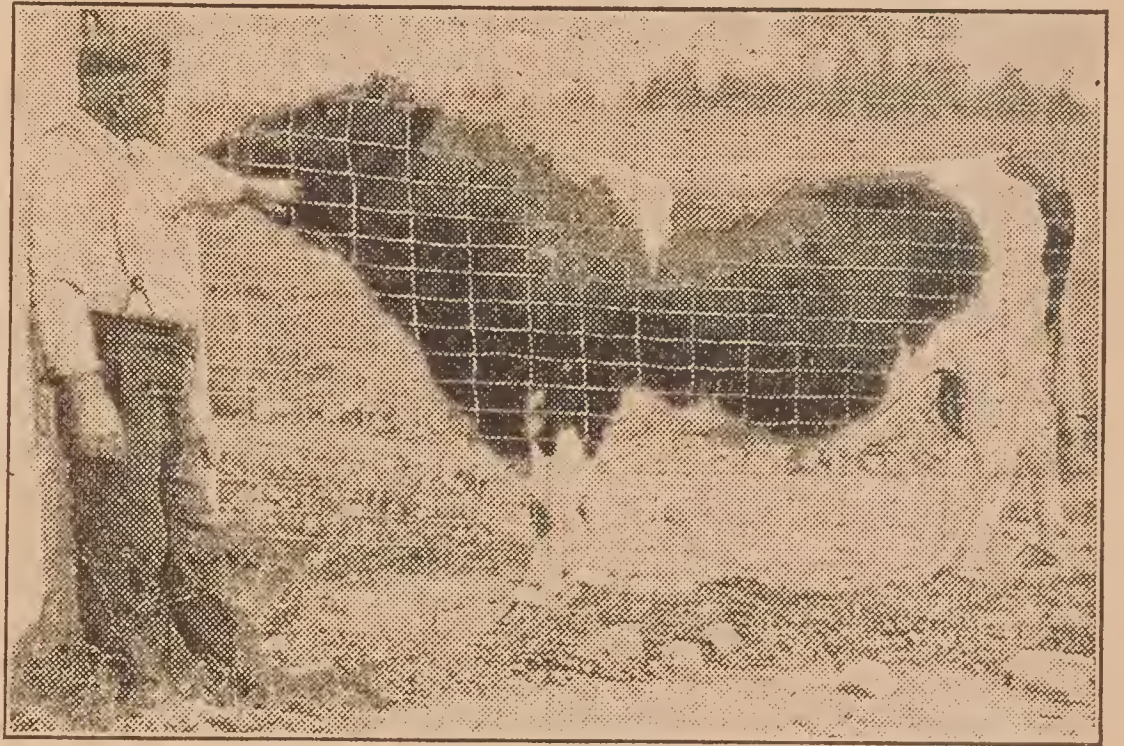
Henry, Jr., nineteen, and Ruth,

fifteen, are learning to accept the responsibilities of life as a matter of course. While Mr. and Mrs. Marquart visited with us in the pleasant, modern farm house, Ruth took entire responsibility for preparing the evening

meal. At that time, Henry, Jr. was away from home, but later we met him at Ithaca where he was just beginning his four-year course in agriculture. When he is home during the summer and when his father is away on business trips, he takes full responsibility for managing the place.

local school district, has served as master of his Grange, director of the County Farm Bureau and vice-president of his local Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. Robens have four



Mr. W. D. Robens with his senior herd sire

In addition to running the farm and assuming the other responsibilities already mentioned, Mr. Marquart finds time to act as a member of the local Boy Scout troop committee. He is either a wonderful actor or else he is thoroughly in love with his job. Mrs. Marquart says that taking care of her family is her job and judging from the results she is as successful at it as Mr. Marquart is as a farmer. Their home is an old, substantial house, set among beautiful trees and furnished inside with every modern convenience.

When one considers the work required to build up a farm business of seventy-five cows and eighty-five young stock on an area of 330 acres, it would be easy to excuse Mr. Robens had he not found the time to interest himself in outside activities. However, he did find the time. At present he is acting as secretary of the New York State Holstein Friesian Association. For seven years he was trustee of his

children: Mrs. Ethel White, whose husband is Herkimer County Farm Bureau Manager; Glenn, who is on the farm with his father; Ward and Mary. When I visited the Robens' farm a new house was being constructed near the old homestead as a home for Glenn and his wife. The casual visitor would see wonderful buildings, fine cattle and excellent crops, but underneath all this is a fine family, and a real service to the surrounding community.

* * *

H. D. FORWARD, Camillus, Onondaga County.

ONE might naturally conclude that a factory worker, thirty-five years of age would be distinctly handicapped should he decide to start out in farming. Because of poor health, Mr. Forward accepted the handicap and in spite of it is now recognized as one of the most efficient farmers in Onondaga County.

The area operated by Mr. Forward and his son is 400 acres and is almost entirely a cash crop proposition. They

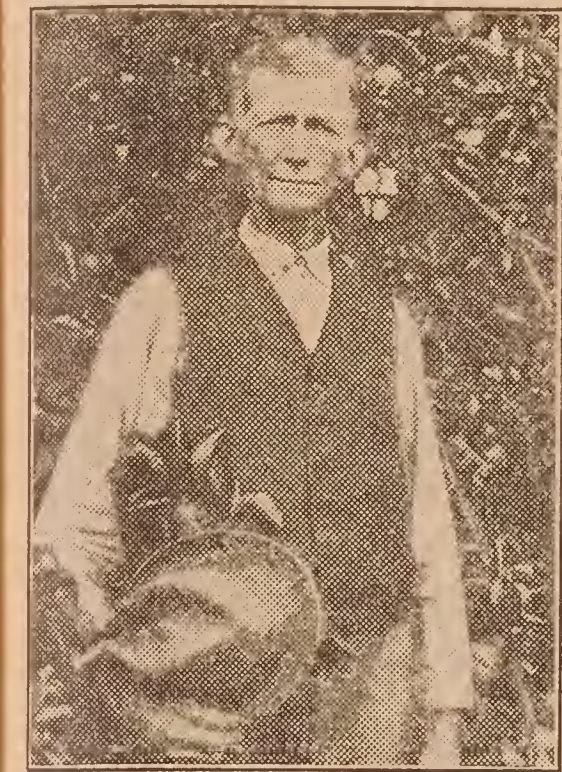


Mr. H. D. Forward of Onondaga County

grow close to fifty acres of potatoes, part of which are for certified seed, over one hundred acres of alfalfa and a considerable area of wheat, oats and barley, most of which is sold for seed.

Luck gets far too much credit for success and is too often used as an excuse for failure. We mention this because the Forward family has had

(Continued on Page 8)



Mr. Arthur Boice of Columbia County

State Master Farmers and before the board of judges finally select those who are to be honored, it seems worthwhile to review the accomplishments of the men who were chosen in 1929.

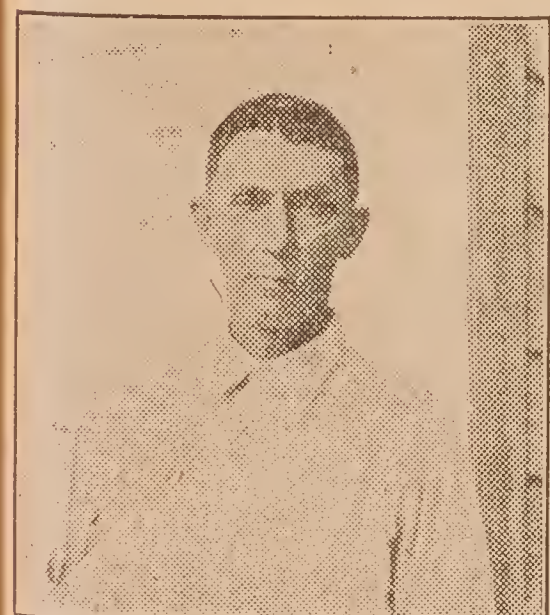
Words are often cold things and it is difficult to do justice to the achievements of these men. When we realize that they were chosen for this honor after a personal inspection of the farm, followed by a searching review of their qualifications by the board of judges, we can well appreciate that they rank high as successful farmers, fathers, homemakers and citizens.

* * *

ARTHUR BOICE, Germantown, Columbia County.

IN speaking of Mr. Boice a friend said: "I like to think of him in that group of men which we call the 'salt of the earth', a real farmer true and tried, of high character and a real friend of his fellows." Any man who gets such a tribute has done far more than accumulate money through efficient farming.

Mr. Boice's chief income comes from apples. When his father owned the farm, livestock and hay were the chief



Mr. Morgan Myers of Schoharie County

enterprises. Mr. Boice's foresight and vision is shown by his consistent efforts to increase their acreage of fruit to its present size of 45 acres. At present a son is working with him, representing the third generation on the farm.

In every community there are a few men who lead in every progressive development. Mr. Boice was one of the

DIBBLE'S SEED WHEAT

HONOR The best White Wheat. Over 100 acres on the Dibble Farms. Yields 37-40-45-50-53 bushels per acre right here at Honeoye Falls.

FORWARD—The best Red Wheat. Crop from 45 bushels per acre field. Either variety \$1.50 per bushel. Try and increase your wheat crops 10 to 20 bushels per acre at an extra cost of around a dollar per acre for new Seed.

Russian Rosen Rye, \$1.50 per bushel. Northern grown Grimm and Common Alfalfa, D. B. Timothy 99.60% Pure. New crop for September shipment \$3.75 per bushel. Circular Price List and Samples Free. Address

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Certified Wheat and Rye

High-yielding experiment station bred varieties, recommended for Eastern States. Write for descriptions and prices.
K. C. LIVERMORE, Box A, HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT Reduce acreage and plant this high yielding Cornell variety. Many yields reported 40-52 bushels. JONES & WILSON, HALL, N. Y.

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Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
6 to 8 weeks old.....\$4.00
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Choice Chesters, 8 wks. old \$4.75

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

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With the A.A. Crop Grower



What the Drought Did to New York Crops

FOLLOWING our custom of giving our readers the latest crop and market information, we are printing on this page telegraphic dispatches from county agents and prominent farmers from nearly every section of New York answering our request for the latest information about the drought and its effect on crops.

It is of course foolish to "kid" oneself by being too optimistic. It is just as bad, or worse, to be over-pessimistic. The writer has traveled many hundreds of miles in recent weeks in nearly every section of New York. There is no question whatever, of course, that the drought has done immense damage. We do not believe it as bad, however, as many farmers think, and we still believe that most New York State farmers will actually be ahead in dollars and cents at the end of the year because of the drought.

Some crops have been ruined. There is no hope for growers of these. Other individual farmers have been badly situated, and particularly unfortunate, but looking back across the history of agriculture there never has been a year of generally low production that farmers did not have more dollars ahead than they did when there was over-production.

Eliminated Surpluses

We believe that the drought was providential because this was a year when consumers had stopped buying and when surpluses were piling up. The Farm Board was able to do nothing. The prices of wheat and other products were going down and down. Along comes the drought, and the situation is reversed. The man who has nothing to sell is out of luck but the man who has half a crop or better will, in our humble opinion, be in better shape than he would if there had been no drought. It is perfectly natural to be pessimistic when one has to sit by and see week after week of dry weather and the crops wilting under your very eyes. The pastures of New York, for example, are gone for this year. On the other hand, the price of milk is up.

It is strange how spotted the drought is in New York and throughout the East. Some sections have had some rain; some have had plenty; others have had scarcely any for many weeks.

Before giving you the dispatches, we want to take this opportunity to express our thanks and appreciation to our friends who so promptly answered with telegrams our request for information. We do this frequently, and those who take the time to reply are rendering a real service to their brother farmers.

The Drought in the Hudson Valley

Columbia County

"No appreciable rain for two months. Ground dry three feet down. Drought has hurt pastures and corn to a considerable extent although recent light showers have

helped pastures. Fruit will be small in size unless good rains come soon."—PAUL JUDSON, former president of the N. Y. S. Horticultural Society.

Dutchess County

"We had on the night of August 14 a rainfall throughout the night that was slow, and most of the water did a world of good to all plant life. It has been the means of saving hundreds of acres of corn, vegetables, late potatoes and the late fruit, but it is very doubtful whether



Loading a truck with cabbage for the Wallabout Farmers' Market in Brooklyn. The picture was taken on the farm of John Boos, a successful vegetable grower at Hicksville, Long Island. Mr. Boos and his son are standing in the foreground.

our pastures will come back to any extent to be worth very much to livestock this fall."—A. L. SHEPHERD, County Agricultural Agent.

Ulster County

"Drought damage quite severe. Pastures hit the hardest. Silage corn hurt severely, especially on higher land. There is considerable dropping of apples due to dry weather. Yield of potatoes also reduced. Damage to vegetable crops serious."—ALBERT KURDT, County Agricultural Agent.

Long Island

Suffolk County

"Early potato crop as good as normal. Late crop normal, in some parts of Long Island; in other sections, crop cut forty per cent. Cauliflower retarded but not seriously injured. Recent light rains will prevent injury to crop for another week. All other crops a minor factor here."—H. R. TALMAGE, Master Farmer.

Delaware County

"Drought conditions serious. Pastures and meadows burned; no afterfeed; green feed lacking; water low; cows shrinking badly. Some feeding next winter's hay. Cauliflower poor. Millet and corn short. Some frost damage. Local showers have helped situation some but rather late."—C. G. BRADT, County Agricultural Agent.

Chenango County

"Drought has undoubtedly caused considerable shrinkage of milk. Pastures badly burned. Second growth of clover and meadows do not amount to much. Frost last week killed corn in some low spots. Cabbage standing still. Potatoes not seriously injured but reduced some."—K. D. SCOTT, County Agricultural Agent.

Tompkins County

"Showers only here. Drought unbroken. Pastures in poor shape. Some permanent injury in corn but most will give fair crop with rain. Fruit O. K. Potatoes not in good shape. Cabbage not permanently

hurt so far. Have consulted County Agent Morse on above."—PROFESSOR PAUL WORK, College of Agriculture.

St. Lawrence County

"St. Lawrence County is favored by exceptionally good crops. Rain interfered with haying early in July but brought on second growth. Clover pastures and corn pastures are normal. Rain would help corn and pastures but nothing is suffering from drought in southern and western New York."—L. H. CLAUS, County Agricultural Agent.

Steuben County

"For the most part our potato vines have not been parched and we have suffered more from the intense heat than from the drought. No growth has been made for the past two or three weeks, and the crop will, of course, be appreciably smaller than it would have been with normal weather. Rains at this time

will be of great help. The most of the country got a shower Friday afternoon and some rain fell during the night."—WILLIAM S. STEMPFLE, County Agricultural Agent.

Western New York

Niagara County

"Pastures very short. Practically all dairymen feeding silage. Not yet seriously injured, but at critical stage. Apples, peaches, prunes and pears will be reduced in size. Cabbage and late potatoes seriously cut. Tomatoes, cucumbers, melons and other market garden crops hurt most, probably thirty to fifty per cent."—L. A. MUCKLE, County Agricultural Agent.

Yates County

"No rain, drought serious. Pasture dried up. All corn, including canning and husking, less than twenty-five per cent crop. Apples suffering. Potatoes, cabbage and beans probably less than forty per cent normal crop."—H. S. Fullager.

Wyoming County

"No rain in four weeks. Dairying seriously affected as pastures are burned up and no after feed. Corn about fifty per cent of crop on account of drought and some frost damage. Potato prospects poorest in history unless we have rains in near future."—JOHN J. HICKEY, secretary, Gainesville Potato Growers' Co-operative Association.

Wayne County

"Have had only light showers. Pastures getting very dry. Yield of silage materially reduced. Fruit crop not generally seriously injured. Dry weather tending to loosen fall apples on trees. Early potatoes on muck generally yielding well. Yield on both lots potatoes and cabbage cut by drought."—M. E. BUCKMAN, County Agricultural Agent.

Monroe County

"Drought causing daily losses in crop yields, which may or may not be made up by price, depending on how soon adequate rains come."—(Continued on Page 14)

Fishkill Farms Surplus Auction Sale

of REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

One o'clock, P. M., September 27, 1930

Sons, Daughters and Granddaughters of

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With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



More Milk Investigation

POLITICIANS and newspapers of New York City are trying to stir up a rumpus by food and milk price investigations. The State attorney general's office, through the assistant attorney general, William B. Groat, Jr., is conducting two investigations before two different referees, one on general foods and one on milk price conditions.

The claim is that the dealers and, in some cases, the farmers' organizations have advanced the prices of foods unreasonably, using the drought as an excuse. There seems to be some evidence that unscrupulous dealers and retailers have been trying to profiteer, not only since the drought but before, but so much sensational publicity and so many public statements by politicians do more harm than good by decreasing the confidence of the consuming public in good food sold at reasonable prices. This is particularly true of milk.

Any food profiteering should be immediately investigated and stopped, of course, but so far as the farmers and their organizations are concerned, there never was a better reason for increasing the prices of most farm products than right now.

The assistant attorney general states that there is in existence a powerful food combination, both for milk and other products, existing among the dealers in the city to charge exorbitant prices and to force all those out of business who will not conform to the rules of the ring. It is claimed that there has been some attempt to revive the hold of the New York Milk Chain Association, of which Larry Fay was the head. It will be remembered that this association was broken up by the authorities and Fay indicted.

It is claimed also that combinations of dealers have in some cases forced the price of loose milk up four cents a quart. Farmers' prices did not justify even a one cent a quart raise for loose milk.

The newspapers state that Aaron Sapiro, well known to farmers of America as a leader of organization work, is now active in organizing milk dealers. Sapiro told reporters that he is the treasurer of the new Harlem and Bronx Dealers' Association, which seems to be the organization that took the place of the one formerly headed by Fay, which was broken up by the authorities. Mr. Sapiro explains that the new organization, however, is merely a trade practice association.

Some two dozen food and milk dealers testified at the first two hearings held in the attorney general's office and told how they had been coerced into increasing or submitting to increases in prices. Charges were made at these hearings that powerful jobbers' combinations are boosting the price of eggs by violent intimidations of producers, truckmen and retailers and are threatening ruin to one large wholesale house, able and willing to cut egg prices five cents a dozen.

One dealer testified that he had received verbal death threats when he tried to change milk wholesalers after his wholesaler had increased prices. An egg jobber claimed that he had been threatened because he had bought eggs from a certain poultry association which was on the racketeers' blacklist. There was considerable other testimony along the same line.

Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner, in a radio address to New York City consumers admonished every housewife to cooperate with the Fair Price Board by, reviving the old-time market basket, and shopping around for her food supplies, by discussing food prices with her neighbors, by paying cash for and carrying her purchases, etc.

Be sure to read the editorial in this issue on these investigations.



A four-row cultivator like this, fueled with Socony products, will cover 65 acres a day.

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New York and New England acreage farmers have come to recognize that Socony Special plus Ethyl and Socony Aircraft Oil are exactly what they require for this purpose. They know also that:

Mica Axle Grease, made for axle lubrication on wagons and farm machinery, is of the best grease stock and ground mica, that it fills up the pores and crevices of the axle and forms a hard, bright, smooth coating that reduces friction.

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Standard Hand Separator Oil is a quick-acting oil adapted to close-fitting bearings. It is free from gum, and is anti-rust and anti-corrosive.

In addition, farmers find it pays to put the following Socony products to work for them: Ruddy Harvester Oil... Socony Household Oil... Socony Turex Oil (for Diesel and Oil Engines) Socony Motor Oil... Aircraft Oil... Verdol Summer Spray... Socony 990A Motor Oil for Fords... Socony Disinfectant... Socony Gasoline and Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl.

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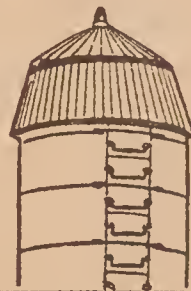
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We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is \$1.00 a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Remittance must accompany order.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue. New York

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.00
2A Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.41	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.90	1.70
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for Aug. 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Butter Gains Another Half Cent

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 23, 1929	Aug. 14, 1930	Aug. 24, 1929
Higher than extra	40 1/2-41	40 -40 1/2	43 1/2-44
Extra (92 sc.)	.40	39 1/2	.43
84-91 score	35 -39 1/2	35 -39	38 1/2-42 1/2
Lower Grades	32 1/2-34 1/2	33 1/2-34 1/2	37 1/2-38

The butter market has gained another half cent following the steady rise. However, as the market came to a close on the 23rd, it appeared that the advance was over for the moment. Business in fresh arrivals has fallen off to a considerable extent, following a heavy swing to storage butter. We do not look for any serious consequences for production is falling off heavily, giving us a strong undertone. Favorable weather has resulted in good consumer demand, said to be above normal for this time of the year.

On August 22, the four leading cities reported 66,434,992 pounds of butter in storage compared with 68,935,134 pounds on hand on the same week day a year ago. From August 15 to August 22 this year, our cold storage holdings in the four principal cities fell off 889,793 pounds compared with a reduction a year ago of 1,488,369 pounds.

The metropolitan dailies are carrying front page stories about the food profiteers and much is said about the dairymen. Our personal opinion is that a lot of the charges that are being thrown about so carelessly are for political consumption. If the city authorities were really sincere in their aim to find who are responsible for high prices in New York they would soon find some interesting facts in cold storage figures, and they would find that the farmers are not in the cold storage

business. This year's cold storage holdings are under those of a year ago, our fresh receipts are under those of a year ago and prices are under those of a year ago, whereas, they should be above those of a year ago, if the law of supply and demand means anything. The facts of the case are that after the produce leaves the hands of the farmer, there is an almost endless line of brokers and handlers taking a profit before it reaches the hands of the consumer.

Cheese Makes Another Gain

STATE FLATS	Aug. 23, 1930	Aug. 14, 1930	Aug. 24, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20 1/2-21	19 1/2	23 -25
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	24 -26	-26	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average	-23	23	-

Western cheese markets have been responsible for another firm week in the cheese market. At the same time production is reported to be shrinking both in the West and in New York, which gives us a real bull market. There are very few fresh New York State fresh cheese coming forward and there are very few available in New York City. As a result the immediate outlook in the cheese market is very encouraging and the trend appears to be upward.

The ten cities making daily reports had on hand on August 21, 19,558,000 pounds of cheese, compared with holdings amounting to 19,903,000 pounds on the same week day last year. From August 14 to August 21, our holdings in the ten cities increased 270,000 pounds, compared with an increase a year ago during the same period of 783,000 pounds.

Taking the above facts into consideration it looks as though our well meaning politicians who claim that farmers are profiteering, are talking through their collective hats. Production and cold storage holdings of cheese are below last year, and it would be expected that prices would be above last year, but they are not. If anybody has a kick it is the producer. If the politicians want to find out who is responsible, why don't they go to some of the big cheese companies and ask a few questions.

Egg Prices Make a Gain

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 23, 1930	Aug. 14, 1930	Aug. 24, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	36-43	34 -41	50 -56
Average Extras	33-35	31 -33	48 -49
Extra Firsts	27-31	26 -29	40 -46
Firsts	25-26	24 -25	36 -39
Undergrades	23-24	22 -23	34 -35
Pullets	27-29	27 -28	33 -40
Pewees	18-19	18 -19	23 -30
NEARBY BROWNS	Aug. 23, 1930	Aug. 14, 1930	Aug. 24, 1929
Hennery	34-41	33 -39	45 -51
Gathered	25-33	25 -32 1/2	35 1/2-44

Cooler weather has been a big help to the egg market. It has been more favorable to the consumption of eggs. Furthermore, it has been responsible for a very noticeable improvement in the quality of eggs, especially from the Eastern territory. The white egg market looks a whole lot better and if our judgment is worth anything we would say that the trend is upward. The market closed on the 23rd in a firm condition with stocks fairly well clear. Pacific Coast eggs have been clearing closely at advancing prices. On top of that, we find our population gradually drifting homeward from the seashore and mountain resorts. Labor Day will soon be here and shortly after that schools will open. Taking all of these things into consideration, business is looking upward.

The cold storage situation is interesting to note. On August 22 the ten cities making daily reports had on hand 5,776,000 cases of eggs, compared with 4,748,000 cases on the same day a year ago. From August 15 to August 22 this year, our holdings were reduced 109,000 cases compared to a reduction the same period last year of 55,000 cases. Reports from producing areas indicate that production is falling off while consumption should be increasing. This would indicate a continued drain on the cold storage holdings, which if the present rate keeps up, would soon put us in a satisfactory position, compared with last year. Consumption of eggs will increase if the city authorities can check the profiteers and racketeers who have the egg distributing business by the throat. In some quarters of New York City the situation is

quite serious. New York has a big job ahead of it if a thorough housecleaning is to be done.

Live Poultry Market Closes Better

	Aug. 23, 1930	Aug. 14, 1930	Aug. 24, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	20-26	20-23	29-31
Leghorn	15-13	-18	21-26
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	13-30	22-24	33-37
Leghorn	18-25	20-22	-32
OLD ROOSTERS	-16	-16	22-23
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-25	20-25	25-35
DUCKS, Nearby	13-23	16-22	22-26
GESE			
	12-13	10-13	

The live poultry market had a good windup at the close of the week ending the 23rd. Fowls and broilers gained as the week came to a close. Most of the receipts have been running poor in quality. As a result fancy stock has always sold well, easily commanding a cent premium over freight arrivals. The Labor Day holiday marks the wind up of the big week end holidays and we do not expect much of a market in New York City. Undoubtedly, a lot of stock will be reshipped to resort centers.

Fruits and Vegetables

Apples are rolling down the Hudson Valley by the truck load, including such varieties as Alexander, Duchess, Wealthy, Wolf River, Gravenstein, Twenty Ounce and a lot of mixed stock. It is indeed too bad that there is not some way whereby we could keep this mixed stuff off the market. It does not pay the producer a return on his labor and investment and only helps kill the market on the better lines. Western New York is shipping in Duchess and Yellow Transparents. Prices range anywhere from 50c to \$2. per bushel. Some Wealthies and some extra fancy Wolf Rivers have been bringing the top price.

Grapes from the Hudson Valley have been bringing from 40c to 65c per 12 quart climax basket and from \$1 to \$1.25 per eight basket crate.

Peaches from the Hudson Valley have been bringing from 40c to 75c per 16 quart basket and from 75c to \$2 per six basket carrier, and from \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel.

Cauliflower from the Catskill Mountain district has been bringing anywhere from \$1 to \$3.50 per crate, depending on grade.

Late summer vegetables are rolling in from various parts of A. A. territory and qualities vary widely. Due to the fluctuation in the market we recommend that readers follow the radio reports given at noon daily in order to keep in immediate touch with the market.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Nine loads steers fairly active, steady to strong, few 25c higher. Common to medium grassers \$7.25-8.80; good steers \$9.00. Cows scarce, steady to strong. Few common to medium \$4.50-5.50; low cutters and cutters \$2.00-4.00. Bulls scarce steady; medium grades \$7.00 down.

VEALERS—scarce, steady. Few medium southern \$9.50.

LAMBS—SHEEP—Lambs in moderate supply, fully steady. Good to choice, \$10.00-11.00; medium \$8.00-9.50; common \$6.00-7.50. Ewes steady, good to choice \$3.50-4.50.

COUNTY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts all through the week were light, trading generally was slow, and prices were irregular and somewhat lower than last week. Market was not cleaned up close; prices were barely steady. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 16-17c; fair to good 13-15c; small to medium 10-14c; lightweights 10-11c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light all through the week. Trading was very slow all through and stock accumulated. Prices were weaker and lower, and very irregular. Per pound by the coop, 10-18c.

Hay Market Easier

The week ending August 23 found the hay market easier to the tune of \$1 per ton. Supplies were heavier at all stations and the demand was slack.

Old hay takes the preference over new by a dollar or two per ton. In spite of the situation however, the market is basically firm. Straight timothy No. 1 brings \$29 with No. 2 at \$27 to \$28, No. 3 \$24 to \$26, with sample hay \$19 to \$20. Mixtures generally run from \$1 to \$2 under the prices for straight timothy. Straw is easier. Rye brings \$15 to \$16 and oat from \$14 to \$15.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 23, 1930	Aug. 14, 1930	Aug. 24, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.89 3/4	.89 1/2	1.32 1/2
Corn (Sept.)	.99	.96	1.02 1/2
Oats (Sept.)	.41 3/4	.39 1/2	.46 3/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.09 3/4	1.03 1/4	1.42 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.17 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.17
Oats, No. 2	.54 1/4	.50 1/2	.57 1/2

FEEDS	Aug. 16, 1930	Aug. 24, 1929
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	35.00	35.00
Sp'g Bran	27.50	28.50
H'd Bran	31.00	31.00
Standard Mids	28.50	31.00
Soft W. Mids	35.00	37.00
Flour Mids	32.00	36.00
Red Dog	33.50	39.00
Wh. Hominy	42.00	43.50
Yel. Hominy	42.00	43.00
Corn Meal	43.00	45.00
Gluten Feed	36.00	40.00
Gluten Meal	44.00	48.00
36% C. S. Meal	40.00	41.00
41% C. S. Meal	43.50	44.50
43% C. S. Meal	45.50	47.50
34% O.P. Linseed Meal	46.50	54.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Wool

The wool market continues slow. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound, 21-30c; 1/2 blood 23-29c; 3/4 blood 24-29c; 1/4 blood 24-30c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

William S. Teator, Prominent Hudson Valley Apple Grower, Dies

William S. Teator, veteran Hudson Valley fruit grower died at his home in Upper Red Hook, N. Y., on August 19. Mr. Teator was 70 years old and he has been a grower of apples in Dutchess County for approximately fifty years. His prominence as an apple grower was not confined to the Hudson Valley. On the contrary, he was influential in state and national pomological affairs. Mr. Teator was an outstanding exhibitor of fancy fruit and it is said that he carried away more ribbons on his barreled apple exhibits than any grower in the business.

Some Master Farmers of 1929

(Continued from Page 5)

its share of bad breaks. In the first place, Mr. Forward began farming because he felt his health would not permit him to work in the city longer. Then Mrs. Forward has for some time suffered from rheumatism, but her only regret seems to be that it prevents her from doing what she considers her share in the partnership. To make it easier for her, Mr. Forward has supplied every possible labor-saving convenience in the home. To add to their troubles, the younger son suffered an attack of infantile paralysis from which he is not entirely recovered. Because of this Mr. Forward felt that he should not engage in farming work, yet he is so interested in the business that it now seems that he intends to be a farmer.

Young folks often give "no time" as an excuse for failure to prepare lessons. One teacher's reply is, "You have all the time there is." You are inclined to believe she is right because busy folks find time to do things. Mr. Forward has served as director of the County Farm Bureau, master and lecturer of his local Grange, deacon of his church, trustee of his school district and master of his Lodge.

In spite of all these activities, a neighbor says: "Some way that man Forward always seems to be one jump ahead of the rest of us when it comes to getting his farm work done."



Buy now. Pay later

A MONEY MAKER

Better feed—lower costs—more profits. Booklet "Users Own Words" written by owners proves it. Write for free copy. Write your name and check below items for illustrated folders.

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co.
188 Warder St., Springfield, O.
Established 1850

☐ Silos ☐ Stanchions
☐ Cutters ☐ Cribs
☐ Hog Houses ☐ Brooder Houses

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission
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Ship Your Eggs to R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

FARMS FOR SALE

Hudson Valley Fruit Farm

100 Acres, fine orchard and growing crops, hay, grain, vegetables, etc.; 3 horses, 4 cows, 4 heifers, 600 poultry, hogs, machinery & vehicles included; beautiful section, only 7 miles to city of Hudson; 70 acres crop land, spring water, wood, 270 apple trees, other fruits; good 9-room house, dandy painted barn, hen houses, etc. Insurance \$5000, price only \$6000 for all, part cash; pg 51 Free catalog 1000 bargains.

STROUT AGENCY, 255 R. Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

Farm News from New York

Apple Grades Changed to Conform to U. S. Grades--County Notes

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, of changes made in the standards for grading and classifying apples packed or repacked in this state. The grades effective Sept. 1, 1930, are similar to the new federal grades, and are as follows: "N. Y. U. S. Fancy Grade," "N. Y. U. S. No. 1," "N. Y. U. S. Commercial," "N. Y. U. S. Utility," and "Unclassified."

Under the new grades and regulations the requirements for "Fancy," "No. 1," and "Commercial" are the same as for the past three years. "Utility" is the same as the old "U. S. No. 2" except it has another name, and apples in this grade must be hand picked.

The requirements for "Unclassified" are changed in that "culls" are defined and are prohibited, and packers are not permitted to place them in packages marked "Unclassified" except for a tolerance allowance of 15%.

In addition, three combination grades are provided for, as follows: "Combination N. Y. U. S. Fancy and No. 1," "Combination N. Y. U. S. No. 1 and Commercial," "Combination N. Y. U. S. No. 1 and Utility." Packages packed and branded as a combination grade must contain a minimum of 50% of apples of the higher grade in the combination and not more than 10% of the remainder of the apples shall be below the requirements of the lower grade in the combination.

During the early part of September the Department in cooperation with the Extension Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, will hold apple packing demonstrations in the principal apple growing counties of the state.

Barge Canal Used to Irrigate Farms

ON August 18, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt instructed Colonel Frederick Stuart Greene, Superintendent of Public Works, to permit the use of water in the Barge Canal in sections where livestock and crops are suffering from drought. As a result, five district engineers on the Canals were notified to issue permits to farmers either to pump or siphon water in sufficient amounts to water stock or save crops from burning. At Rochester, the sluice gate was opened one inch, supplying a creek running through Spencerport, with water to relieve the drought in that locality.

Fruit Conditions for the Week Ending Aug. 16

Onondaga County—The continued dry weather has affected all crops in the county. We have had a few showers the past week, but they did not do very much good. Potato fields in the spray rings and those which have been sprayed thoroughly are holding up well, but if there is no rain within the next week or so, the chances are that they will begin to go down. There is not a bit of moisture in the ground and if there is no rain within a short time the crop will not reach marketable size. The young apple trees and those on the shallower soils are showing the effects of dry weather by the leaves turning yellow and dropping off. The general condition in the county is that the fruit will be under-derized this year. Greenings, especially need rain to reach normal size. Spring grains and winter wheat are threshing out to be a good crop in the county this year. The pastures have dried up and the milk production has fallen off. The second cut of alfalfa is very short.

Dutchess County—The continued drought had threatened to cause some damage to fruit if it continued for many more days. Peaches and apples on shallow soil were drying up and foliage showing considerable drooping. An almost continuous rain occurred generally throughout the county from 5 P. M. Thursday August 14, until 2 P. M. Friday. No doubt the rain was of sufficient duration to do the fruit an immense amount of good. Unusually cool weather has caused apples to take on a large amount of color. Just at present it seems that all fall and win-

ter fruit will develop normal size and color. Rochester and Carman peach harvest has begun. Clapp pears are being picked. The Dutchess apple harvest is about over and some growers are starting in on Gravensteins. Sun scald on apples can be found in many orchards on the south side of the trees. In only a very few cases, however, will the damage be of a serious nature.

Argentine Lifts Apple Embargo

GOVERNMENT officials report that Argentina has suspended for the present, its drastic order prohibiting the importation of apples only in prescribed containers, an order which would have practically excluded American apples.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture, protested to the Department of State which negotiated for the suspension of the order. The Argentine government protested that no restriction on the importation of American apples was intended.

Up to the present, all efforts to have Great Britain lift its embargo on all lower grades of American apples have proved unavailing.

Barn Equipment Companies Merge

ANNOUNCEMENT was recently made that the James Manufacturing Company has purchased the Drew Line Company. Both of these companies are manufacturers of building equipment. It is stated that the Drew Line equipment for farm buildings will be manufactured as now catalogued.

The history of the Drew Line goes back to 1898, while the first Jamesway stanchions and stalls were made by D. D. James in 1905.

What Is Our Dog Crop Worth?

A TOTAL of 452,076 is the dog population of New York State outside of greater New York, as shown by the enumeration submitted to the Department of Agriculture and Markets by police departments in cities and enumerators in towns. Before the end of the license year, which will be December 31, it is expected that more than \$1,000,000 will have been paid for license fees for dogs.

As compared to the enumeration made in the summer of 1929 a falling off in

the total number of dogs is recorded. The total at that time was 461,240, but it is pointed out that this enumeration was in the summer when possibly a considerable number of canines are taken to summering places by residents in New York City.

The state's share of the amount paid for licenses for dogs for 1930, thus far, is about \$95,000. The department is now engaged in checking up in the various towns and cities for the purpose of locating unlicensed dogs.

Vegetable Growers See New York and Long Island

ON August 22 and 23, New York State Vegetable growers inspected fruit and vegetable markets in downtown New York and the Wallabout Farmers' Market in Brooklyn. Friday afternoon they visited a number of vegetable farms in Nassau County and spent the night at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island.

On Saturday they went by bus to Suffolk County and visited a number of farms there, including the Vegetable Research Farm of the New York State Experiment Station, located near Riverhead.

We know of no way in which growers can get so complete a picture of the market situation as they can by personally visiting the city markets. Those on the trip indicated that the experience was interesting and valuable to them.

New York State Grange News

By F. J. RILEY

LATEST advices concerning the session of the National Grange to be held at Rochester, New York, next November, indicate the presence in that city during the convention of from 25,000 to 30,000 members of the Order, as large parties are being organized in many sections to travel by automobile or by bus to the Rochester meeting, while special rates for the convention will be announced by all railroads running to Rochester.

Word comes from Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and other nearby states of large delegations of patrons who are planning to be at the Rochester session. The New England states will also send large quotas. New York has established a new record in Grange activity by dedicating six new Grange halls during the

first twenty-five days of the month of July. All these buildings represent substantial investments and testify to the vigorous character of New York State Grange progress.

Thousands of Grange members and their friends will attend Grange Day exercises at the State Fair in Syracuse, Wednesday, September 3.

Empire Potato Club Conducts Tour

ON August 19 and 20, a large delegation of New York potato growers traveled through western New York on the Empire State Potato Tour. They met the first day of the trip on the farm of Streeter and Cross in Wyoming County and later made stops at the farms of L. A. Toan near Perry and Britt & Call near Batavia.

Talks were given by the following men from the New York State College of Agriculture: C. R. Crosby, Entomologist; B. A. Jennings, Farm Engineer; J. R. Livermore, Plant Breeder and E. V. Hardenburg, Potato Specialist.

On the second day of the trip an interesting demonstration of potato growing machinery was given on the farm of K. C. Livermore at Honeoye Falls.

County Notes

Genesee County—Our drought still continues. Rains are scarcely more than heavy dews. Cloudy skies soon clear up, yet most of the farmers are still smiling. Grain yields are unusually fine and crops have stayed green for the amount of dry weather we have had. The bean weevil is at work and some late potatoes are blighting. Beans have podded very poorly. Buckwheat will be a light crop unless we have some rain very soon. Pastures are drying up and farmers are having to feed their cattle. Wells are low, cows are shrinking badly. Early potatoes are selling for \$1.00 to \$1.10 a bushel. There will be a very little corn for silos and it is drying so that a great many farmers are feeding it to their cattle.—Mrs. R.E.G.

Chautauqua County—This section is suffering from the worst drought in many years. We thought we had a dry season last year. The hay crop was light, oats were a poor crop, pastures were dried up and water short, but conditions are far worst this year. Although the dry spell started earlier in the season last year, the temperature this season for the first sixteen days of August to the present time, averaged 8 degrees above last season and where we had four good rains last year for the same period, this year we have had only three light showers that only moistened the surface of the ground. Potatoes, both early and late, are dying and will not yield over half a crop. Many cabbage fields are a failure. Oats are the only bright spot in the picture as they are a heavy crop on account of our having plenty of moisture up to the fore part of July. Milk has shrunk badly. On account of the low price of milk farmers have not grained their cows heavily—many not at all. I am afraid that although the Dairymen's League have made a liberal raise in price that the milk supply will not make a material increase. It is hard to increase the flow of milk at this season by the use of grain at a profit. And there is practically no green feed. Farmers are not likely to feed heavily into their winter store of hay as it is short anyhow.—A.J.N.

Columbia County—Seven thunder showers within a week, but only one with hail. This also was the only one that caused any damage. The others brought much needed rain. The tennis championship for the county will be decided at the country club August 30 to September 1. August 13, was the coldest August 13 on record in this county. It is a question whether the falling leaves are a sign of the dry spell or a sign of early fall. Wild flowers in vicinity of Kinderhook were the subject at the last meeting of Garden Club of that place. A glider factory at Germantown is to manufacture and also give instructions. Eggs are 40c a dozen; butter 47c a pound; native potatoes 35c a peck; honey, 15c a comb; vinegar 30c gallon.—Mrs. C.F.H.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says a year like this when all the weather's gone amiss, a silo's worth its weight in gold, he says he's got one that will hold a lot of corn, and this here crop that got along without a drop of water till the ears are small, why, he'll make silage of it all. That stuff will make a lot of feed if stored until the day of need in that there silo, it will be salvation for the stock, by gee. This season when the crib is bare, he says a feller should prepare to fill his silo to the brim, he says what silage does for him in years like this, is make the kine fill up the pails, while as for mine, this winter they will all go dry, them cows won't give no milk supply if they ain't fed, an empty bin don't bring no butter money in.

My neighbor's got a good idee, my corn is stunted as can be, and I've been thinkin' what I'd do to bring my cows and cattle through the winter, they have got to eat or they

can't make no milk or meat. A feller surely can't go wrong to have green feed all winter long, my cows would sure appreciate a-havin' feed that's adequate to satisfy their appetite, my neighbor's scheme sure sounds all right. I'll build a silo right away, and though I'm short on grain and hay, with lots of silage I'll git by and not have all my cows go dry!

wake-up
wake-up
wake-up



POST
TOASTIES

crisp and fresh in cool
country milk or cream

brings quick new energy
for warm weather jobs

That's why it's called

The
Wake-up
Food



Fillings for the Lunch Box

Feeding Children Assumes More Importance Than It Once Did

WITH the coming of September, mothers are again faced with the task of filling lunch boxes. This familiar task assumes a much greater importance since it has become a well-known fact that the child who is able to attend school each day is eventually promoted, while the one who is hampered by colds and minor illnesses, frequently due to malnutrition, remains in the same grade for two or more years.

However, the most carefully planned lunch may be unattractive unless it is prepared with a view towards its reaching the school as fresh and tempting as when packed.

Half-pint fruit jars and jelly glasses are useful for carrying sauces, honey, gelatin and puddings. Enamelled custard cups may also be used if a lid of waxed paper is snapped fast with a rubber band. Sandwiches, cookies, etc. require wrappings of waxed paper.

It is of course necessary to include milk with the school lunch, even though it is one of the most difficult foods to carry and often sours in a warm school room. Our rural teacher cooperates with the parents in solving the sour milk problem. A large pan of ice cold water is easily secured from the milk pool of an obliging farm neighbor. The children bring their milk in fruit jars and identify it by tying different colors of thread about the neck of the cans, then "pool" it in the large pan of ice water, thus keeping it cold and fresh even on the hottest days.

After this precaution had been taken, a mother was much surprised to discover that her six-year-old

daughter still refused to drink her milk. As the result of much questioning, she learned that the child was unable to pour her milk from the fruit jar to a glass without spilling it.



LAYETTE SET NO. B5401 contains four pieces, dress, gertrude, cap and bib, stamped on fine quality, white mercerized batiste for simple pastel colored embroidery. One size only, infants to six months. Price \$1.20 for the set, floss included. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Since she was trying desperately to appear as big as the rest, she preferred going without milk to asking assistance. The next day her mother added straws to the lunch box, not only for her own child but also enough for her to divide among her primary companions, quickly setting the "style" of sipping milk directly from the glass jar.

Some mothers find it helpful to keep a list of the five food groups hanging in a prominent place in the kitchen and insure a well balanced lunch by selecting a food from each group. The farm orchard, garden and dairy supply foods from most of the five groups: 1. fruits and vegetables; 2. meats, eggs, cheese and milk; 3. cereals, potatoes and whole wheat bread; 4. honey, jellies, pudding and other sweets; 5. butter, nuts and other fats. —M. M., N. Y.

There is Money in Raising Dogs

WE live on a sunny farm in Indiana. Life is wonderful in the country! In the spring there are myriads of gay blossoms, the sweet scent of newly turned soil, and the lovely songs of birds. Then, when summer comes, strawberries ripen and tomatoes turn red, while the golden ears of sweet corn grow long. Autumn, like an artist, paints our magnificent beeches with gorgeous colors....The nuts fall, pumpkins ripen and then it is winter. Snow, great piles of it, drifts into the fence corners, blankets the hillsides and bows down the branches of the trees. Everything is covered with that fluffy hoary loveliness and beauty in abundance reigns. Yes, it is simply glorious living in the country but how can one who adores to make money increase the bank-account from an isolated rural route home? And may I add, especially when the one in question is handicapped by crutches?

All my life I have been very fond of dogs. Two years ago, when I saw an advertisement, offering fine, pedigreed collie puppies for sale, I became enthused. After a bit of corresponding, a lovely little golden-coated collie lady was delivered to me. Priscilla, the puppy was just six weeks old. She had an excellent pedigree and gave promise to be a very beautiful dog. I made her a small bed of straw in the corner of the barn, where she was protected from cold drafts. The

training of this little puppy was a source of much pleasure. It was surprising to note the intelligence and obedience she manifested.

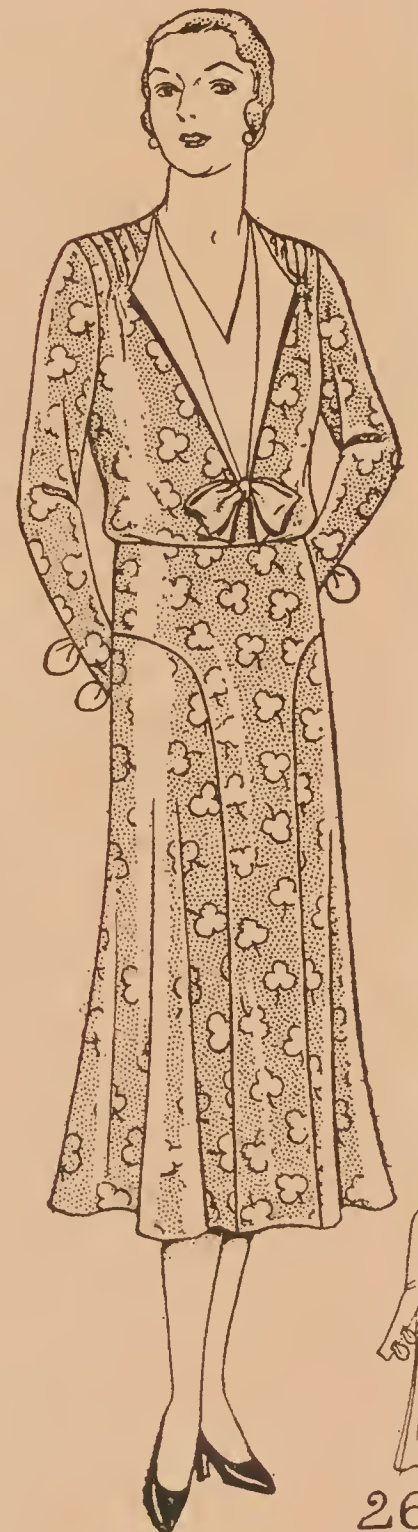
When Priscilla was a year old, she was bred to a splendid blue-blooded male and in sixty-three days gave birth to three fluffy collie babies. Last September, Senator James, one of these babies, was awarded first prize both in the Junior Puppy Dog Class and the Novice Class at the Hoosier Kennel Club Show. He is to be placed at stud soon, with a fee of twenty-five dollars, each service.

In August, Priscilla had another little family....this time there were seven robust youngsters. When the puppies were six weeks old I advertised in a local paper. People prefer buying their pets from a private individual, rather than a kennel so the pups sold rapidly. I have made approximately eighty dollars from this last litter.

The scraps from your table, that you now throw away, make excellent dog feed. Buy a puppy of some recognized breed, with good backing and pedigree to prove it. Ladies, you who would like to make money will make it and what is more you'll just have heaps of fun! —M. L. B.

By introducing raw vegetables in the child's diet as sandwich fillings between buttered slices of whole wheat bread, he soon learns to enjoy grated carrots and chopped lettuce, cabbage, or celery.

Charmingly Slender

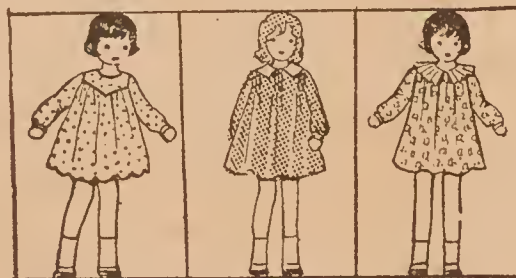


2634

FROCK PATTERN NO. 2634 is charmingly slender in its effect because of the long lines afforded by the front and back panels, in fact by its every style feature. Printed chiffon, silk crepe, or one of the artificial silk fabrics would make up delightfully in this pattern which cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 3/8 yards of 39-inch material with 3/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting. Price, 15c.

Fall Fashions

It may be you are interested in cute dresses for kiddies—



Or for the more sophisticated girl of school age—



Or the Miss who is at business or attends college—



Then, again, it may be the dress of attractive and up-to-date design but suitable for the older, more conservative woman that interests you—



But no matter. So long as it is style and correct for Fall and Winter you will find just what you want in our new Fashion Magazine. And an economical pattern is obtainable for each style to help you save on the new fashions.

Send 12 cents in stamps or coin for our Fashion Magazine. Address Fashion Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

A Broadcast Bazaar

Variety Adds Spice to the Church Fair

Of course there was to be the usual autumn fair, but this time there must be a different "kink" to it, and what more "up to the minute" one could there be, than the radio idea?

Hence, curiosity-provoking posters announced a Broadcast Bazaar. An amateur artist had sketched a radio station, with sparks radiating from it, while below was printed the verse,—

"We would have you tune in on our Broadcast Bazaar,
So come to our station from near and from far,
Yourself and your pocket-book too are invited,
If you come and tune in, you'll indeed be delighted!"

The various booths were decorated in gay colors, and over each was lettered the station initials, with the explanatory name printed plainly below. The booth attendants wore gay smocks, each bearing the radio insignia on the arm.

Jaunty Jacket



2652

JACKET PATTERN NO. 2652 is as chic as it is practical for the smartly dressed woman. It affords the needed warmth for cool evenings besides adding an attractive color accent to the costume. Wool crepe, Jersey, flannel or basket weave would be suitable for this design which cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 2 yards of 39-inch lining. Price 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Fall Fashion catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

At some booths microphones had been contrived from round boxes fastened to broomsticks, the former having dollar-size circular holes cut in the side.

The following "stations" were represented. KGT—Kitchen Good Things—cakes, pies, cookies, and other home-made delicacies.

KHM—Kandy, Home Made—proved exceedingly attractive to many "listeners in."

KCT—Kiddies' Clever Toys was devoted to playthings for small folks. while WBH—Women's Beauty Helps supplied articles for the dressing table.

KPC—Kiddies' Pretty Clothes, of course attracted mothers, and KNT—Kitchen Needful Things comprised a variety of useful articles.

Of course everyone had to tune in on something to eat, so WCT offered Waffles, Coffee Too, while WIC—Wholesome Ice Cream, also had its devotees.

A cheery hubbub was created by the

"announcers" at the various booths broadcasting their wares, while during the evening, an excellent concert was given by local talent, the committee chairman acting as announcer, and a



THESE HUGABLE PILLOWS Nos. C411-18 have a great appeal for children. No. 411 is a large grape of orchid with green leaf; No. 412, humpty-dumpty of blue material; No. 413, the pig in rose color; No. 414, is a green rabbit; No. 415, the orange of tangerine color with green leaves; No. 416, is a green teddy bear. Height of teddy is 20 inches and all others measure about 16x20 inches. Material is a good grade fast colored percale. You can make any one design with outline and running stitches and the instructions are stamped on material, telling exactly how to complete pillow and the color of threads required. Any one design can be had for 50c including embroidery floss and can also be had without the floss for only 30c. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

makeshift "microphone" being provided.

Altogether, when the various stations had counted their receipts, they found that the Broadcast Bazaar had been most profitable.—E. D. Y.

Tested Recipes

Tomato Basket Salads

No. 1—Cut cucumber and tomato pulp into pieces and stew until tender. Pass through a sieve and season with white pepper, salt and vinegar. To one cupful of pulp add one tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved in a little water. Let it become stiff, cut into dice and serve in tomato baskets, that is, a tomato with the pulp removed. Place baskets on lettuce leaves and dress with a good salad dressing.

No. 2—Mix equal parts of chopped celery, tomato cubes and chicken. Add chopped nuts mixed with salad dressing. Fill the tomato baskets and serve cold.

No. 3—Boil corn on the cob, cut corn from the cob and mix with mayonnaise dressing. Fill baskets and serve on a bed of lettuce leaves.—E. D., Tenn.

Cold Tomato Catsup

1 peck ripe tomatoes, peel without scalding, chop fine and drain well. 2 cups chopped onions. 2 cups grated horse radish. 3 large red peppers, chopped. 1/4 pound white mustard seed. 1/2 cup salt or to suit taste. 4 cups sugar. 3 pints cider vinegar. 2 teaspoons black pepper. 2 teaspoons cloves (scant). 4 teaspoons cinnamon.

Mix all together, put in cans and seal. Keep in a cool place. This needs no cooking.—M. E. G., N. Y.

This mixture keeps its lovely, fresh flavor and in addition to its regular uses, is very acceptable when combined with salad dressing for variety.

To foster a love for reading in children, comfortable chairs of suitable size and correctly placed reading lights are great helps.

TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR

That's why

FELS-NAPTHA IS THE REAL WASHDAY BARGAIN

FELS-NAPTHA's clean naptha odor tells you plainly—"Here is extra help for you."

And that's what makes Fels-Naptha the real soap bargain—it brings you not more bars for your money, but more help. The extra help of two active cleaners instead of one.

In Fels-Naptha, good golden soap and plentiful naptha form a sturdy working team. Together, they loosen the most stubborn dirt and wash it away. They get your clothes sweetly clean without hard rubbing. They make your washing quicker, easier—and they help save you, as well as the clothes!

You'll welcome Fels-Naptha's extra help in another way, too—it saves your hands. That's because Fels-Naptha works quickly, and you don't have them in soapy water so long.

In tub or machine; for soaking or boiling; in hot, lukewarm or even cool water, Fels-Naptha works splendidly. The next time you buy soap, be wise—buy the bargain in value. Buy Fels-Naptha and have extra help for all your washing and cleaning.

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only a two-cent stamp to help cover postage, and we'll mail you this chipper without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-8-30. Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

FELS-NAPTHA

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The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

It was only what Henry had said to her months ago when Alan had left her in the north in the search which had resulted in the finding of Uncle Benny—"Might it not be better for him not to find out?" Henry, who could hazard more accurately than any one else the nature of that strange secret which Alan now must have "found out," had believed it; her mother, who at least had lived longer in the world than she, also believed it. There came before Constance the vision of Alan's defiance and refusal to accept the stigma suggested in her father's recital to him of his relationship to Mr. Corvet. There came to her sight of him as he had tried to keep her from entering Uncle Benny's house when Luke was there, and then her waiting with him through the long hour and his dismissal of her, his abnegation of their friendship. And at that time his disgrace was indefinite; last night had he learned something worse than he had dreaded?

The words of his telegram took for her more terrible significance for the moment. "Have some one who knew Mr. Corvet well enough to recognize him even if greatly changed meet . . ." Were the broken, incoherent words of the wireless the last that she should hear of him, and of Uncle Benny, after that? "They are sticking to it . . . down there . . . they won't give up . . . sinking . . . they have cleared another car . . . sink . . ." Had it come as the best way for them both?

"The *Richardson* is searching for boats, mother," Constance returned steadily, "and Number 26 must be there too by now."

Her mother looked to the storm. Outside the window which overlooked the lake from two hundred feet above the street, the sleet-like snow was driving ceaselessly; all over the western basin of the great lakes, as Constance knew—over Huron, over Michigan, and Superior—the storm was established. Its continuance and severity had claimed a front-page column in the morning papers. Duluth that morning had reported temperature of eighteen below zero and fierce snow; at Marquette it was fifteen below; there was driving snow at the Soo, at Mackinac, and at all ports along both shores. She pictured little boats, at the last moment, getting away from the ferry, deep-laden with injured and exhausted men; how long might those men live in open boats in a gale and with cold like that? The little clock upon her father's desk marked ten o'clock; they had been nearly five hours in the boats now, those men.

Constance knew that as soon as anything new was heard, it would be brought to her; yet, with a word to her mother, she went from her father's room and down the corridor into the general office. A hush of expectancy held this larger room; the clerks moved silently and spoke to one another in low voices; she recognized in a little group of men gathered in a corner of the room some officers of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman's ships. Others among them, whom she did not know were plainly seamen too—men who knew "Ben" Corvet and who, on hearing he was on the ferry, had come in to learn what more was known; the business men and clubmen, friends of Corvet's later life, had not heard it yet. There was a restrained, professional attentiveness among these seamen, as of those in the presence of an event which any day might happen to themselves. They were listening to the clerk who had compiled the report, who was telephoning now, and Constance, waiting, listened too to learn what he

might be hearing. But he put down the receiver as he saw her.

"Nothing more, Miss Sherrill," he reported. "The *Richardson* has wireless-ed that she reached the reported position of the sinking about half-past six o'clock. She is searching but has found nothing."

"She's keeping on searching, though?"

"Yes; of course."

"It's still snowing there?"

"Yes, Miss Sherrill. We've had a

thing about his clean-shaven appearance and the set of his perfectly fitting coat, one which he did not ordinarily wear to business, which seemed studied. He did not rise; only after a moment he recollected that he had not done so and came to his feet. "Good morning Connie," he said. "Come in. What's the news?"

There was something strained and almost menacing in his voice and in his manner which halted her. She in some way—or her presence at that

kind was concerned. Long ago, when he was a young man on the boats, he had drunk a good deal; he had confessed to her once; but he had not done so for years. Since she had known him, he had been among the most careful of her friends; it was for "efficiency" he had said. The drink was simply a part—indeed, only a small part—of the subtle strangeness and peculiarity she marked in him. If he had been drinking now, it was, she knew, no temptation, no capricious return to an old appetite. If not appetite, then it was for the effect—to brace himself. Against what? Against the thing for which he had prepared himself when she came upon him?

As she stared at him, the clerk's voice came to her suddenly over the partition which separated the office from the larger room where the clerk was receiving some message over the telephone. Henry straightened, listened; as the voice stopped, his great finely shaped head sank between his shoulders; he fumbled in his pocket for a cigar, and his big hands shook as he lighted it, without word of excuse to her. A strange feeling came to her that he felt what he dreaded approaching and was no longer conscious of her presence.

She heard footsteps in the larger room coming toward the office door. Henry was in suspense. A rap came at the door. He whitened and took the cigar from his mouth and wet his lips.

"Come in," he summoned.

One of the office girls entered, bringing a white page of paper with three or four lines of purple typewriting upon it which Constance recognized must be a transcript of a message just received.

She started forward at sight of it, forgetting everything else; but he took the paper as though he did not know she was there. He merely held it until the girl had gone out; even then he stood folding and unfolding it, and his eyes did not drop to the sheet.

The girl had said nothing at all but, having seen her, Constance was athrill; the girl had not been a bearer of bad news, that was sure; she brought some sort of good news! Constance, certain of it, moved nearer to Henry to read what he held. He looked down and read.

"What is it, Henry?"

His muscular reaction, as he read, had drawn the sheet away from her; he recovered himself almost instantly and gave the paper to her; but, in that instant, Constance herself was "prepared." She must have deceived herself the instant before! This bulletin must be something dismaying to what had remained of hope.

"8:35 A. M., Manitowoc, Wis.," she read. "The schooner *Anna S. Solwerk* has been sighted making for this port. She is not close enough for communication, but two lifeboats, additional to her own, can be plainly made out. It is believed that she must have picked up survivors of No. 25. She carries no wireless, so is unable to report. Tugs are going out to her."

"Two lifeboats!" Constance cried. "That could mean that they all are saved or nearly all; doesn't it, Henry; doesn't it?"

He had read some other significance in it, she thought, or, from his greater understanding of conditions in the storm, he had been able to hold no hope from what had been reported. That was the only way she could explain to herself as he replied to her; that the word meant to him that men were saved and that therefore it was dismaying to him, could not come to her at once. When it came now, it

(Continued on Page 13)

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Alan locates a carferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery and gets a job on the carferry. He comes to believe that Burr is Corvet. On a winter's night, Burr, who is steering the ferry, hits a boat because he believes it to be a ghost boat. The cars break loose and the ship is in danger. Burr admits he is Ben Corvet. Constance hears that Alan's boat is lost.

message from your father. He has gone on to Manistique; it's more likely that wreckage or survivors will be brought in there."

The telephone switchboard beside Constance suddenly buzzed, and the operator, plugging in a connection, said: "Yes, sir; at once," and through the partitions of the private office on the other side, a man's heavy tones came to Constance. That was Henry's office and, in timber, the voice was his, but it was so strange in other characteristics of expression that she waited an instant before saying to the clerk,

"Mr. Spearman has come in?"

The clerk hesitated, but the continuance of the tone from the other side of the partition made reply superfluous. "Yes, Miss Sherrill."

"Did you tell him that mother and I were here?"

The clerk considered again before deciding to reply in the affirmative. There evidently was some trouble with the telephone number which Henry had called; the girl at the switchboard was apologizing in frightened panic, and Henry's voice, loud and abusive, came more plainly through the partition. Constance started to give an instruction to the clerk; then, as the abuse burst out again, she changed her plan and went to Henry's door and rapped. Whether no one else rapped in that way or whether he realized that she might have come into the general office, she did not know; but at once his voice was still. He made no answer and no move to open the door; so, after waiting a moment, she turned the knob and went in.

Henry was seated at his desk, facing her, his big hands before him; one of them held the telephone receiver. He lifted it slowly and put it upon the hook beside the transmitter as he watched her with steady, silent, aggressive scrutiny. His face was flushed a little—not much; his hair was carefully brushed, and there was some-

moment—appeared to be definitely disturbing him. It frightened him, she would have thought, except that the idea was a contradiction. Henry frightened? But if he was not, what emotion now controlled him?

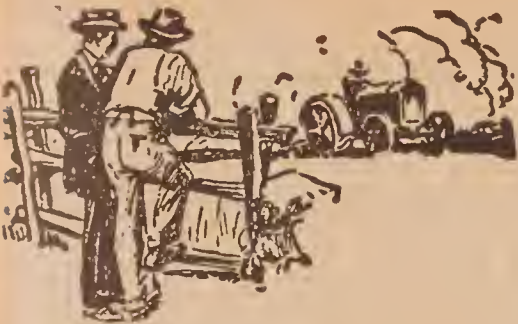
The impulse which had brought her into his office went from her. She had not seen nor heard from Henry directly since before Alan's telegram had come late yesterday afternoon; she had heard from her father only that he had informed Henry; that was all.

"I've no news, Henry," she said. "Have you?" She closed the door behind her before moving closer to him. She had not known what he had been doing, since he had heard of Alan's telegram; but she had supposed that he was in some way cooperating with her father, particularly since word had come of the disaster to the ferry.

"How did you happen to be here, Connie?" he asked.

She made no reply but gazed at him, studying him. The agitation which he was trying to conceal was not entirely consequent to her coming in upon him; it had been ruling him before. It had underlain the loudness and abuse of his words which she had overheard. That was no capricious outburst of temper or irritation; it had come from something which had seized and held him in suspense, in dread—in dread; there was no other way to define her impression to herself. When she had opened the door and come in, he had looked up in dread, as though preparing himself for whatever she might announce. Now that the door shut them in alone, he approached her with arms offered. She stepped back, instinctively avoiding his embrace; and he stopped at once, but he had come quite close to her now.

That she had detected faintly the smell of liquor about him was not the whole reason for her drawing back. He was not drunk; he was quite himself so far as any influence of that



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 12)

went over her first only in the flash of incredulous question.

"Yes," he said to her. "Yes." And he went out of the room to the outer office. She turned and watched him and then followed to the door. He had gone to the desk of the girl who had brought him the bulletin, and Constance heard his voice, strained and queerly unnatural. "Call Manitowoc on the long distance. Get the harbor master. Get the names of the people that the Solwerk picked up."

He stayed beside the girl while she started to call. "Put them on my wire when you get them," he commanded and turned back to his office. "Keep my wire clear for that."

Constance retreated into the room as he approached. He did not want her there now, she knew; for that reason—if she yet definitely understood no other—she meant to remain. If he asked her to go, she intended to stay; but he did not ask her. He wished her to go away; in every word which he spoke to her, in every moment of their silent waiting, was his desire to escape her; but he dared not—dared not—go about that directly.

The feeling of that flashed over her to her stupefaction. Henry and she were waiting for word of the fate of Uncle Benny and Alan, and waiting opposed! She was no longer doubting it as she watched him; she was trying to understand. The telephone buzzer under his desk sounded; she drew close as he took up his receiver.

"Manitowoc?" he said. "I want to know what you've heard from the Solwerk. . . You hear me? . . . The men the Solwerk picked up. You have the names yet?"

"The Benton?"

"Oh, I understand! All from the Benton. I see! . . . No; never mind their names. How about Number 25? Nothing more heard from them?"

Constance had caught his shoulder while he was speaking and now clung to it. Release—release of strain was going through him; she could feel it, and she heard it in his tones and saw it in his eyes.

(To be Continued Next Week)

Free Labor Exchange

For several weeks, in order to bring laborers and employers together, we have been conducting a free labor exchange for the benefit of subscribers. Effective September 1, we are discontinuing this free service. At the top of this page you will find a notice regarding our regular rates for classified advertisements.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—RARE BOOKS. High Cash Prices Paid. I am always in the market for Rare Books, letters written by, Washington, Lincoln, Franklin, Edgar A. Poe, etc., (Send for FREE "Rare Book Check List.") Handsome prices for First Editions listed below. Dates specified MUST appear on FRONT of Main Title Page. NOT copyright dates on reverse. Bryant's "Poems" 1821; "Al-Aaraaf" 1829; "Evangeline" 1847; Emerson's "Essays" 1841; "Fanshawe" 1828. "Knickerbocker New York" 2 vols. 1809; "Little Women" 2 vols. 1868-9; "Luck of Roaring Camp" 1870; "Leaves of Grass" 1855; Lowell's "Commemoration Ode" 1865; "Moby Dick" 1851; "Last of Mohicans" 2 vols. 1824; "Man Without a Country" 1865; "Outre Mer" No. 1-1833, No. 2-1834; Prose Romance's of E. A. Poe" (booklet) 1843; "Story of a Bad Boy" 1870; "The Spy" 2 vols. 1821; "Scarlet Letter" 1850; "Tom Sawyer" 1876; "Tamerlane" (booklet) 1827; "Two Years Before the Mast" 1840; "Warwick Woodlands" 1845. F. CHRISTOPHER, 269 So. 8th. St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage. Carloads. Pay highest market prices. For sale: Alfalfa. Hay, reasonable prices. THE HAMILTON CO. New Castle, Pa.

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There may be in your home, probably long forgotten, some old or discarded jewelry, such as watchcases, chains, rings, lockets, brooches, dental gold bridges, etc., that you can turn into worthwhile cash and help swell your Christmas fund. We buy these and send you the cash the same day it is received. We melt and refine these articles and pay you for the old gold extracted at the following rate—\$10.00 per ounce for 14 karat gold; \$12.00 per ounce for 18 karat gold; \$15.00 per ounce for 22 karat gold. Send all packages insured. BERKLEY REFINING CO., 190 West Burnside Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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HONEY—NEW CROP White Clover, 60 lbs. can \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

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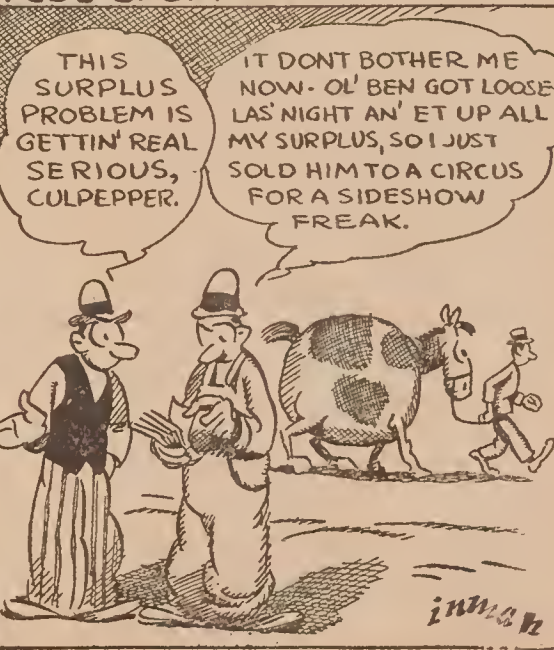
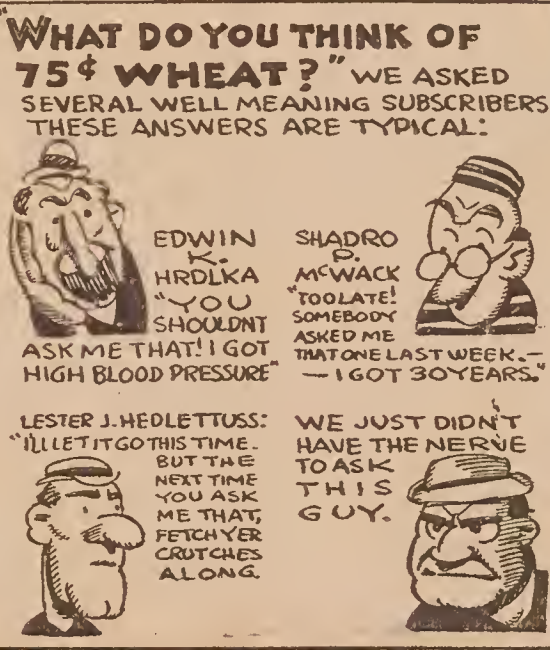
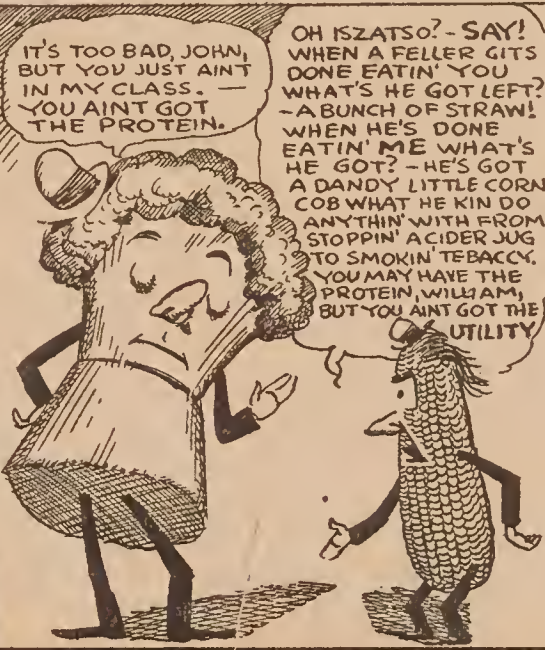
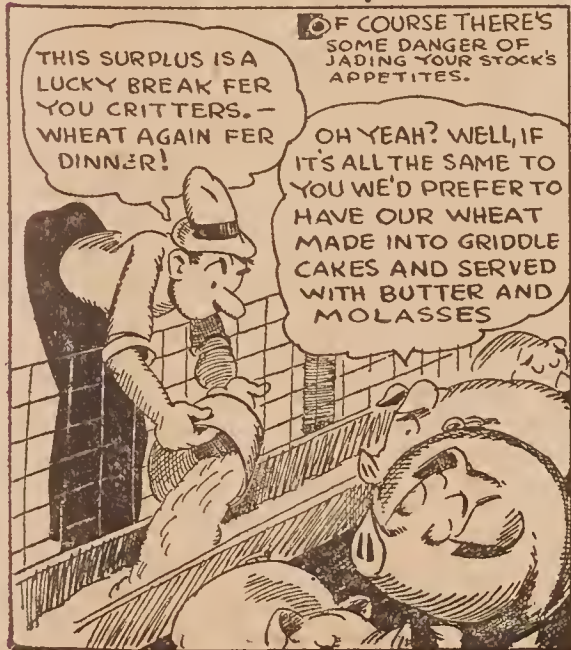
By Ray Inman

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Wheat has more protein than corn, requiring less tankage when fed to hogs.

Wheat should be coarsely ground to obtain its fullest benefit

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With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer



Enlarged Livers

"Can you tell me what is the trouble with my hens? They are barred rocks and I have just a small flock. They have laid good all winter but I have been losing a few lately. The hens become lame and their tails droop. They appear to have lame backs but after a few days lameness they droop and become thin and of a yellow or greenish color. The hens are very fat. The sick ones linger for weeks and then I find them dead. I have always kept hens and have always had great success with them but this is new to me.

"I think probably they have had too much corn in their ration. It consists of hominy, wheatfeed, some ground corn and oats and sometimes a mixed scratch grain. I would be very glad to have your advice."—A. S. F., New York.

WHEN the head, including even the comb and wattles of a hen take on a distinctly yellowish cast it is usual to find liver trouble of some kind, often enlarged liver. The yellow color is probably due to bile which has gotten in-

to the blood. This may be a case of jaundice. However, it is not common for such hens to become lame. They may live for weeks, but probably never recover. I would suggest that you feed less grain, and thus encourage a heavier eating of dry mash. This is good warm-weather management anyway. Also it would be a good plan to give the flock a dose of epsom salts, three quarters of a pound to a hundred birds. And then box up 3 or 4 of the sick birds and send them by Express to the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, N. Y., with a letter describing losses, symptoms, feeding management, etc.—L. E. Weaver.

How to Feed and Manage Breeders

1. Breeders should not continue in lay longer than November 15.
2. When the birds stop laying and molt, the amount of grain should be increased. It may be hopper fed at this time. Green food and milk should be furnished in abundance.
3. Production should not be encouraged until about one month before eggs are to be saved for hatching.
4. Artificial illumination can be used to advantage just before the hatching season.
5. Cod liver oil should be fed all winter. One pint in each 100 pounds of mash is sufficient.

What the Drought Did to New York Crops

(Continued from Page 6)

quate rain falls, and consumers' buying power. Pastures dry and winter roughage being used early. Cabbage yields low. Beans setting poorly. Little injury to apples by drought, and fruit prospects good."—M. C. BURRITT, A. A. Western New York Editor.

"If the dry weather is terminated now, it is probable that the higher prices in the case of potatoes, cabbage and some other local vegetable crops will probably offset the decreased yield. However, there are a number of crops to which that will not apply. Our bean crop has suffered the worst. We will not have more than a one-third yield. Root rot has done serious damage and the set of beans has been extremely light. The Western New York bean crop does not affect the total crop for this country nor the foreign countries, to any great extent. The silage corn crop with favorable weather has been reduced 25 per cent; probably it will be cut more than that, which will mean increased demands on hay. The second cutting of alfalfa has reduced fully one-third, and there will be no third cutting unless it rains, and a very light one if it rains immediately. There are no pastures left and there is practically no pasture on the fields where the hay has been cut. Many new seedlings which started out well this spring have been killed by the dry weather. A considerable number of growers who had prepared fields to seed alfalfa have not yet sown them.

"Apples are not suffering particularly

except on sandy soils or dry situations where they are beginning to drop. Pears and prunes are dropping considerably.

"The set of potatoes has been seriously affected and the size of those set will be greatly reduced. The crop has probably been cut fully one-third even though we may have favorable weather. Cabbage growers probably will not suffer if we have reasonable weather for the last of the season for their lower yields will probably return more money than the exceptionally high yields which were in prospect.

"Melon, cucumbers and tomatoes are probably suffering the worst among our vegetable crops. They are all important crops in Monroe County. The set of the first two crops is light, vine growth has stopped, the set of tomatoes is light and blossom end rot is damaging half of the fruit in many fields."—EARL D. MERRILL, County Agricultural Agent.

And Now Come School Clothes

(Continued from Page 3)

easy to wear." And it is surprising what attractive little garments can be made under this slogan. Dresses that fold flat for ironing, that have inset yokes instead of attached collars, and have raglan sleeves rather than inset sleeves simplify the mother's problems greatly. At least a half dozen such outfits are needed.

The ever-useful sweater furnishes the warmth for cool mornings and can be removed after things warm up in the middle of the day. A coat of spring weight and one of winter weight complete her list along the line of wraps,

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

(Continued from Page 3)

And what is love's answer? Love is always young and fair! My darling, you will be, always young and fair to me!

What wonder that mothers growing old—mothers with silver in their locks of gold or brown—mothers in the twilight of life—have loved this love song of the ages and of the aged!

In it there is the experience of a life time of happy love. As we sing or read the loving words, it seems that the author writes of the western slope of life, posing a picture of content and happiness against the quiet of the sunset.

Student Author

I was amazed to find that the words of his song were written by a college student, not more than 18 years of age at the time of its composition. While a student at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, Eben E. Rexford wrote the words as a poem. He had been writing for a number of years, earning small sums of money for his prose and poems. His parents had come to Outagamie county, Wisconsin when their gifted boy was seven years of age. At an early age it became necessary for him to help maintain the family, and writing being the easiest way he had of earning money, and coming natural to him, he started contributing to a number of magazines, selling his wares at prices far below their worth.

The worth of a poem cannot be appraised. What a poem like "Silver Threads Among the Gold" means in the lives of hundreds of thousands whose mothers have sung it to them in childhood—what measure is there of the comfort it has brought to weary hearts saddened with the approach of age and loss of the bloom of youth? Judged from such standpoint—"Silver Threads Among the Gold" is priceless.

From the standpoint of the author who sells his compositions, a poem is hard to price—some of them always remain priceless, for no publisher or broker will buy them at any price.

Such might have been the case with this poem written by young Rexford; but he did a little better than that with it. It failed to bring him enough money to put him through Lawrence University; but it brought him enough to pay his board bill for one week, at the price college students had to pay in 1867, the year it was written.

He submitted it to a young man who

but lightweight woolen dresses and bloomers, jersey perhaps, are very useful for bitter weather.

The school girl who is older can make use of the present style for separate blouse and skirt as well as separate short jacket worn with dresses. These combinations are very economical and can be made very becoming by giving thought to color combinations. A velveteen or flannel jacket goes with cotton, silk or wool dresses and can be used all the time except for real winter. The pretty, lightweight sweaters are useful too, being considerably used instead of blouse and to wear with light dresses.

The beret for little and big is more popular than ever and is to be had in velvet besides being knit of wool or silk. The clever girl or woman will knit herself several to match different costumes. The newest velvet berets show smart bows low at one side. These berets are fairly simple to make with a pattern.

Any school girl finds it useful to have a kilted skirt and a middie. That is one style which is forever in and can always be used. It may not be as smart as some other styles but it has the advantage of not going out. Another dress which ought to appear on the list of a girl from the littlest to the biggest is the party frock. It does not have to be expensive but the fabric and color should be dainty and becoming.

No special sports outfits are listed here, as baseball or basketball or gymnasium suits. Schools differ so that a general list is impossible. But wherever such suits have to be furnished by the parents, these too need to be added to your list.

had a beginner's reputation as a musical composer, and received the magnificent sum of \$3 in return for it.

And in those days—\$3 was THREE DOLLARS.


What of the composer—Hart Pease Danks? How did he come out on his investment?

Well, he set the words to music, and submitted the whole thing to a publishing house, and was rewarded by receiving the sum of \$15 for the words and music. Thus the music had enhanced the value of the poem five times.

And the publisher? It is said that "Silver Threads" made the publishers a profit of not less than \$25,000.

The author of the words, Eben E. Rexford, lived in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, all his life. He spent most all of his married life in the village of Shiocton. Being a good Democrat he was appointed and served as postmaster while Grover Cleveland was president of the United States. He wrote many poems. But mostly he wrote of gardening and flowers. He became known as a leading floriculturist of the United States. Oldtime readers of Frank Leslie's Magazine, the Independent, Christian Union, Ladies Home Journal, and Wisconsin Agriculturist will well remember reading his articles upon vegetable and flower gardening. He published numerous books in the course of his life. He died at Shiocton in 1916. He had been content with his surroundings and happy in his life spent in growing garden things and writing about them.

And what of the composer of the music? He lived most of his life in Philadelphia, and continued his work as a musician and composer. At the top of many hymns is found the name H. P. Danks. He was a prolific composer, in one year at the height of his activity turning out as many as 88 tunes for church hymns. He was a fine bass singer—singing in concert and in church choirs. None of his other compositions sold as many copies as "Silver Threads Among the Gold." And while his work brought him a living and a competence, it never brought him wealth. He was happy in it to the end of his life which came in 1903, when he was nearly his allotted "three score years and 10." On his piano and his desk were a number of unfinished compositions which he had been working upon when death took him away.



Baby Chicks

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

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QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leg.	\$7 per 100
Barred Rocks	8 per 100
S. C. Red	8 per 100
Heavy Mixed	7 per 100
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500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

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Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
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500 lots 1/2c less—1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

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Broiler Day Old Chicks

Light Breeds, \$10 per 100. Light and Heavy, \$12. Heavy, \$14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher. Prompt shipment. C.O.D. Postpaid. Live delivery. Twelve varieties. Custom Hatching. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

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Barred Rock Chicks

Now ready for winter broilers. Hatches every week. 100 to 1,000 lots. Prices you can afford. Special Folder FREE. Write first to S.W.KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

CHICKS

PURE BRED	CASH OR C.O.D.
Barred Rocks—S. C.	\$8.00 \$37.50 \$75.00
Heavy Mixed	\$7.00 per 100

100% guar. Book your order "NOW" New Pamphlet Free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

60c Class "A" Pullets 60c

2000 pullets on hand. Extra heavy laying strain. All ages and varieties. Very low prices. Cash or C.O.D. Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY, R. No. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

S. C. White Leghorn PULLETS

hatched last week in March. Free range good healthy stock. \$1.50 each. E. P. Baldwin, Shelter Island, N. Y.


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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

S. C. REDS	B. ROCKS	W. WYANDOTTES
20c	22c	22c

Prices are per 100, Sept. delivery. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00. Special Mating chicks, \$2 per hundred extra. Weaned Pullets and Started Chicks. All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular. HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut



BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES AUGUST 4-11-18-25. WE SHIP C.O.D.

Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	\$3.70 \$ 7.00 \$33 \$65
Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Rocks	4.50 8.50 40 78
Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	5.50 10.00 48 95

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Read and Judge for Yourself

Some time ago an agent representing the Pioneer Oil Company or Pioneer Gasoline Company, whose main office is at 32 Glenwood Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., called here and induced my husband to sign a slip of paper or I suppose agreement, to take 100 gallons of Log Cabin motor oil and make payment of \$100. for same—cash \$25. and \$10. per month until balance of \$75. is paid—for which Mr. Berger is to receive a certain per cent on every gallon of gas sold after 1939. This last clause is not written in the contract, but is just a verbal agreement. By this time the said company is to have erected a certain number of gasoline stations in various parts of the country. Now what do you think about such a company? Is it all right and would you think I am safe?

WE find the history of the Pioneer Gasoline Company going back to 1926, at which time we understood they had sold \$20,000 worth of stock. The Syracuse Better Business Bureau reports that their efforts to obtain a detailed report from the company have

"I HAVE not sent in my renewal before because I have been waiting for your representative to call for it.

"This territory will average about 90% American Agriculturist readers.

"I have been a reader of your magazine for about 14 years and would be sorry if I could not receive it."—E.M.

not been successful. Letters were sent out to forty-three of the states asking whether application had been made by the Pioneer Company to sell stock. Replies indicated that application had not been made in thirty-two of these states.

In April 1926 the Ohio Division of Securities issued a cease and desist order against the Pioneer Gasoline Company because it is stated they learned that the company had sent through the mail a large amount of promotional literature which, in the estimation of the Ohio Division of Securities, indicated that the promoters were not in good faith.

Application was made with the California Division of Corporations for a broker's license authorizing it to sell its securities in that State, but the application was never completed so that this permit was never given. An application to the Texas Blue Sky Commission for permission to sell \$20,000 of its capital stock was dismissed because the company failed to give information requested by the Texas Blue Sky Commission.

We understand that application has been made by this company for permission to sell stock in Pennsylvania, but that the application has not yet been acted upon. We believe that this information will enable our subscribers to use their judgment as to the advisability of investing in this company.

From their history, it would seem that their activities have been devoted more to the sale of stock than they have been to the building of stations and if such is the case we do not know how to characterize the investment other than as speculative to say the least.

Do Not Ship Produce to Strangers

I shipped M. M. Waldinger one gallon maple syrup and a 10-lb. pail of maple sugar. The price was \$2.50 for the syrup and \$3.00 for the sugar. I sent him two bills but do not get a reply. I am enclosing his order which will give you his address.

THE order for the sugar and syrup was written on the letter-head of the Waldinger Press of New York City. We have written several letters to Mr. Waldinger but so far have had absolutely no reply. This would indicate two things; first, not to ship goods to strangers unless shipped C.O.D. and

second, that it might not be wise to ship anything to this particular party.

When we get absolutely no reply to letters that we write to concerns for our subscribers, we are forced to believe that the debt is a just one but that the debtor does not have any intention of straightening it out.

No Letter—No Goats

Nearly a year ago I sent two dogs to L. W. Brown, White Hall, Md. I was to receive in trade for them a pair of Angora goats and some guinea pigs. I finally received a part of the order but do not seem to get any reply when I write asking about the goats. I am enclosing the last letter in which he promises to send the goats soon. Will you write him to see if you can get a settlement on this claim?

THE letter enclosed by our subscriber from Mr. Brown clearly acknowledged that the goats were due and stated that they would be shipped soon. However, our subscriber has not received them and up to date we have not been able to get any reply to letters we have written to Mr. Brown.

Warns of Lawn Grass Swindle

WHAT he describes as a lawn grass seed swindle is being worked in New York State usually at the expense of factory owners, green keepers for golf courses, and other large property owners, declares M. T. Munn, seed analyst at the Experiment Station at Geneva and the State official charged with the inspection of all seed offered for sale in this State. This supposedly "new" lawn grass, quoted at two dollars per pound and for which great claims are made, is offered under the name of "Herbea mira", but in reality is nothing but common meadow fescue worth a few cents a pound.

"This grass is represented to be most remarkable, making a velvet-like lawn, growing anywhere on any soil, and needing no cutting," says Mr. Munn. "The advertising leaflets and the salesman's talk are very clever, but it is a pure out and out swindle. This same swindle has been perpetrated by one E. E. Miller, in other states, much to the sorrow of property owners who listened to his sale's talk and who saw the fine growth of some kind of grass in boxes or trays which he carries with him."

Too Precious to Trifle With

THE Federal Trade Commission recently issued a cease and desist order against the Clear Sight Spectacle Company. This company advertised free spectacles but in order to obtain a pair it was necessary to sell five pairs to other persons at \$1.00 a pair.

The Federal Trade Commission maintains that under such conditions the glasses are not free. Whether or not they are free it is, in our opinion, extremely inadvisable to wear any spectacles that cost \$1.00 a pair. Eye sight is too precious to trifle with.

Ask Your County Agent

"Would like information as soon as possible in regards to the Union Control Corporation of Coudersport, Penn. who are manufacturing and selling a liquid material called "Ucco" for the extermination of all worms and insects (without lungs) that infest all farm produce and especially potato blight. They guarantee that one application is sufficient for a season. Their agent who is at present working this locality claims that the government officials were using this to exterminate the corn borer in the west and also the Mediterranean Fruit Fly in the south, successfully. This is a great potato section and he guarantees this to kill the wire worms etc. and the blight. To us potato growers this would mean the

greatest material for the purpose and a great saving. I am very anxious to find out if this is as he recommended. No one in our county has ever heard of this not even our Farm Bureau Agent."

WE have mentioned the products of the Union Control Corporation many times in the past but inasmuch as we continue to get letters we continue to mention them. If claims are made as stated by our reader, they are grossly exaggerated. While it is true that the U. S. Department of Agricul-

I RECEIVED a check yesterday for \$2.98 from the ——— Optical Co. so I have you to thank as I certainly would not have received it without your help.

The Service Bureau is worth the price we pay for your paper and we have the paper besides.

MRS. L. W. B.

ture has done some experimental work on the control of insects through chemicals we doubt whether the Department would recommend the use of "Ucco" under practical conditions. We would suggest that our readers refrain from using "Ucco" unless they can get such advice from the U. S. Department of Agriculture or from their County Farm Bureau Agent.

It is our understanding that the use of any chemical in amounts sufficient to control insects in the soil is altogether too experimental to be practical.

Brinkley Denied Use of Radio Station

SOME time ago we mentioned the activities of Dr. John R. Brinkley of Milford, Kansas, who was using the radio to solicit patients for his hospital. Recently, by a 3-to-2 vote the Federal Radio Commission refused to renew the license of Station KFKB of Milford, Kansas, which was the station used by Dr. Brinkley. We understand that the reason back of this refusal was the fact that the station permitted Dr. Brinkley to use its facilities to solicit medical practice.

A NEW \$2000 Farm Machinery Policy

for American Agriculturist Subscribers

The Policy Pays

\$2000 for loss of life while operating a wagon, sleigh, tractor, plow, harrow, disc, land-roller, grain drill, corn planter, potato planter, cultivator, mowing machine, hay rake, hay tedder, reaping or binding machine, bean puller, potato digger, spray rig, hay baler, manure spreader or buzz saw, which is tipped over, broken or otherwise disabled.

\$15.00 for 15 weeks for loss of time while totally disabled as result of injury in accidents as listed above.

Policy also pays death indemnity or weekly indemnity if struck by lightning or in a burning farm building, also if thrown from farm machines.

**This policy is for
American Agriculturist
subscribers only**

Our field representatives will show you a sample policy and take your application.

A MERICAN A GRICULTURIST

10% CUT

FROM CATALOGUE PRICES
FOR SHORT TIME ONLY

Complete for 6-Room House

Was \$175 NOW \$157.50



INCLUDING 6 radiators, large steam boiler, pipe, fittings, valves, air valves & asbestos cement. We pay the freight.

Write for FREE Catalog 20

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St., New York

When horse goes lame . . . Reach for ABSORBINE

38-year-old Absorbine relieves lame legs strained or injured. Old-timers rely on it to get soreness from overworked muscles and tendons. No lost hair, blisters, or lay-ups. Kills infection; aids prompt healing of cuts, bruises. Get a bottle and keep it handy. All druggists—\$2.50. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

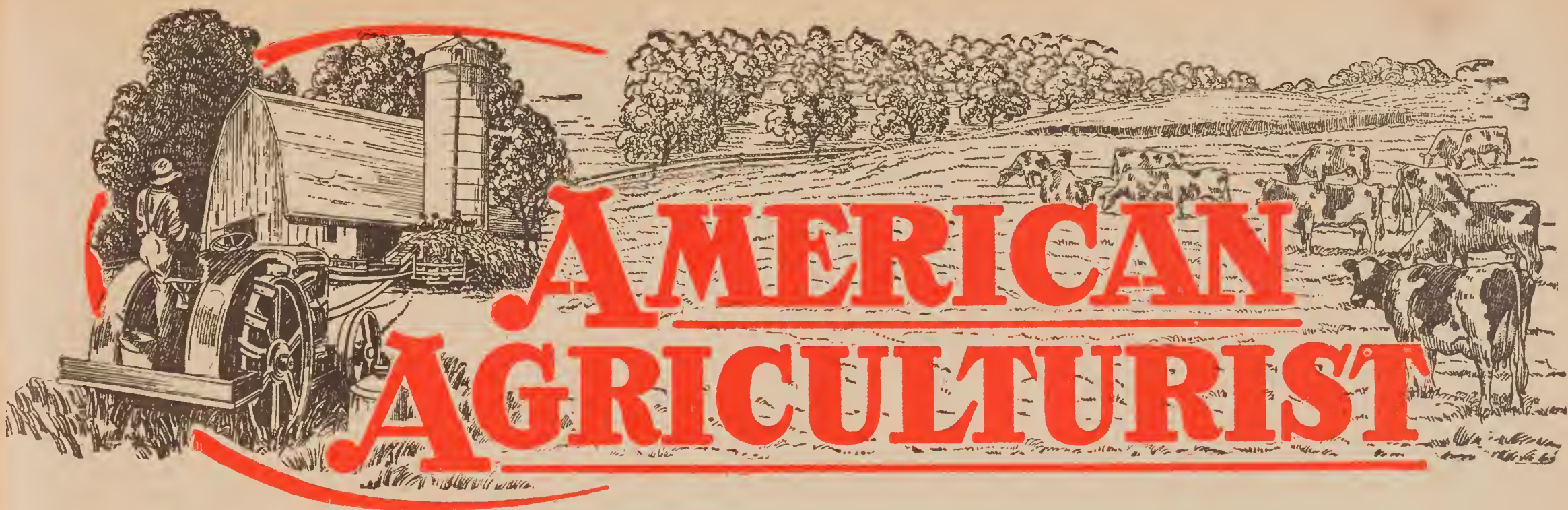
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*MORE CONVENIENT
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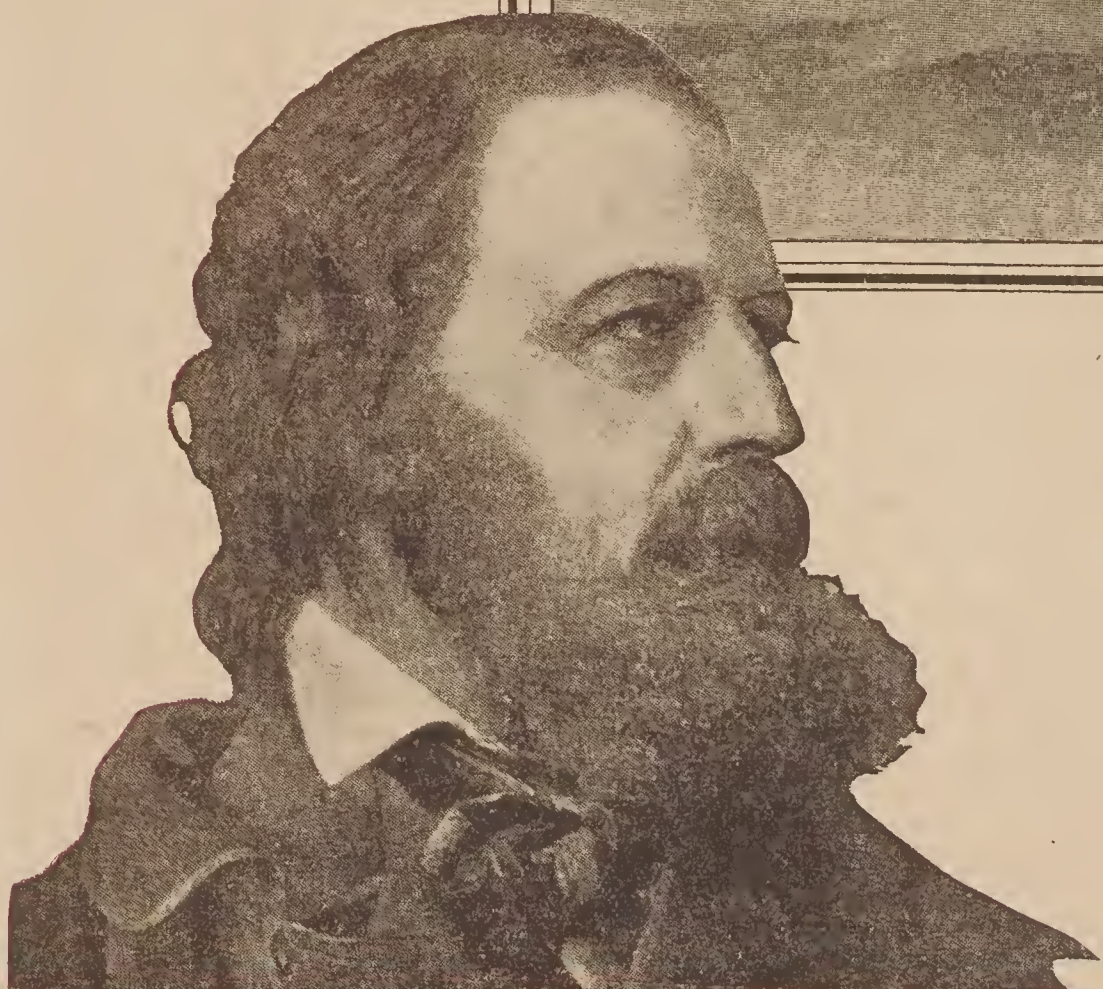
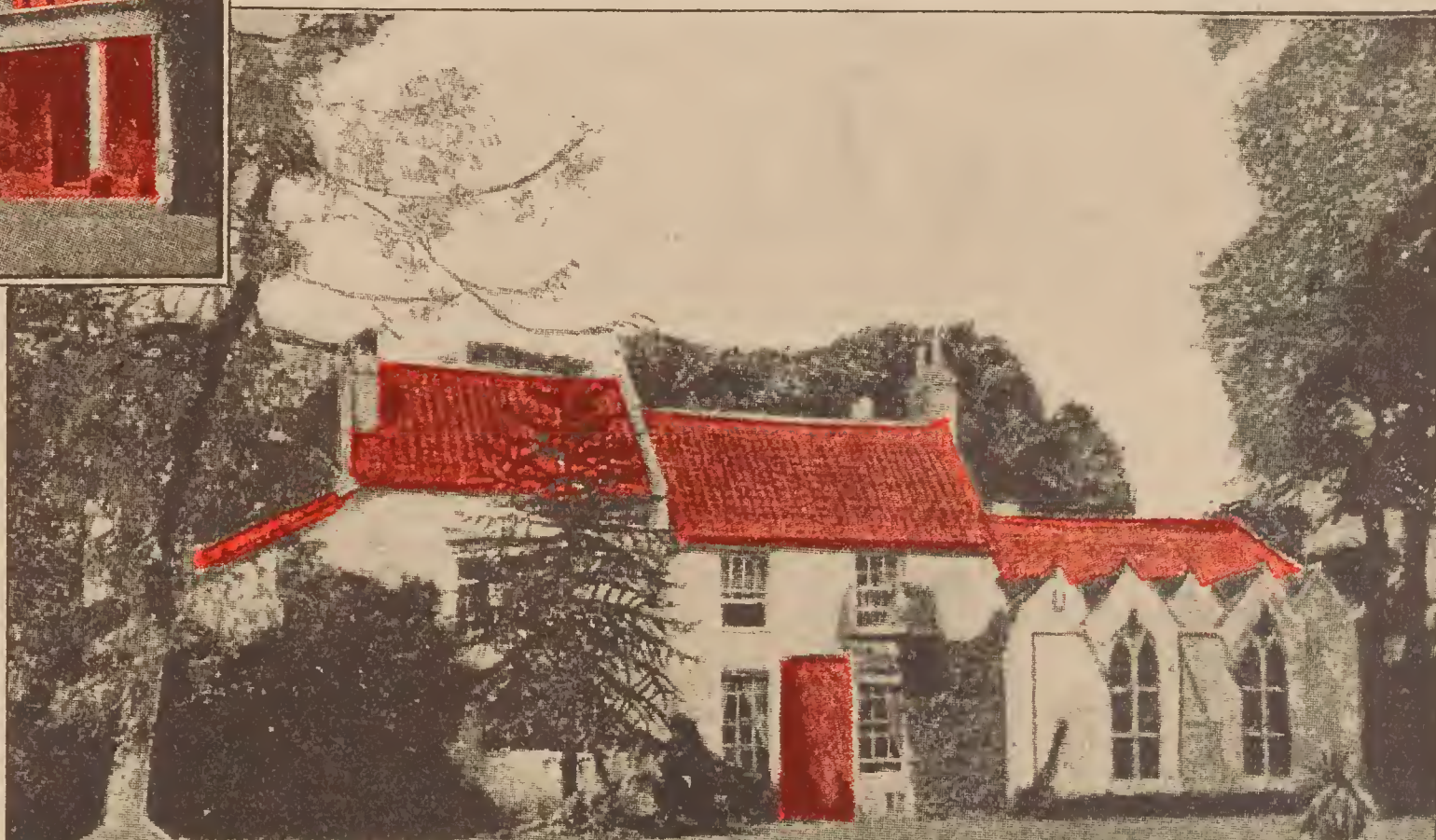
\$1.00 per Year

SEPTEMBER 6, 1930

Published Weekly

Sweet and Low

NEVER has there been a song so popular with sleepy children as this loveliest of cradle songs by Tennyson. Tennyson, pictured herewith, was poet laureate of England. Above, Farringford, where he lived when he wrote "Sweet and Low," and Somersby Rectory in Lincolnshire, England, where he was born. Read the story on page 5.



SWEET AND LOW

Words by
LORD TENNYSON

Music by
STEPHEN ADAMS

Andantino grazioso

Voice.

Piano.

cresc.

mf

rit.

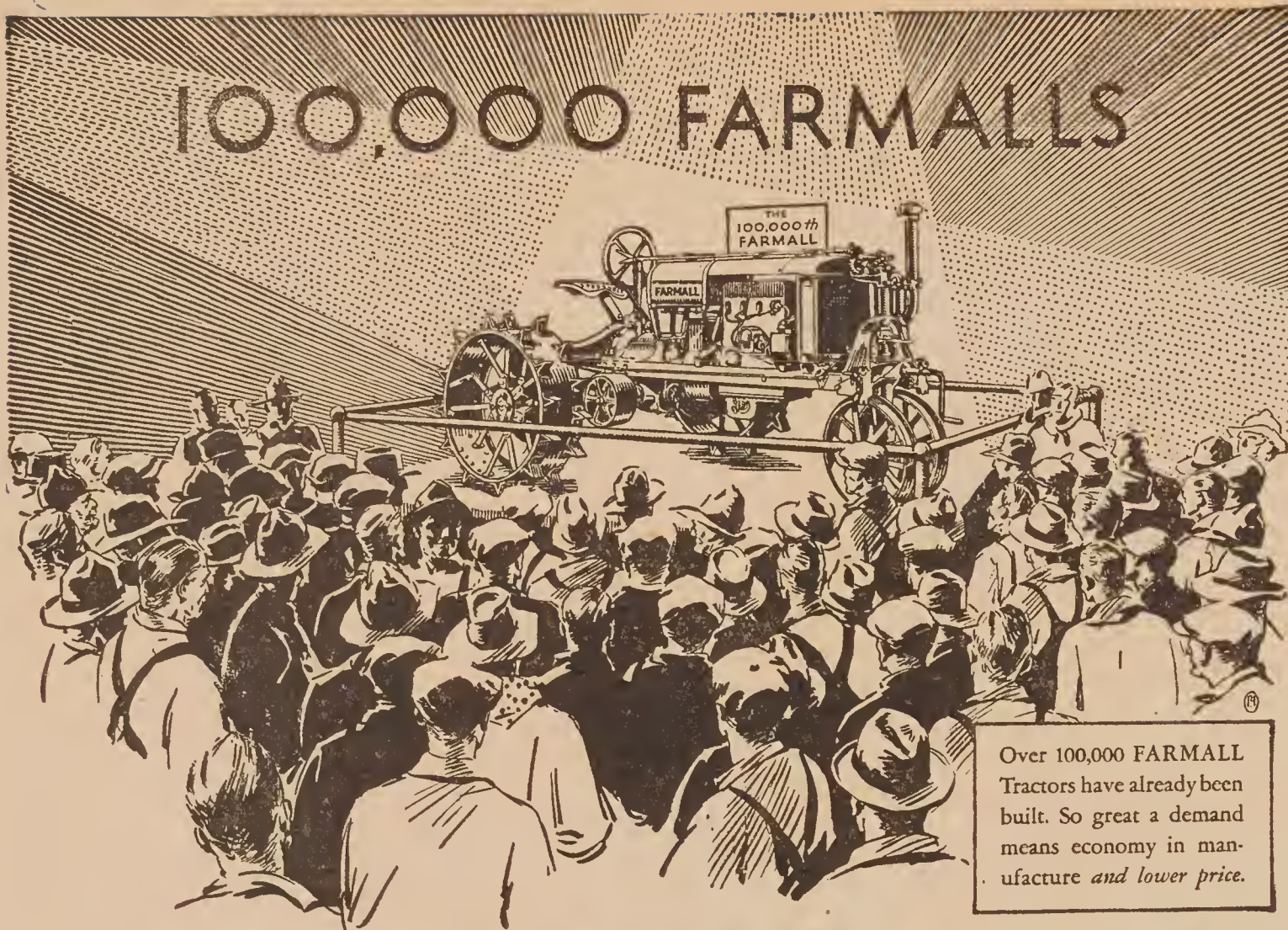
pp

cantabile

Sweet and low, sweet and low.

Wind of the west ern sea;

Songs that Mother Used to Sing



Over 100,000 FARMALL Tractors have already been built. So great a demand means economy in manufacture and lower price.

Price Reduced on FARMALL Tractors!

We have an important piece of news for power farmers throughout the United States—the price of the McCormick-Deering FARMALL has been cut \$50.

We are glad to be able to make such an announcement about the FARMALL at this time because right now the farmer is seriously in need of anything that will help him to cut down his costs of crop production. The reduction in price will be welcomed in every section.

Due to manufacturing economies and anticipated reductions in material costs, we were able to reduce prices on the McCormick-Deering implement lines, effective for the present season.

Recently, by the same process, we lowered the price on the 10-20 McCormick-Deering tractor \$40, and cut the 15-30 tractor price \$75.

Now, to complete our program of reductions, we announce a \$50 cut in the FARMALL price.

These reductions, made during recent months, mean a saving to farmers of millions of dollars.

Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and at 92 other points in the United States

As the original all-purpose tractor the McCormick-Deering FARMALL has won tremendous popularity. More than 100,000 FARMALLS have been built. Already this tractor has created a real revolution in farming. It is the best investment you can make today.

The new price is the lowest ever placed on the FARMALL.

You have probably seen the FARMALL Tractor at work. If not, your McCormick-Deering dealer will demonstrate it at any time, on any job. The FARMALL replaces 6 to 10 horses and 2 to 3 men. It plows 7 to 9 acres a day... double disks 18 to 25 acres... drills up to 45 acres... plants 24 to 46 acres... cultivates 33 to 50 acres and, in later cultivatings, 50 to 65 acres. It handles every farm power job, including row-crop operations. See your dealer now. Put the best tractor power to work—at the new FARMALL price!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)

McCormick-Deering FARMALL

If it isn't a McCORMICK-DEERING it isn't a FARMALL

The Empire State Potato Club

By CHARLES H. RILEY, President.

TO raise the standard of efficiency of the potato industry of New York State is the primary objective of this new organization of potato growers. To say that this is a big job would be putting it mildly indeed. The program to accomplish results which will lead to this objective must necessarily be one of education.

Due to the activities of a live membership committee the members now total well over the 200 mark with excellent prospects that this figure will soon be doubled. Needless to say, the leading potato growers are already enrolled.

What Has Been Done

The Club endorses the recommendations of the College for the improvement of the crop. Seven counties are now carrying on definite potato improvement programs through their Farm Bureaus, following these recommendations. Measurable progress is being made in the market quality of the crop. These recommendations include all phases of the crop from plowing the ground through to grading the harvested crop and include such items as adaptability of the soil to the crop, seed treatment, rotation, fertilization, spraying and dusting, cultivation, and the use of labor saving machinery.

The Club has been instrumental in bringing into the state another potato extension specialist. Dr. Ora Smith has recently become a member of the staff of the department of vegetable crops at the College at Ithaca. He comes to us from the University of California where he has recently completed research work on the potato. With Dr. E. V. Hardenburg he will devote his time to extension and experimental work on potatoes at the College.

At its last annual session in Syracuse the Club asked the legislature for a special appropriation to be used for the study of potato insects and diseases. This request was granted and an entomologist and pathologist are now carrying on research work in Wyoming County. When these men complete their work they will have something of value to offer growers for the control of potato insects and diseases.

The Premier Grower Contest

The Premier Grower contest is again one of our major projects. Each contestant must keep accurate cost accounts of his crop. After the crop is harvested each contestant must submit his records to the Farm Management Department at Cornell where they are checked over. The results of these records are summarized and classified. Much valuable information is the result. Upwards of 100 growers are competing this year in the contest. The ten with the highest scoring will be awarded the Premier Grower medals at the next winter convention.

A summer tour in western New York has been planned by a competent committee and will be history before this article is printed.

It is up to the members of the Empire State Potato Club to lead the way in new methods and the use of labor saving machinery as the thousands of growers who contribute annually to the total production of the crop are not informed of the latest developments. Many are producing at a loss. They must adopt new methods which will reduce their cost of production or stop producing.

Yes, the Empire State Potato Club has a real mission to perform. The wonder of it all is that an industry as large as the potato industry in New York had no organized voice until 1928 when the Club was formed.

A new bulletin of interest to fruit growers is number 498, "Protecting Orchard Crops from Diseases and Insects". This bulletin is written by C. R. Crosby, W. D. Mills and W. E. Blauvelt and may be secured as long as the supply lasts by dropping a request to the Office of Publication, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Belvedere

FORTY EIGHTH STREET
WEST of BROADWAY
New York

Resident and Transient

450 OUTSIDE ROOMS
Each With Bath and Shower
Serving Pantry

\$3 to \$6 PER DAY

Special Weekly or
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The Best Food in New York

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DIBBLE'S SEED WHEAT

HONOR The best White Wheat. Over 100 acres on the Dibble Farms. Yields 37-40-45-50-53 bushels per acre right here at Honeoye Falls.

FORWARD—The best Red Wheat. Crop from 45 bushels per acre field. Either variety \$1.50 per bushel. Try and increase your wheat crops 10 to 20 bushels per acre at an extra cost of around a dollar per acre for new Seed.

Russian Rosen Rye, \$1.50 per bushel. Northern grown Grimm and Common Alfalfa. D. B. Timothy 99.60% Pure. New crop for September shipment \$3.75 per bushel. Circular Price List and Samples Free. Address

Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower
Box C Honeoye Falls, N. Y.



Certified Wheat and Rye

High-yielding experiment station bred varieties, recommended for Eastern States. Write for descriptions and prices. K. C. LIVERMORE, Box A, HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT Reduce acreage and plant this high yielding Cornell variety. Many yields reported 40-52 bushels. JONES & WILSON, HALL, N. Y.

Farm Buildings Need Fire Protection

How the Law Permits It - Some Difficulties Which Must Be Met

By CHESTER R. WASSON

IN New York, rural areas may legally have fire protection in one of two ways. According to chapter II, paragraph 38, of the New York laws, in any county except Westchester, "Each board of supervisors may, on the written, verified petition of the taxable inhabitants of a proposed fire district outside of an incorporated village or city, and within the county, whose names appear on the last preceding assessment-roll of the town wherein such proposed fire district is located, as owning more than one-half of the taxable real property of such district, or as owning or representing more than one-half of the taxable real property of such district, owned by the residents thereof, establish such district as a fire district. * * * Where such proposed fire district is situated in two or more counties, the board of supervisors in each county in which a part of such fire district is located may, by resolution, * * * direct that when a similar resolution is adopted by the board of supervisors of each of the other counties * * * such fire district shall be * * * legally established."

"— the legal voters * * * may elect not less than three nor more than five residents thereof to be the fire commissioners for a term of five years * * * (or less) * * * (and) a treasurer for a term of three years—". These commissioners may then proceed to bond the district, with the consent of the voters, to buy the necessary apparatus and property, or they may "contract * * * (for fire protection) * * * with a duly established company or companies * * * or with a duly constituted and organized company in an adjoining town or village, or with the authorities of said adjoining town or village for a term

of not more than three years" providing that no company contracted with is unable to furnish "adequate protection". In Westchester County, the provisions are the same except that the requisite petitions require only the signatures of a "majority of the resident taxpayers."

Provisions are also made, under chapter 63: 316-316a, for the establishment by the town board of any town, of a fire district "whose boundaries are the boundaries of the town". Government in this case is by means of three commissioners, each serving for three years, appointed by the town board. Provisions are made, of course, in other parts of the law for the establishment of village and city fire departments, so that it would seem that any portion of the State that wished fire protection and is able to pay for it, might have it.

Laws, however, seldom tell us much of the actual life of people in any given community. Certain natural and social conditions will always limit their operation. Obviously, dirt roads are

impassable to fire apparatus of almost any type at certain times of the year. Then, too, permissive legislation of this character requires energetic action on the part of somebody in the community before it can take effect. Sometimes, usually after a particularly disastrous fire, a community is roused to action, but the leaders get tangled in the legal technicalities incident to the formation of a district and the matter may be dropped. Thus, for one reason or another, many New York communities are without any real protection of any kind. Many others, as we have already learned in a study we have started, would be if certain extra-legal customs had not arisen among the volunteer fire departments that serve the villages of the state so well. These practices, which vary from straight "charity protection" to true co-operation between farm residents of an area and the village that serves it, have apparently arisen, as do most customs, spontaneously. Some farmer's barn catches fire. He remembers that his village has just formed a volunteer fire department and phones in to them. Nobody con-

sults a fire district map and says, "He's not in our fire district". It's a case of "Bill Watkins' barn is on fire, Let's go!" The firemen having saved his house and toolshed, Bill may proceed to do nothing about it, which is what happens in the case of some communities. More usually, he turns over his new barn, when finished, to Hultonville's Volunteer Fire Department for a barn dance, or pays something into the department fund, or both. Eventually, the department may decide it needs a new pumper. Our mythical Hultonville Village Board,

(Continued on Page 19)

What About Farm Fire Protection?

WHEN farm buildings burn where there is no fire protection apparatus available, all the owner can do is to stand and watch buildings, which may represent his life's savings, go up in smoke. On the other hand, we have recently received numerous letters from readers who have been included in rural fire zones and who feel that the condition of the roads to their farms, during a considerable portion of the year, would make it impossible for fire apparatus to reach their buildings in time of need.

The article on this page gives you the provisions under which rural fire protection areas may legally have fire protection. This is a real problem and we are interested to know what is being done to solve it. For the best letter telling what your community has done to control farm fires, American Agriculturist will pay \$3.00. For all other letters printed we will pay \$1.00 each. Letters should not be over 400 words in length and should reach us by October 1.

Feeding Winter Lambs for Profit

Western New York Farmer Tells How From Experience

By GILBERT PROLE

Genesee County Master Farmer

Mr. Gilbert Prole of Stafford, Genesee County, New York, was one of the first class of Master Farmers to be named in New York State. He grows a big acreage of cash crops, but in addition to this he has a reputation of being one of the best lamb feeders in western New York. Because we felt that his experience would be of interest and value to our readers, we asked Mr. Prole to write this story and after some urging by us he consented to give you his experiences.

tracting time which is usually during the spring months.

There is one thing to be avoided if possible in buying feeders in the livestock markets and that is buying speculator lambs (so called). These lambs are bought by the speculator while hungry from not being fed heavily during shipment. They are then filled by over feeding and sold at a lesser price per pound, still showing a profit because of the extra weight put on by over feeding. This practice sometimes injures the physical condition of the lamb so that they never fully recover and thereby causes serious losses to the feeder. The purchase of speculator lambs may be avoided by placing orders with reputable commission firms whom you know will not buy filled lambs. Lambs are usually bought in October or November and weigh from 40 to 60 pounds.

There are two or three methods of feeding practiced. One method is hand feeding where the lambs are confined in small pens. These lambs are fed lightly with hay upon their arrival, the light feedings of hay being continued for a period of four or five days. The lambs are then started on a grain ration, feeding six to eight quarts of

grain per 100 lambs. This amount is fed until all of the lambs eat grain readily. The grain ration is then gradually increased until the lambs are eating about two pounds per lamb per day, this amount being fed in two feedings. Care must be taken not to overfeed at any time and everything should be kept strictly fresh and clean.

Another method of hand feeding practiced by some lamb feeders is to let the lambs run in large flocks rather than divide them up in small pens. The lambs are driven outside the barn at feeding time while the feed is being placed in troughs. The lambs are then returned to the barn to feed. With this method of feeding the lambs get a little more exercise and fresh air.

Self feeding is practiced by some feeders. In this method the feeder lambs are fed a bulky grain ration in self feeders. The ration is then

(Continued on Page 18)



A prime lamb. It pays to grow this kind.



A cull lamb. The kind that cuts the profits.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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What Makes Hard Times?

RECENTLY there were gathered for two weeks of conferences at the New York State College agricultural economists from all over the world and from many of our own states. In this group were many of the soundest and most farseeing thinkers in agricultural work and they were gathered to thresh out the different points of views on many of the modern farmer's leading problems. Incidentally, one of the recognized leaders of these great men is Dr. G. F. Warren of our own State College.

Probably the problem or question that received most attention during the meeting was: "What causes hard times?" On this, opinion among the learned doctors was sharply divided. One group said that hard times were caused by the law of supply and demand and that all of our economic troubles right now were due to overproduction.

Sharply disagreeing with this theory another group of economists claimed that the varying standards of gold caused the hard times. "How," they asked, "can there be any stability in the markets when your yardstick (gold) is thirty-six inches long at one time, forty-eight inches at another time, and then back to twenty-four inches at another?"

That is what happens with gold. Buy a farm and agree to pay for it ten years from now. You are to pay, say \$5,000, but because gold values vary in what they will buy from time to time you may have to pay in reality \$6,000 or \$4,000 for your farm at the end of the ten years measured in actual products, all depending on the purchasing power of the dollar at that time. What happened to retired farmers or others trying to live on small savings during the war? The real value of the income was cut in half because it would buy only half as much as before the war. The law of supply and demand had nothing to do with it. The value of gold (the yardstick) had decreased because there was plenty of gold. Now gold is becoming scarce again, is more valuable, and prices are coming down.

But the other fellows who say the trouble is caused by overproduction (the law of supply and demand) are right, too. Both are right. If you produce more food than can be sold, agriculture will have hard times as sure as the sun rises. Away with the fellow who shouts that there is no overproduction in the world at large. Maybe there is not, but what good does it do the American farmer with dollar wheat or apples rotting on the ground if China or some other far off country does need wheat or apples, when there is no way of transporting our products to those

countries or getting paid for them if they are transported?

So far as the American farmer is concerned, there is overproduction in many products, there are too many farmers and too much poor land in cultivation, all fool theories to the contrary.

Out with Them!

RUSSIAN communists in America have a policy of debauching city children by placing them in camps in the summer time in rural districts, teaching them revolutionary principles and to revile and hate their own country.

Such a camp has been established this summer in Van Etten in Chemung County, New York, not far from Ithaca. Some seventy-odd children have been in the camp several weeks under the instruction of communist teachers. The whole rural community, in fact all good citizens in the county, have been much excited and concerned over what was going on. A week or so ago, two of the women teachers were offered by local citizens an American flag to be flown over the camp. It is reported that the women reviled the flag and spit upon it. It was then with difficulty that the local authorities saved them from mob violence.

On August 16, Justice of the Peace William Westbrook of Van Etten sentenced them each to pay a fine of \$50 and to serve three months in Monroe County penitentiary. A hearing on an appeal was scheduled for August 26. Justice Westbrook has been receiving anonymous letters favoring a repeal of this sentence, some of which were described as more "nasty" than threatening. The Justice did exactly right, and we hope sentence is sustained.

It is high time that this sort of tearing down of American institutions should be stopped. It is time to call a halt. Every communist and agitator against the principles of American government should promptly be tried and if found guilty, deported. What we have today cost too much and came too hard to be trifled with. If these agitators do not like this country and the principles upon which it is built, let them go somewhere else—and let us help them on their way with all the energy possible.

More About the Milk Investigation

ON August 11, the price of bottled milk in New York City was increased one cent a quart following wholesale increases of thirty-seven cents a hundred pounds for Class 1 and twenty cents for Class 2 milk. Mr. George Royce, of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, tells us that the week following this increase receipts of milk and cream in New York City fell off 40,000 cans. Last year, figures for the corresponding week show that receipts fell off only 13,000 cans.

If ever an increase in the price of milk was justified, it was justified this summer. Why was the reaction to this increase in the form of decreased consumption so great this summer?

In our opinion, unfair newspaper publicity is the answer. In the first place, papers came out with big headlines indicating that the increase in price was not justified. The District Attorney of Kings County started an investigation which was finally taken over by the New York State Attorney General's office. About the same time, retail prices for loose milk increased even more than one cent a quart. They had been altogether too low, and producers have no objection to an investigation to show whether cut-throat competition between wholesale loose milk dealers can be controlled.

Widespread publicity has also been given to the activities of Aaron Sapiro interpreted in some quarters as an attempt to discredit the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. The latest move is a complaint filed with the Federal Trade Commission by the Harlem and Bronx Milk Dealers' Association with which Mr. Sapiro is prominently associated. This complaint asks for an order from the Federal Trade Commission to compel the Dairymen's League to de-

sist from what they term "unfair competition in the sale of loose milk." The New York Herald Tribune in reporting this says, "Mr. Sapiro's association numbers thirty-one independent wholesalers, many of them now under indictment as associates of Larry Fay and the old New York Milk Chain Association."

Previous to the filing of this complaint, a letter from Mr. Sapiro had been received by Attorney General Hamilton Ward, suggesting forty-nine lines of questioning to be followed in connection with the Attorney General's milk inquiry and attempting, we understand, to fasten responsibility for the recent increase in the loose milk price on the Dairymen's League. The newspapers have also carried stories reporting that Mr. Sapiro has suggested to the Federal Farm Board that they cancel the \$4,000,000 loan made by them to the Dairymen's League.

How can such publicity, tending to impress New York City consumers with the idea that they are being swindled, have any other effect than to reduce consumption? Why all this unfair publicity injuring both producers and consumers, when similar raises in other years were accepted as a matter of course? The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is withholding comment until called upon officially to state their case. In the meantime consumers should remember that milk, at present prices, is a cheap food. Producers can do nothing better than to give those fighting for their interests their fullest support.

—H. L. C.

Silo Filling Time

SILLO-FILLING time is just around the corner and dairymen are asking whether or not it is necessary to tramp silage in order to get a good product. The best information we can get on this subject indicates that where corn is cut into the silo at just the right stage, that is, when it is not too dry or frosted, the silage will come out in excellent condition even though no tramping is done.

We are still a little doubtful of the advisability of trying this plan when the corn is over-ripe, where it has been cut for some time before the silo is filled or where it has been frosted.

Dairymen seem to be having an unusual amount of trouble with moldy silage for the past year or two. We understand that there is only one thing that can cause this, namely, air pockets in the silage. Tramping is no guarantee that air pockets will not develop. If you put someone in the silo, skip the fellow who is likely to do his tramping all in one spot. Uneven tramping is just as likely to cause air pockets to develop as no tramping at all.

Incidentally, if silo-filling extends over two or three days, you should use caution in entering the silo in the morning. The fermentation of the corn develops carbon dioxide and this, being heavier than air, settles to the bottom. Numerous reports have come to us in past years telling of men who have been suffocated in this way. The safe thing to do is to run the blower a few minutes before anyone enters.

Eastman's Chestnut

A PARSON up in the mountains of Virginia was so distressed by the moonshining and the bootlegging and the drinking among his flock that he preached a sermon against liquor.

"I wish there wasn't no liquor on the earth," he declared. "I have wrote a letter to the president of this here country asking him to give me a permit to seize all the stills and get into all the warehouses and gather up all the fruit jars filled with the tur'ble stuff. When I get that permit I'm going to knock all the whisky barrels in the heat and empty all the whisky kegs and bust all the whisky jars, and I'm going to pour all that liquor in the river, and on Christmas morning you-all will see that river flowing red with liquor. That's all I got to say. Let the choir sing now."

The choir leader stepped forward, cleared his throat and said:

"Let's all sing 'Shall we gather at the river'

The Cost of Cooling Milk

A Comparison of Ice and Electricity---Sweet Clover for Pasture

DAIRYMEN all over the New York Milk Shed are showing great interest in the use of electricity for cooling milk and the number of electric outfits is increasing rapidly. To a certain extent this is due to the ease of cooling milk by electricity, but another reason is the fact that milk which is delivered to the plant after 8 o'clock for grade A, or 9 o'clock for grade B, must be cooled to 50 degrees for grade A and 60 degrees for grade B. Milk can be cooled more rapidly by the use of an electric device than it can by the use of ice.

In the June issue of Farm Economics, a publication put out by the Department of Agriculture Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture, Professor Bucknam gives the results of a survey of a number of farms in New York State that have been using electrical cooling plants. One hundred and thirteen dairy farms were visited, one hundred and one of which were using electrical milk cooling devices. Twelve were using ice.

The average cost of the entire installation of an electrical cooling device, including tank, cooling unit and additional wiring averaged \$566.67 per farm, or \$74.96 per can capacity. The figures available indicated that it requires between 0.8 of a kilowatt-hour and 1.3 kilowatt-hour of electricity per can of milk cooled. If electricity can be purchased at 4c per kilowatt-hour, this would give a cost per can of 6.3c for operation and a total cost for both operation and overhead of 11.4c per can of milk cooled.

In studying the cost of cooling milk with ice, it was found that the average cost per ton of stored ice was \$1.99 and that it cost 13.7 cents per can to cool milk with ice. Of course, less than one-third of the cost of the stored ice was cash cost whereas the costs for electrical cooling was practically all cash costs.

Where an electrical milk cooling device is used, it is commonly recommended that the tank be insulated. In 71 farm built tanks only one had absolutely no insulation. Of course insulation also saves where ice is used, but inasmuch as the cash costs involved are less, an insulated tank is much less common when ice is used.

Sweet Clover for Pasture

EIGHTEEN acres of sweet clover have furnished abundant pasture for fifty head of cattle at the Cornell University farm this season, reports Professor E. S. Savage of the department of animal husbandry. In March the clover had heaved so that much of it appeared to lay right out on the ground and it seemed doubtful if it would grow at all.

On May 21, twenty-five cows in milk were put on eight acres of the sweet clover and were barely able to keep it down until about July. On the remaining ten acres all of the university beef cattle were turned in at the same time. The beef cattle and calves were equivalent to about twenty-five dairy cows.

The beef cattle were removed the first week in July and the dairy cows are now being alternated on the two fields. Professor Savage predicts that there is plenty of pasture on the eighteen acres to last the twenty-five cows until the first of October.

What has been your experience with sweet clover pasture?

Twenty-four Years of Alfalfa

ROBERT HUNTER whose two hundred acre farm borders the state road between Monroe and Chester, believes that the best way to keep his farm up and expenses down is to raise alfalfa.

He made his first planting of alfalfa back in 1905 and has been making plantings ever since because he knows it pays. He does not believe in curing

it so dry that all the leaves drop off from constant turning it over but just enough to keep it from spoiling.

He keeps thirty-eight head of cattle and does the work of the place himself, with the help of his boys who are all in school. "But they are fine boys to help in the summer. They worked so good in haying that I thought they had earned a vacation and I gave them each a couple of weeks at Asbury Park.

Mr. Hunter believes in special side lines of interest for farmers as well as for business and professional men. His is horses, particularly the fast kind. And, of course, living in Orange County he has plenty of chances to go to horse races. He still raises colts though he says there is no money in it. He breaks them in himself—"boys are all for automobiles these days". For a little real excitement he has a six-year old pacer that he sometimes drives in the races at Orangeburg.

This shows that raising alfalfa does not take all the vacation time out of the summer. "Some folks", said Mr. Hunter, "say that they will never raise it, because it makes haying last all summer and you never get done. But who wouldn't be glad to do that extra work a couple of months in the year when it helps a man to cut down his feed bills the year round and keep up his farm at the same time."—D. C. H.

Ground Wheat for Livestock

THE advisability of feeding wheat to livestock is a question which often confronts livestock feeders when the prices of corn and wheat are close together. E. T. Robbins, extension specialist at the Illinois Experiment Station, reports that coarsely ground wheat is worth as much or more as the same weight of shelled corn for hogs. When wheat is 75 cents a bushel

and can be ground for 5 cents or less, it will pay to feed wheat instead of 75-cent corn. Cheaper corn, however, would likely be a more economical feed.

Wheat in the dairy ration will give an equal bargain with corn and oats, when wheat sells at 90 cents and a fifty-fifty mixture of the latter at \$1.46 per hundred pounds. When wheat is 70 or 80 cents, the respective corresponding values of the mixture are \$1.14 and \$1.30 per hundred. For dairy cattle, ground wheat if fed alone, will usually be sticky and difficult to masticate, but when mixed with corn and oats this difficulty is not noticeable.

Ordinary farm feed mills may be used to crack or grind wheat. For hogs, specialists point out that only cracking the kernels is preferable. For the dairy ration mixture grinding is usually desirable, although fine grinding is not necessary.

Songs That Mother Used to Sing - Sweet and Low

By DAVE THOMPSON

CRADLE songs that mother used to sing! Sleepytime songs that brought the sand man to baby's eyes. Songs repeated and repeated, growing softer and softer, until the tired head lay still on mother's breast and, on tiptoe she crossed the room to the cradle by the fire-place, cooing the words, oh, so softly as she gently rocked the cradle for that brief minute to see whether or not her darling was in the fairyland of nod. Gentle, softly flowing words—

"Sleep, my little one; sleep my pretty one, sleep."

It has been called the loveliest cradle song in the English language. It should be beautiful in poetic thought and measure and sweet in melody, for it combines the poetic beauty of Alfred Tennyson, poet laureate of England with the soothing swing of Sir Joseph Hanby, one of England's most noted composers of religious music. It belongs to Tennyson—his are the words. He used soft, sweet words to paint a picture so beautiful that it captured the fancy of the great composer who has given the world many of its best loved hymn tunes, and he set it to music.

The picture of the song is that of a mother in her little cottage on Brit-

ain's rugged coast, singing her little one to sleep, the while she thinks of the return of its father far off at sea. Her constant prayer—her continued reassurance to herself that he is safe and will return—although many there be who have gone down to the sea leaving their child in its mother's arms to grow up with never a remembrance of its father—and pretty pictures of the sea in its quiet moods—all these the poet Tennyson put into these two short verses.

"Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea,
Low, low, breathe and blow,
Wind of the western sea!
Over the rolling waters go,
Come from the dying moon, and
blow,
Blow him again to me;
While my little one, while my
pretty one, sleeps.

Sleep and rest, sleep and rest,
Father will come to thee soon;
Rest, rest, on mother's breast,
Father will come to thee soon;
Father will come to his babe in the
nest,
Silver sails all out of the west
Under the silver moon;
Sleep, my little one, sleep my
pretty one, sleep.

Who better than Alfred Tennyson should know the technic—if it may be called that—of rocking the baby to sleep? He was one of a family of 12 children—sons and daughters of Dr. Tennyson, the country clergyman who

Do You Agree?

WE are wondering how many of our readers find the "Songs That Mother Used to Sing" as interesting as the writer of the following:

"We were much disappointed in not finding any old song in the August 16 issue of your paper. Please do not leave them out. They are so different from anything the other farm papers use and something I have always wanted to collect and paste in scrapbooks. Please let us have a lot of them.—A.M.M."

Unless many of our readers find this series enjoyable, we are planning to discontinue it soon. If you wish the series or a similar one to continue, write and tell us.

lived in Somersby rectory in Lincolnshire, England. There, on the 6th of August, 1809, the future poet laureate of England was born. One of the oldest of the family, it is without question that he early helped to care for the babies in the family, for in later years after his father's death when he was still a young man, he acted as the head of the family.

It is also likely that the little Tennyson children were sung to sleep by mother and the rest of the family, including the good rector himself, by little poems of their own writing, for all of the family scribbled poetry in their early childhood. It was a household where rhyming and verse making came naturally. Ten of the 12 Tennyson children lived to be more than 70 years of age, and of these, three, Frederick, Charles, and Alfred became poets of distinction.

During the 14 years from the time when Alfred Tennyson had met Emily Sellwood, a friend of his own dearest friend Arthur Hallam, and his sister-in-law through the marriage of his brother Charles to her sister, until 1850 then the turn in his fortunes were such as to permit him to establish a home to which he could bring his bride. He had written her, except during a portion of the time when her parents forbade continued correspondence with an improvident poet who could not earn enough to set up house-keeping. When he had "The Princess" under revision, he wrote two versions of the song "Sweet and Low" and sent them to Emily Sellwood for choice. Thinking the one we now know more musical in its flow and more song-like, she chose it.

The Greatest Temple

By DR. J. W. HOLLAND
The A. A. Philosopher



Dr. John W. Holland

I HAVE just visited St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City.

Evidently the temple building mood is coming over America. The next two or three centuries may witness the erection of greater Churches than have yet been built upon the earth.

The greatest temple is the temple of the human body. It is vastly more sacred than any pile of adorned stone. As I came out of one of the above mentioned Cathedrals, I saw a horde of dirty-faced little children playing on the sidewalks.

I thought of the line in the Bible, "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God?" How cheaply we consider human life. Let a motorist run over a child and we say, "It is too bad." Let the same man take a hammer and chip a piece of marble from a temple altar, and we stand aghast at the vandalism. Our body temples are

entitled to the greatest reverence. The feeling of awe and respect that comes over us when we enter a great cathedral should be in our hearts when we think of the sacred uses and beauty of the human body.

Temples are usually kept clean. A dirty temple is unthinkable. It is less inspiring than a pig sty. Science is teaching us how to keep our bodies clean. Someone said that "cleanliness is next to godliness." It can be as certainly said that "there can be no true godliness without cleanliness." Health and holiness are both included in spiritual wholeness.

The high altar of the body temple is the Mind. When we allow salacious thought to occupy our minds we are defiling the most beautiful thing that God has made. One day during my early boyhood on the farm, a man told a filthy story to a group of us boys. Another man said to him, "If you had any respect for your own mind, or the minds of those boys you would never say a thing like that." Many years have passed since that day, but I have always been glad that that foul minded man was rebuked.

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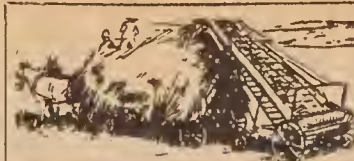
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Rain at Last

BY M. C. BURRITT

AS we sat around the fireplace in the cool of the evening and listened to the patter of the rain on the porch roof and heard it pouring in the empty cistern we had something of the feeling which a starving man must have

when at last he gets food. Even this is not a heavy rain and will soon disappear in the parched ground. But it came gently and steadily all the afternoon and evening of August 23—the first since early July. The official Weather Bureau records show less than an inch of rainfall at Rochester during



M. C. Burritt

July as compared with a mean July rainfall of 3.08 inches and only .13 of an inch from August 1 to 22, as compared with a normal of 2.84 inches for August. No wonder it is dry!

This welcome moisture is too late for many crops. Pastures have long been bare and feedless and cannot be restored in any measure before late fall. Second cuttings of alfalfa amount to little. Rain cannot now affect the losses from dryrot in tomatoes which are probably more than 25 per cent, nor make a yield of sweet corn which local canners report is so small that it will not pay to harvest and can it. The small yields of early cabbage are in part offset by the good price. Late cabbage, tomatoes, from now on, cauliflower and similar late crops will be greatly benefited and perhaps saved. Cucumbers have not yielded more than half a crop. The roughages for feed will be short. Everything possible is being cut and saved for feed. Apples are generally small and it is doubtful how much these late rains will increase size.

Early Apples Cheap—Good Prospects for Late Varieties

Fruit prices are very unsatisfactory at the start of the season. Duchess apples have practically all gone to the canners at not to exceed seventy-five cents a hundred weight and some as low as fifty cents. They have been a drug on the local market. I do not feel, however, that this is any criterion for the other varieties, as the total crop is little, if any, larger than last year and as our competing areas east of the Mississippi are particularly short and hard hit with the drought. Canners are buying quite freely at \$1.25 per hundred weight for early and mid-season varieties like Wealthy and Greening and \$1.50 for Twenty-Ounce and Baldwin down to two and a quarter inches with the ciders out. They are insisting on rather better quality than usual and are buying the better cared for orchards where they can.

The inquiry for apples is good. There are more buyers in western New York than in many years, which is probably

due to small crops in Virginia and Michigan. They are not offering more than \$1.25 per bushel for Wealthy and Twenty-Ounce, A grade packed, and this price seems too low to growers many of whom are inclined to store at these prices. The quality is generally good except for size. It is a little early yet to tell just where the fall market will settle down. The uncertain factor is consumer buying power. The crop is certainly not a large one.

The Pear Crop and Prices

Bartlett pear harvest has begun. The crop is a big one though the fruits are small. The prevailing price is one and a quarter cents per pound, down to two inches. There will be considerable packing and storing at these prices as they only mean two cents a pound or \$1.25 per bushel out of storage to break even. Only No. 1 pears are being bought at these prices.

Prices of nearly everything on the public market are quite unsatisfactory and discouraging to growers. Plums are bringing only 30 cents per basket as compared with 90 cents last year.

Threshing is well along now and yields of spring grain have been excellent running from 50 to as high as 80 bushels per acre. Wheat yields are also rather better than expected from the poor stands, being from 10 or 12 bushels per acre up to 25 and 30 bushels with an occasional 40 bushel yield reported. The winter's supply of grain will be better than that of roughage in western New York. Corn is very short and drying up. Some has been put into silos already. Beans are ripening due to dry weather and expected yields will be low.—Hilton, N. Y., August 24, 1930.

Cost of Thinning Apples

What is the average cost of thinning apples?—P. W., New York.

SOME figures kept by the West Virginia Experiment Station charged labor at 20c an hour, found that it averaged to cost 21.8c per tree to thin twenty-one year old Ben Davis trees. Tests as to effect on yield show that moderate thinning does not decrease the total yield. On the other hand, it increases the average size of the apples, reduces breakage of tops and handling costs at market time. There has been some idea that thinning will insure annual bearing, but so far as we know there is no experimental evidence to back up this idea.

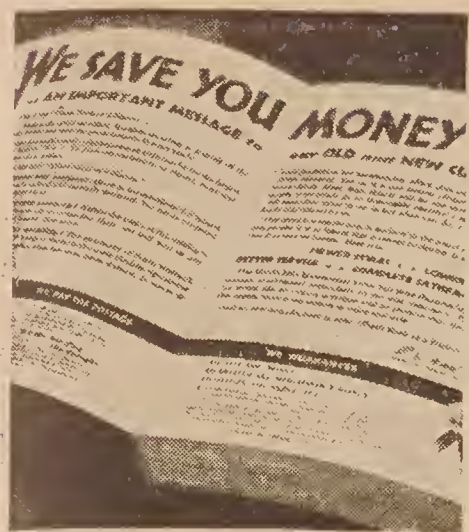
Plowing Orchards in the Fall

Where a cover crop is used on apples can it be plowed under in the fall without danger of injury to the trees?

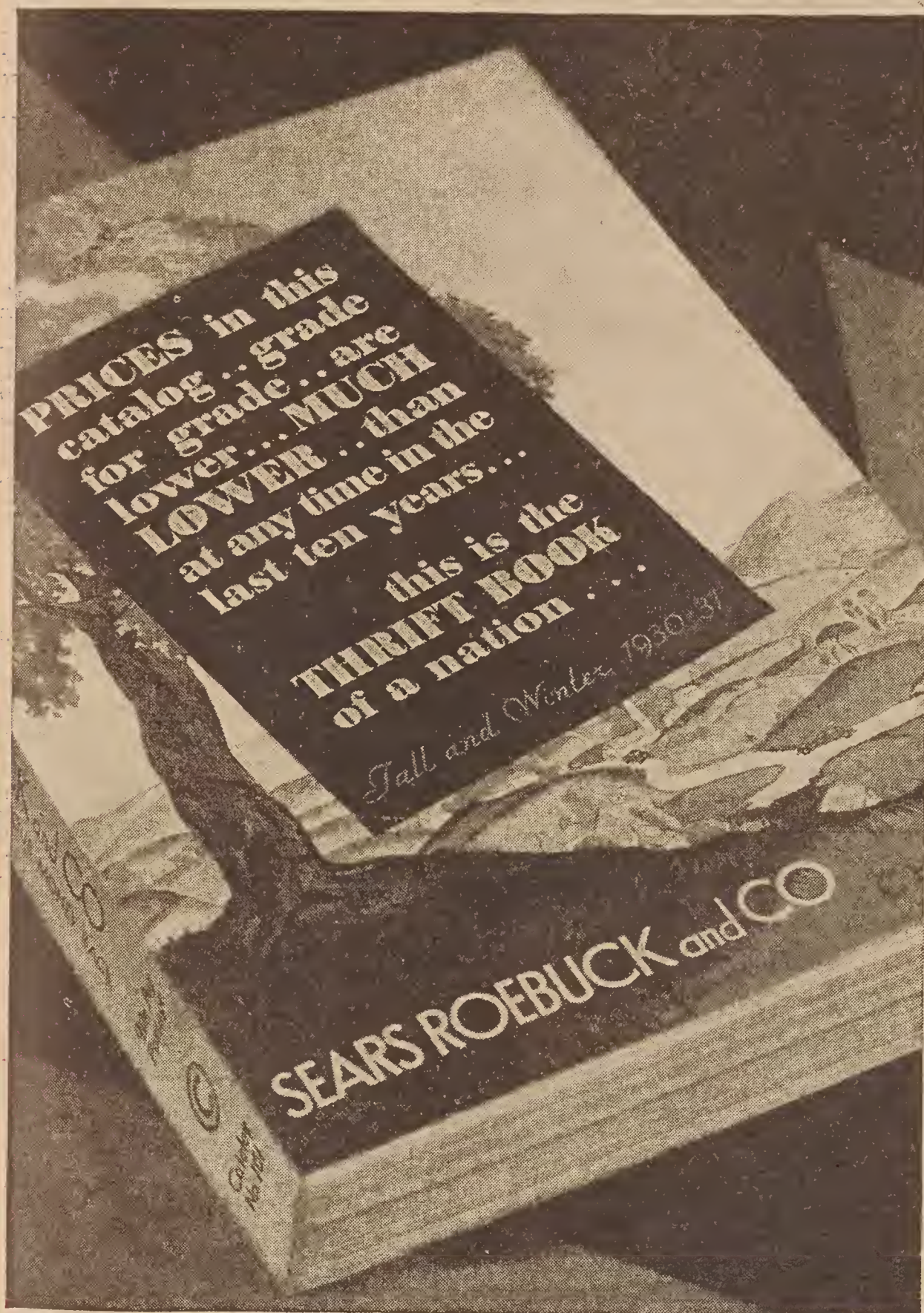
THERE, of course, is more danger of washing of the soil where the cover crop is plowed under. There will be considerable danger of winter injury to the roots if the cover crop is plowed away from the trees but not much if it is plowed towards the trees.



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Reviewing the Latest Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.00
2A Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.41	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.95	1.75
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for Sept. 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Butter Market Fairly Steady

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 29, 1930	Aug. 23, 1930	Aug. 30, 1929
Higher than extra	40 1/2-41	40 1/2-41	44 1/2-45
Extra (92 cc.)	40	40	44
84-91 score	35 -39 1/2	35 -39 1/2	39 -43 1/2
Lower Grades	32 1/2-34 1/2	32 1/2-34 1/2	38 -38 1/2

The butter market was fairly steady during the last week in August. Early in the week there was enough strength to send prices to 40 1/2c on creamery extras. The advance was a little too severe for the trade and prices settled back to 40c. There has been good buying on the part of the regular distributors, which has been clearing current arrivals fairly well. Receipts are very moderate for this time of the year but whatever shortage there is in the fresh make is being offset largely by the free use of storage butter. Reports from some sections state that recent heavy rains have improved conditions for production somewhat. However, as yet there is no increase to speak of. It is hard to imagine a few rains bringing burned pastures back to life in so short a time.

Cold storage holdings are being reduced and we are now well below 1929 figures. There are some who freely predict that by the time fall comes round we are going to be far short of the 1929 figures. If this develops, the outlook is most favorable for the man whose milk check is determined by the price of butter. As our friend "Andy" would say: "It looks as though the repression is over."

Cheese Makes Another Gain

STATE FLATS	Aug. 29, 1930	Aug. 23, 1930	Aug. 30, 1929
Fresh Fancy	21	21 1/2-21	23 1/2-25 1/2
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	24	24 -26	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average			23

The upward trend that we predicted last week has developed and prices are up another half cent. The market on fresh cheese is very firm, with a fair volume of business taking place. Primary markets report rapidly advancing prices, which lead us to believe that the upward trend will continue. It is expected that the September 1 government reports on cold storage holdings will show that our present reserve is approximately the same as or less than it was a year ago. This should give us an advancing market.

Egg Prices Gain

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 29, 1930	Aug. 23, 1930	Aug. 30, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	39.46	36.43	51.58
Average Extras	35.38	33.35	48.50
Extra Firsts	28.33	27.31	41.47
Firsts	26.27	25.26	37.40
Undergrades	24.25	23.24	35.36
Pullets	28.30	27.29	33.40
Pewees	19.21	18.19	23.30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	36.44	34.41	46.52
Gathered	31.35	25.33	36.45

* Prices include premiums.

The egg market is at last beginning to show signs of life. There has been a

good call for all lines of browns and some lines of whites have been scarce. Mixed colors are not moving so well. The leading brands of Pacific Coast whites are experiencing active inquiry, one particular brand going out at a premium. It is reported that some fancy lots of nearbys are losing out in the business due to the fact that they do not come up to official weights. Shippers should realize that competition in the egg business today is keen and unless they give the trade what the other fellow is giving it they are going to lose business. Opportunity was knocking at the door of the nearby producer the last week in August, but in a lot of cases Opportunity passed on to the store of the Pacific Coast egg producers.

School starts next week and we look for a shortage of fancy eggs to develop. Dealers have been holding the prices down in spite of an expected shortage, due to the fact that in a great many of the fancy nearbys, technical inspection is not satisfied due to light weight.

The consumption of eggs appears to be more satisfactory than we have been lead to believe by some authorities. During the week ending August 23 the Producers' Price Current states "The trade output of eggs for New York, Metropolitan District, for the week ending August 23 was 144,381 cases compared to 138,255 cases the previous week and 132,447 cases average weekly output for August 1929."

Live Poultry Market Irregular

FOWLS	Aug. 29, 1930	Aug. 23, 1930	Aug. 30, 1929
Colored	19-22	20-26	29-30
Leghorn	16-18	15-13	23-27
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	20-30	18-30	27-35
Leghorn	22-25	18-25	27-29
OLD ROOSTERS			
	14	16	22-23
CAPONS			
TURKEYS			
	25-30	20-25	35-42
DUCKS, Nearby			
	20-23	18-23	22-27
GESE			
	15-16	12-13	

Just before the Labor Day holiday the live poultry market experienced a set back due to the warm weather that settled over the Metropolitan district. Colored fowls coming in by express sold slowly, while Leghorn fowls held fairly steady. Very few Leghorns brought better than 18c, and only the fanciest reached 19c. The broiler market was irregular, being based more on quality than experienced better trade than anything else. The market as a whole was irregular, some stores experienced better trade than others on the same class of goods. Prospects for good weather over the Labor Day holiday led dealers to expect fairly satisfactory clearances.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 29, 1930	Aug. 23, 1930	Aug. 30, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.85 3/4	.89 3/4	1.32 1/2
Corn (Sept.)	.99 3/4	.99	1.03
Oats (Sept.)	.40 3/4	.41 3/4	.48 3/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.04 1/2	1.09 3/4	1.45
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.12 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.52 3/4	.54 3/4	.57 1/2
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	34.50	36.00	
Sp'd Bran	28.00	29.50	
H'd Bran	31.00	32.50	
Standard Mids	28.50	31.50	
Soft W. Mids	35.00	38.00	
Flour Mids	32.50	36.00	
Red Dog	34.50	39.00	
Wh. Hominy	40.87	43.50	
Yel. Hominy	40.87	42.50	
Corn Meal	43.00	45.00	
Gluten Feed	40.57	40.50	
Gluten Meal	47.00	48.50	
36% C. S. Meal	40.00	40.00	
41% C. S. Meal	42.50	46.00	
43% C. S. Meal	44.50	48.00	
34% O.P. Linseed Meal	45.50	53.00	

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Hay Slightly Easier

Hay prices eased off \$1 per ton this week which is usually the case for the end of the month, when buying is a little dull. At the same time receipts have been quite liberal. Buyers are becoming less critical of age of hay but are looking for the better grades. Straight timothy No. 1 generally brings \$28 in large bales. With each successive grade from \$1 to \$2 lower. Mixtures have been bringing \$1 under the prices of straight timothy.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers 25-50c higher; medium

\$8.60-9.50. Cows scarce, steady; common to medium \$5.00-6.00, low cutters and cutters \$2.50-4.50.

VEALERS—Scarce, about steady, few good to choice \$12.00-14.00.

HOGS—Heavyweights steady \$10.25-10.50.

LAMBS—Steady. Good to choice \$9.50-10.25, mediums \$7.50-9.50, common \$6.50-7.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts all through the week were light to moderate. Trading generally was slow and prices were irregular, but about the same as last week. Market was not cleaned up at close; prices were barely steady. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 16-17c; to good 13-15c; small to medium 10-14c; lightweights 10-14c.

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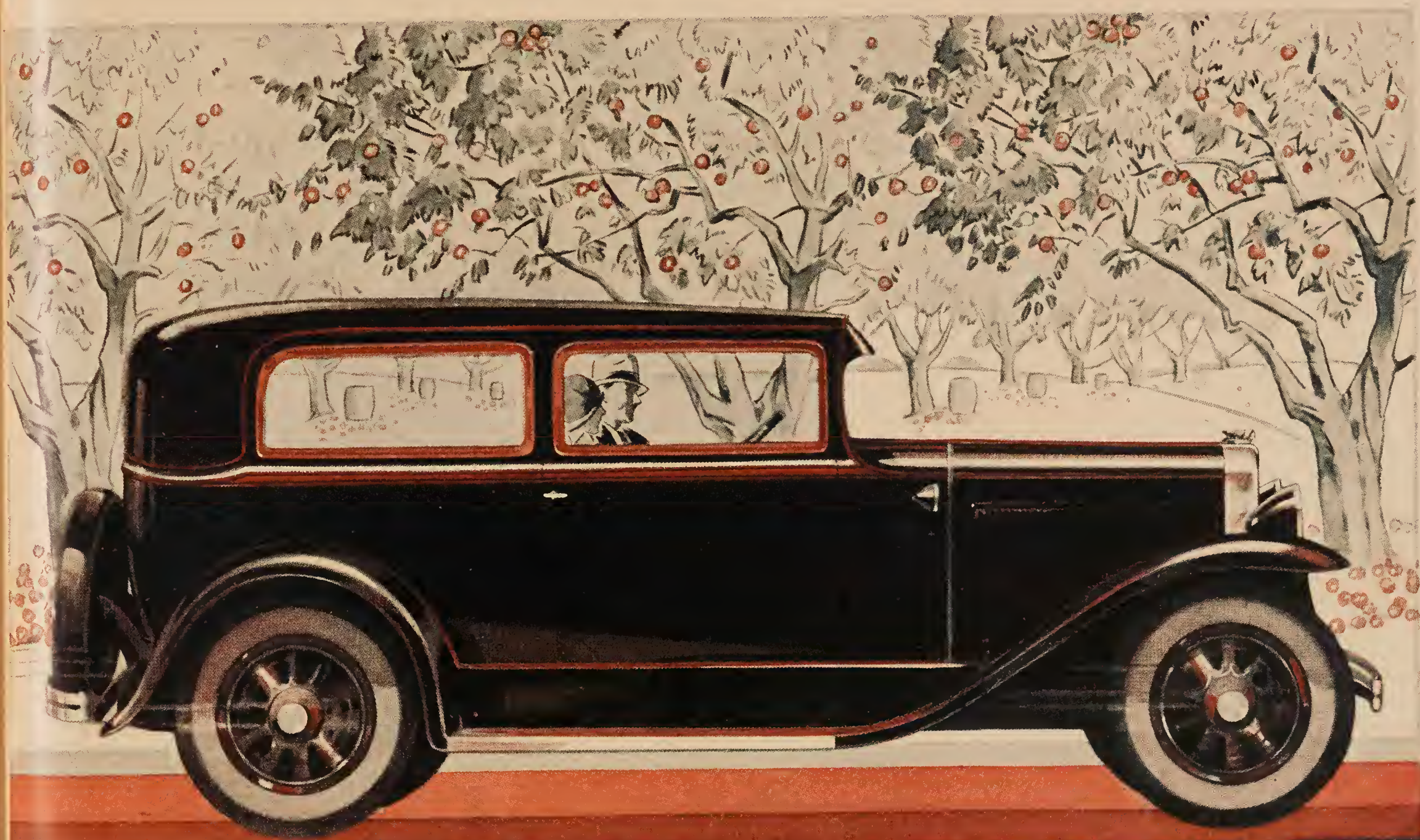
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New York Farm News

State Potato Growers Hold Record Tour

By E. V. HARDENBURG, Ithaca, N. Y.

POTATO tours and summer field days are no longer novelties in the program to foster a more profitable and satisfying agriculture in New York State. But all records for interest and attendance were broken on August 19 and 20, when between 3,500 and 4,000 people participated in the tour and field day sponsored by the Empire State Potato Club.

Starting at the farm of Streeter and Cross at Pike in southern Wyoming County, the crowd numbered about 300 growers. Streeter and Cross are growers of certified seed, who this year have an extensive Farm Bureau demonstration under the direction of C. F. Taylor of Cornell. Dr. M. F. Barrus of Cornell discussed the essentials of good spraying at this first stop. The growers next visited the farm of F. R. Walkley at Castile, where they saw evidence of modern methods of tillage and spraying by Mr. Walkley on a 47-acre field of Russet Rural. About an hour was spent at the farm of Louis A. Toan of Perry, one of New York's premier potato growers. Here the growers were much interested in a spraying demonstration in which Mr. Toan is using an engine-driven, 8-row, 400-pound pressure sprayer. Mr. Toan has one of the few large, modern bank storages, the capacity being 11,000 bushels. E. V. Hardenburg of Cornell discussed the essentials of good storage, both in relation to construction and management.

The first stop after lunch was made at the farm of Britt and Call near Stafford. These growers have over 100 acres of Rural potatoes this year. Mr. Britt, a former county agent, told the growers some of his experiences in large-scale production. George W. Lamb, formerly manager of the State Seed Potato Association, pointed out the tremendous possibilities in machine farming today which was not possible nor economical twenty years ago. Professor C. R. Crosby and Dr. J. R. Livermore, both of Cornell, were speakers at the farm of Eugene Merriam at Elba. Perhaps the most interesting part of the tour on August 19 was the stop at the farm of Porter and Bonney of Elba. These men represent the premier potato growers of 1929, their test acreage last year averaging 565 bushels per acre. This year, in spite of droughty conditions, Porter and Bonney expect to break all potato yield records for New York State.

About 350 growers sat down to banquet in the dining hall of the Genesee County fair grounds at Batavia on the evening of the 19th. The fair ground orchestra, with "Daddy" Pease of Ontario County to lead the singing, kept the crowd in excellent humor throughout the banquet.

Potato Machinery Day Breaks All Records

A committee, of which Earl Merrill of Rochester was chairman, left out no details necessary for the 100 per cent successful machinery demonstration at the farm of K. C. Livermore at Honeoye Falls on August 20. The crowd began to assemble from all corners of the state as early as 8 o'clock, and by 2 P. M. numbered, by actual count, over 3,500 people. State troopers were in attendance to safeguard traffic at the four corners. Over 80 potato machines were demonstrated by 20 manufacturers in the course of the day. A well-timed schedule of demonstrations, beginning with plowing in the morning and the digging of the crop in late afternoon, kept the growers constantly interested and in motion following the different machines. Surely there was as little lost motion and wasted effort as could be in accommodating so large a group. An electric amplifier, stationed in the middle of the demonstration field, kept the entire group informed of every detail. At the beginning of each demonstration speakers briefly discussed the essentials and the latest recommendations concerning the practice about to be demonstrated.

Eats were provided by four local granges at conveniently located tents. A one-hour speaking program following the lunch hour provided one of the most interesting spectacles of the day. The electric amplifier having been moved to a depression in the natural amphitheater, in this case a cow pasture, over 3,000 people made themselves comfortable on the

arc of soil surrounding the speakers' platform.

If one could sum up in a few words the big lessons of this epochal potato day, the summary would have to include emphasis on deep plowing, deep fitting, earlier and deeper planting, more level cultivation, frequent early-season use of the weeder, a minimum of interrow tillage, and the use of wide-sweep, time-saving implements throughout. The trend is toward large-scale, low unit-cost of production. In the words of Professor Riley, we now have power and power unlimited. It remains for the grower and his scientific advisors to so direct this power that it will best and most economically serve those who apply it in every phase of the industry. August 20th will be long remembered by the potato growers of New York.

New York Grange News

THE officers of the New York State Grange left Syracuse, New York on Tuesday morning, August 12 at 7 a. m. by special bus, chartered for the trip to five northern counties of the state, for the purpose of conferring the sixth degree of the Order, in preparation for the seventh degree at Rochester, November 14, when the National Grange will meet there in annual session. The first stop was at Canton, St. Lawrence County, where 504 candidates were in waiting and initiated in full form. On Wednesday, August 13, the officers continued their trip to Malone, Franklin County, where out of twelve Granges in the county, 205 received the sixth degree that evening. Continuing the trip on Thursday a. m. to Plattsburg, by way of Paul Smiths, Saranac Lake and Lake Placid, which is one of the most beautiful drives through the north woods, we found 473 candidates awaiting our arrival that evening. This class was furnished by Clinton and Essex counties combined.

Retracing our trip on Friday to Saranac Lake, then to Gouverneur and Antwerp, where we had lunch, we arrived at Beaver Falls, Lewis County, at 2 p. m. a distance of 194 miles, where that evening 265 received the mysteries of the sixth degree. At this place the officers were entertained over night by members of the Order, through the thoughtfulness of genial State Lecturer Miss Elizabeth Arthur. On Saturday morning, August 16, we journeyed to Adams, Jefferson County, where 239 received the degree. At each of the towns visited from one to two hundred visitors were present to witness this beautiful degree. The courts and decorations were all prepared in advance by members in the counties visited. Our first sight on entering these towns were banners overhanging the streets reading, "Welcome Grangers". Among prominent people initiated were a mayor, a banker, an assemblyman and an assembly woman.

* * *

Brother O. M. Wixon of Elmira, one of our oldest as well as best known members in the State, fell recently while unloading wheat in his barn and fractured a number of ribs. We all hope for his speedy recovery.

New York County Notes

Sullivan County—We have had several much needed rains. All welcomed it. Much seeding is dried out and must be reseeded. Potatoes have a promise of a good crop, corn looks well, oats are better than they have been in years. Most summer guests have returned to their homes and the rush is over. Butter is only 35c; feed is on a raise, eggs are making a slow raise, fowls and broilers are very low. —P.E.R.

Cattaraugus County—The County, like the state and nation, has suffered terribly from the drought. Pastures, corn and late potatoes being the hardest hit. August 23 brought a slight drizzle which ended in a rain early Sunday which it is hoped will help ensilage corn and late potatoes.

The unemployment situation is still relieved by road construction and farmers are having to feed hay and grain to live stock which is sure to cause a shortage before the winter season is over.—M.M.S.

The Safety Responsibility Law Has Teeth

During the first six months of this year, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles **SUSPENDED 561 LICENSES** on account of failure to satisfy judgments.

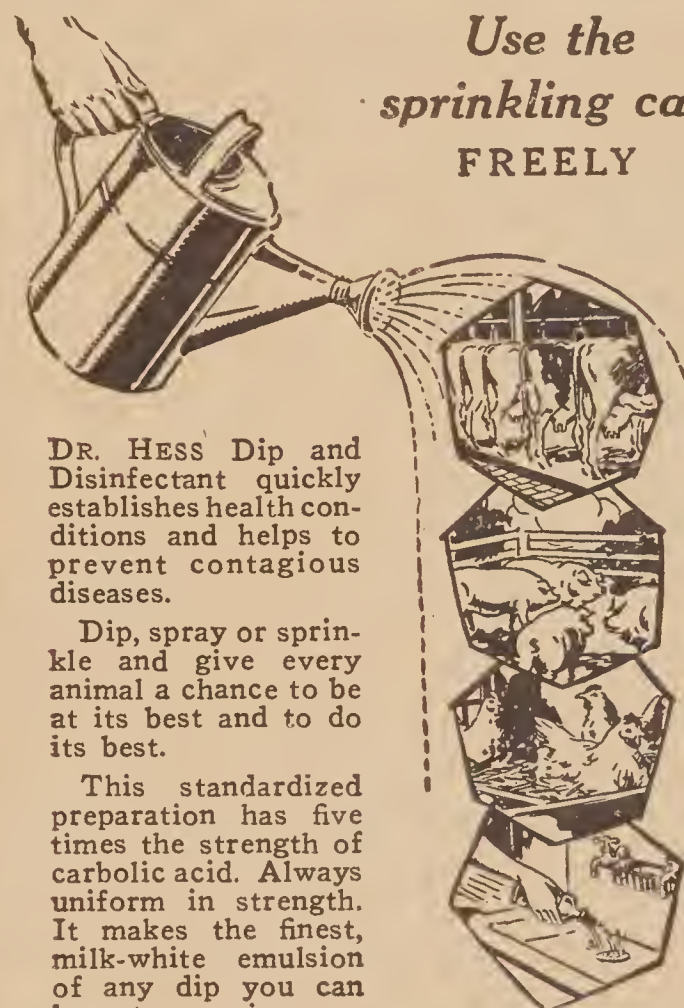
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Aunt Janet's Contest Letters

Should Farm Women Buy Canned Goods and Baked Foods? See What Readers Say About It

First Prize Letter

CERTAINLY a farm woman should use bakery stuff and canned goods if she wants to. Hampered as she is even today by distance from stores, scores of extra duties of which the city woman knows nothing, lack of conveniences, lack of good fuel, surely she needs to buy if anyone does!

She cannot duplicate the health breads or many of the wholesome foods on the market today. Even good cooks have many failures, but seldom one reaches the counter. Bread, doughnuts, canned preserves and sauces can

drudge. And I say the farm wife is justified in having some time for herself. Happiness is a right and it is impossible without time and rest.—M. Mc. F., Vt.

* * *

Second Prize Letter

I want to express myself on the subject, "Should a Farm Woman Use Canned Stuff and Baked Goods (store bought)? My answer is "Certainly".

I have six children (the oldest eleven and the youngest ten months.) besides my husband and father to do for.

I used to bake all our bread and one year I canned over three hundred quarts of various things. No more! I am not able to, and it doesn't always pay.

One year father went to a neighbor's and bought peaches at a very reasonable price. After we had them canned we figured the price of the peaches, sugar and jars and found we could

I prefer my own canned corn and string beans. There are no cobs or strings in them. When my children get grown a bit and I have my health, I expect to can some. But never will I can peaches and many other things. I shall always try to use common sense and think whether what I am canning is really much better or cheaper than

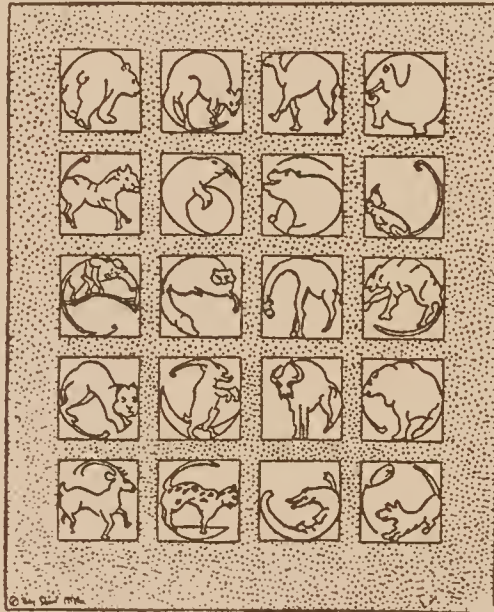
by using surplus vegetables, you can put up a better but (because of fuel cost) not cheaper product than you can buy. Tomatoes and fruits can be put up very cheaply and cost much less than store goods. Of course a woman must use common sense. It is far cheaper to buy canned goods than pay a big doctor bill as my ambitious neighbor did after a canning "spree".

To buy or not to buy, the wise answer depends on circumstances.—Mrs. H. R. B., N. Y.

The Roly Poly Circus Quilt

THIS illustration shows the Roly Poly Circus Quilt in miniature. In actual size each block is 9 inches square and the 20 set together "sash-work" as shown here, make a quilt just the right size for a child's quilt.

Each block shows one circus animal, and the 20 are on hot iron transfer patterns ready to be transferred to



squares of white muslin or other material. Then each one is easily embroidered in simple outline stitch, and the blocks set together to make the quilt. The same patterns can be used singly for pillow tops, wall borders, curtains, etc.

The 20 hot-iron transfer patterns with complete instructions for making, and a list of blocks will be mailed postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N.Y.C.

buying the same thing already canned.

I may bake more some time, but in the hot weather I don't think it is right to use our energy and dispositions that way. It is better to have a sweet disposition, serve what we do serve with a smile and enjoy it with the rest than work until you are exhausted and overheated and so cross that you can't speak decent or enjoy your meal with the rest.

"Them's my sentiments."

Mrs. C. A. D., Mass.

* * *

Third Prize Letter

That depends. No farm woman should feel bound by tradition to do her own canning and baking if so doing interferes with her larger job as home-maker. She should carefully consider the value of her time when deciding what is economical.

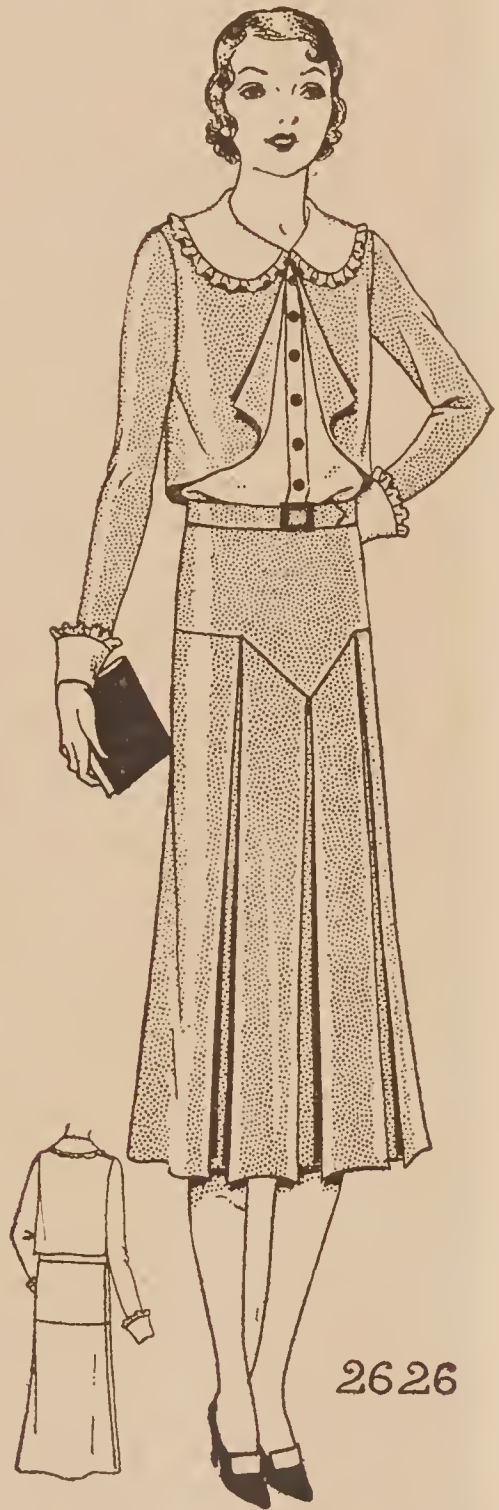
"Store" canned and baked goods are generally of dependable quality. True—bakery products do not equal good home-baking but they are clean, wholesome, and far more digestible than the soggy efforts of a poor cook. A poor cook punishes herself and family needlessly. She should buy bread and spend her time more profitably raising poultry or doing other work at which she is more skillful. She will be money ahead.

Even the best cook would be wise to buy bread at times (for instance—threshing time) and any woman who is wearing herself out raising a large family, or helping outside, should ease her burden by cutting down on baking and canning. As to cost—store bread is about as cheap as home-made. (Large loaf costs seven cents at local stores). You can bake cookies, pies, cakes, cheaper, than you can buy provided you are a good cook. The family preference for home-baking must be considered also. About canned goods,

Child Needs Ample Breakfast

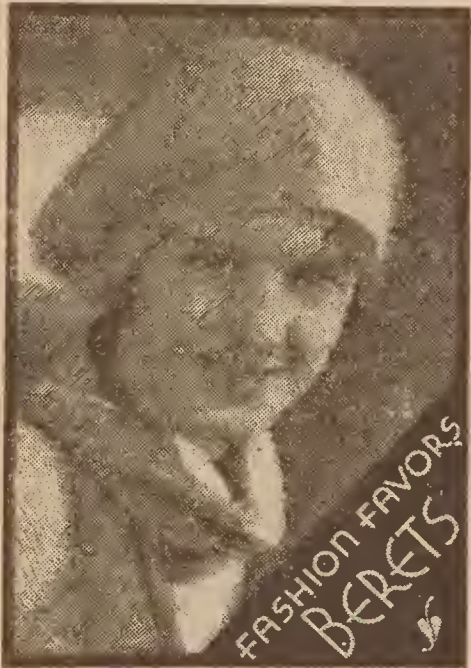
SKIMPY breakfasts make a morning very long for school children, but heavy indigestible ones are just as bad. Here is a "right" breakfast: fruit or fruit juice, orange, tomato juice cocktail, stewed prunes or applesauce; well-cooked cereal with top milk or soft cooked egg; whole wheat toast buttered and a cup of milk. The older, more vigorous children may have both the cereal and the soft-cooked egg. Doughnuts, fried foods, pancakes and rich sweets are not the best foods for starting the day right. Plenty of time should be allowed for the children to eat without being hurried.

The Fashionable Bolero



FROCK PATTERN NO. 2626 with its bolero is in high favor with French fashionists. Every detail of the design is delightfully smart and youthful. It would be very effective in silk or featherweight woolen with the blouse of contrasting silk. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/8 yards of 39-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch contrasting. PRICE 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fall Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



Beret No. B7091 is one of the most popular head coverings for the fall and winter, as no wardrobe is complete without a beret. Floss comes in colors, white, rose, delft blue, jade green or tan. A crochet hook and instructions for making are also included in the package with the wool. Price per package \$1.00. If the brushed-wool effect is desired a teazle brush is needed. This is 25c extra. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

be purchased as cheaply as they can be made at home.

Farming should be an occupation as separate from the home as any other and should yield an income sufficient to permit a standard of living equal to that of the merchant's family. Is not the landowner entitled to something? Farm wives have baked desperately, canned frantically, and what has it amounted to? Perhaps farmers would solve their problems quicker with less help from wives.

Some farm relief would come from more homemaking and less housekeeping. Pleasant restful homes mean more young people on the farm and a clearer thinking farmer outside.

Overworked women should remember that successful people use their heads. There must be rest and leisure for these heads. Then the wife can devote her time and thought to a money-making enterprise if she desires. Or if not, to her home, family and community. Farmer Husband will enjoy a pleasant companion better than a tired

Smart Schoolgirl Frock



FROCK PATTERN NO. 2659 shows a chic design for girls of the ages of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The scalloped closing of the front and the Peter Pan collar give an original touch while the kilted skirt front add grace and comfort. Novelty cotton materials in fall coloring would make up very smartly in this design. Pattern size 8 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/2 yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE 15c.

have bought the same amount already canned and sweetened cheaper, and we hadn't figured our time, fuel, aching backs, etc.

We have everbearing strawberries which bear from about July 1st to freeze up. I do the picking. By the time I have picked those eleven rows I am in no condition to hull, wash and can them besides my other work. We use all we want on the table and the rest go straight to the store. My husband thinks I ought to can them, and there are a great many other things he would like to have me can, but when he starts thinking out loud, I say "Now see here, young man, you stay right here and look after these children, do the cooking and housework and baby's washing everyday, as I do, go out and pick those berries yourself and see where you come out." He always grins and says, "I suppose so, honey, but it seems an awful shame." And that ends it until the next time.

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The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

"The steamer Number 25 rammed proves to have been the *Benton*," he told her. "The men are all from her. They had abandoned her in the small boats, and the *Solwerk* picked them up before the ferry found her."

He was not asking her to congratulate him upon the relief he felt; he had not so far forgotten himself as that. But it was plain to her that he was congratulating himself; it had been fear that he was feeling before—fear, she was beginning to understand, that those on the ferry had been saved. She shrank a little away from him. Benjamin Corvet had not been a friend of Henry's—they had quarreled; Uncle Benny had caused trouble; but nothing which she had understood could explain fear on Henry's part lest Uncle Benny should be found safe. Henry had not welcomed Alan; but now Henry was hoping that Alan was dead. Henry's words to her in the north, after Alan had seen her there, iterated themselves to her: "I told that fellow Conrad not to keep stirring up these matters about Ben Corvet. . . . Conrad doesn't know what he'll turn up; I don't know either. But it's not going to be anything pleasant. . . ." Only a few minutes ago she had still thought of these words as spoken only for Alan's sake and for Uncle Benny's; now she could not think of them so. This fear of news from the north could not be for their sake; it was for Henry's own. Had all the warnings been for Henry's sake too?

Horror and amazement flowed in upon her with her realization of this in the man she had promised to marry; and he seemed now to appreciate the effect he was producing upon her. He tried obviously to pull himself together; he could not do that fully; yet he managed a manner assertive of his right over her.

"Connie," he cried to her, "Connie!"

She drew back from him as he approached her; she was not yet consciously denying his right. What was controlling him, what might underlie his hope that they were dead, she could not guess; she could not think or reason about that now; what she felt was only overwhelming desire to be away from him where she could think connectedly. For an instant she stared at him, all her body tense; then, as she turned and went out, he followed her, again calling her name. But, seeing the seamen in the larger office, he stopped, and she understood he was not willing to urge himself upon her in their presence.

She crossed the office swiftly; in the corridor she stopped to compose herself before she met her mother. She heard Henry's voice speaking to one of the clerks, and flushed hotly with horror. Could she be certain of anything about him now? Could she be certain even that news which came through these employees of his would not be kept from her or only so much given her as would serve Henry's purpose and enable him to conceal from her the reason for his fear? She pushed the door open.

"I'm willing to go home now, mother, if you wish," she said steadily.

Her mother arose at once. "There is no more news, Constance?"

"No; a schooner has picked up the crew of the ship the ferry rammed; that is all."

She followed her mother, but stopped in the anteroom beside the desk of her father's private secretary.

"You are going to be here all day, Miss Bennet?" she asked.

"Yes, Miss Sherrill."

"Will you please try to see personally all messages which come to Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman, or to Mr. Spearman about the men from Number

25, and telephone them to me yourself?"

"Certainly, Miss Sherrill."

When they had gone down to the street and were in the car, Constance leaned back, closing her eyes; she feared her mother might wish to talk with her. The afternoon papers were already out with news of the loss of the ferry; Mrs. Sherrill stopped the car and bought one, but Constance looked at it only enough to make sure that the reporters had been able to dis-

as soon as he could. As he got out of the car, shaking the snowflakes from his great fur coat and from his cap, looking up at the house before he came in and not knowing that he was observed, she saw something very like triumph in his manner. Her pulses stopped, then raced, at that; triumph for him! That meant, if he brought news, it was good news for him; it must be then, bad news for her.

She waited in the room where she was. She heard him in the hall, taking

She saw Henry stiffen. "Yes," she said swiftly. "They say the Drum began sounding last night, and that at first it sounded for only two lives; it's kept on beating, but still is beating only for four. There were thirty-nine on the ferry—seven passengers and thirty-two crew. Twelve have been saved now; so until the Drum raises the beats to twenty-seven there is still a chance that some one will be saved."

Henry made no answer; his hand fumbled purposelessly with the lapels of his coat, and his bloodshot eyes wandered uncertainly. Constance watched him with wonder at the effect of what she had told. When she had asked him once about the Drum, he had professed the same scepticism which she had; but he had not held it; at least he was not holding it now. The news of the Drum had shaken him from his triumph over Alan and Uncle Benny and over her. It had shaken him so that, though he remained with her some minutes more, he seemed to have forgotten the purpose of reconciliation with her which had brought him to the house. When a telephone call took her out of the room, she returned to find him gone to the dining-room; she heard a decanter clink there against a glass. He did not return to her again, but she heard him go. The entrance door closed after him, and the sound of his starting motor came. Then alarm, stronger even than that she had felt during the morning, rushed upon her.

She dined, or made a pretence of dining, with her mother at seven. Her mother's voice went on and on about trifles, and Constance did not try to pay attention. Her thought was following Henry with ever sharpening apprehension. She called the office in mid-evening; it would be open, she knew, for messages regarding Uncle Benny and Alan would be expected there. A clerk answered; no other news had been received; she then asked Henry's whereabouts.

"Mr. Spearman went north late this afternoon, Miss Sherrill," the clerk informed her.

"North? Where?"

"We are to communicate with him this evening to Grand Rapids; after that, to Petoskey."

Constance could hear her own heart beat. Why had Henry gone, she wondered; not, certainly, to aid the search. He had gone to—hinder it?

CHAPTER XIX

THE WATCH UPON THE BEACH

CONSTANCE went up to her own rooms; she could hear her mother speaking, in a room on the same floor, to one of the maids; but for her present anxiety, her mother offered no help and could not even be consulted. Nor could any message she might send to her father explain the situation to him. She was throbbing with determination and action, as she found her purse and counted the money in it. She never in her life had gone alone upon an extended journey, much less been alone upon a train over night. If she spoke of such a thing now, she would be prevented; no occasion for it would be recognized; she would not be allowed to go, even if "properly accompanied." She could not, therefore, risk taking a handbag from the house; so she thrust night-dress and toilet articles into her muff and the roomy pocket of her fur coat. She descended to the door of the house and, unobserved, let herself out noiselessly on to the carriage drive. She gained the street and turned westward at the first corner to a street car which would take her to the railway station.

There was a train to the north every

(Continued on Page 17)

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Alan locates a carferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery and gets a job on the carferry. He comes to believe that Burr is Corvet. On a winter's night, Burr, who is steering the ferry rams another vessel which he believes to be a ghost ship. The cars break loose and the ship flounders. Rescue ships save some survivors. Constance waits for word of Alan.

cover nothing more than she already knew; the newspaper reference to Henry was only as to the partner of the great Chicago ship owner, Benjamin Corvet, who might be lost with the ship.

She called Miss Bennet as soon as she reached home; but nothing more had been received. Toward three o'clock, Miss Bennet called her, but only to report that the office had heard again from Mr. Sherrill. He had wired that he was going on from Manistique and would cross the Straits from St. Ignace; messages from him were to be addressed to Petoskey. He had given no suggestion that he had news; and there was no other report except that vessels were still continuing the search for survivors, because the Indian Drum, which had been beating, was beating "short," causing the superstitious to be certain that, though some of the men from Number 25 were lost, some yet survived.

Constance thrilled as she heard that. She did not believe in the Drum; at least she had never thought she had really believed in it; she had only stirred to the idea of its being true. But if the Drum was beating, she was glad it was beating short. It was serving, at least, to keep the lake men more alert. She wondered what part the report of the Drum might have played in her father's movements. None, probably; for he, of course, did not believe in the Drum. His move was plainly dictated by the fact that, with the western gale, drift from the ferry would be toward the eastern shore.

A little later, as Constance stood at the window, gazing out at the snow upon the lake, she drew back suddenly out of sight from the street, as she saw Henry's roadster appear out of the storm and stop before the house.

She had been apprehensively certain that he would come to her some time during the day; he had been too fully aware of the effect he made upon her not to attempt to remove that effect

off his coat and speaking to the servant, and he appeared then at the door. The strain he was under had not lessened, she could see; or rather, if she could trust her feeling at sight of him, it had lessened only slightly, and at the same time his power to resist it had been lessening too. His hands and even his body shook; but his head was thrust forward, and he stared at her aggressively, and, plainly, he had determined in advance to act toward her as though their relationship had not been disturbed.

"I thought you'd want to know, Connie," he said, "so I came straight out. The Richardson's picked up one of the boats from the ferry."

"Uncle Benny and Alan Conrad were not in it," she returned; the triumph she had seen in him had told her that.

"No; it was the first boat put off by the ferry, with the passengers and cabin maid and some injured men of the crew."

"Were they—alive?" her voice hushed tensely.

"Yes; that is, they were able to revive them all; but it didn't seem possible to the Richardson's officers that any one could be revived who had been exposed much longer than that; so the Richardson's give up the search, and some of the other ships that were searching have given up too, and gone on their course."

"When did you hear that, Henry? I was just speaking with the office."

"A few minutes ago; a news wire got it before any one else; it didn't come through the office."

"I see; how many were in the boat?"

"Twelve, Connie."

"Then all the vessels up there won't give up yet!"

"Why not?"

"I was just talking with Miss Bennet, Henry; she's heard again from the other end of the lake. The people up there say the Drum is beating, but it's beating short still!"

"Short!"



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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For several weeks, in order to bring laborers and employers together, we have been conducting a free labor exchange for the benefit of subscribers. Effective September 1, we are discontinuing this free service. At the top of this page you will find a notice regarding our regular rates for classified advertisements.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—RARE BOOKS. High Cash Prices Paid. I am always in the market for Rare Books, letters written by, Washington, Lincoln, Franklin, Edgar A. Poe, etc., (Send for FREE "Rare Book Check List.") Handsome prices for First Editions listed below. Dates specified MUST appear on FRONT of Main Title Page, NOT copyright dates on reverse. Bryant's "Poems" 1821; "Al-Aaraaf" 1829; "Evangeline" 1847; Emerson's "Essays" 1841; "Fanshawe" 1828; "Knickerbocker New York" 2 vols. 1809; "Little Women" 2 vols. 1868-9; "Luck of Roaring Camp" 1870; "Leaves of Grass" 1855; Lowell's "Commemoration Ode" 1865; "Moby Dick" 1851; "Last of Mohicans" 2 vols. 1826; "Man Without a Country" 1865; "Outre Mer" No. 1-1833, No. 2-1834; Prose Romance's of E. A. Poe (booklet) 1843; "Story of a Bad Boy" 1870; "The Spy" 2 vols. 1821; "Scarlet Letter" 1850; "Tom Sawyer" 1876; "Tamerlane" (booklet) 1827; "Two Years Before the Mast" 1840; "Warwick Woodlands" 1845. F. CHRISTOPHER, 269 So. 8th. St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. For sale: Alfalfa. Hay, reasonable prices. THE HAMILTON CO. New Castle, Pa.

OLD ENVELOPES, Folded Letters, Stamps used before 1880. Post Yourself. Many old envelopes are worth \$1.00 to \$100.00 each. If you have old correspondence, send for interesting information free and without obligation on your part. Address R. RICE, 2652 ASBURY AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

THERE MAY BE IN YOUR HOME, probably long forgotten, some old or discarded jewelry, such as watchcases, chains, rings, lockets, brooches, dental gold bridges, etc., that you can turn into worthwhile cash and help swell your Christmas fund. We buy these and send you the cash the same day it is received. We melt and refine these articles and pay you for the old gold extracted at the following rate—\$10.00 per ounce for 14 karat gold; \$12.00 per ounce for 18 karat gold; \$15.00 per ounce for 22 karat gold. Send all packages insured. BERKLEY REFINING CO., 190 West Burnside Avenue, New York, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

\$4800—BUYS—Farm 180 acres, 25 head livestock, crops, tools, easy terms. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y., Agent.

FOR SALE—90 acre farm situated three miles from concrete road. Good buildings. Will sell with or without stock. R. TAYLOR, Towanda, Pa. Box 112.

FOR SALE—Two acre village fruit and poultry farm, good ten room house, barn, poultry house, running water, near High School, Churches, stores, railroad station, buses. \$2800, half cash. Some poultry and furniture. Worcester, N. Y. BOX 60, c/o American Agriculturist.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kansas.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARN. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73W Security Savings and Comm'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

WANTED by widower, Housekeeper between 25 and 45. Good home. W. R. LIDDINGTON, Berkshire, New York.

WANTED: Woman around 45 or 50 by farmer to take full charge of housekeeping. Good wages. RALPH SLATER, Curry, N. Y., Sullivan County.

WANTED to hear from woman who wants to keep house for a good home. HARRY WHITLOCK, St. Johnsville, N. Y. R. D. 1.

WANTED—Man to cut wood. Willing worker, no booze hounds or racketeers. Good board and fair wages plus good treatment to right man. FRED W. MEADE, Ancram, N. Y.

WANTED—Housekeeper. Middle aged American woman on farm, near city. House has all modern improvements. One that can drive car preferred. Good home to right party. WALLACE S. SMITH, Danbury, Conn. R. 3.

SINGLE MAN WANTED on farm. Must be good milker and quick and willing worker. No old men or boys wanted. Don't answer unless you mean to work. \$50 per month and board. State age and nationality. CHESTER SMITH, Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to make good income, men or women, full or part time. No investment required. Write RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL, Dept. B-2, Dayton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FIRST CLASS BUTCHER wants a steady job. Will go anywhere. FREEMAN PALMER, Garfield, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED—Man and wife want position. Wife experienced plain cook, general house work. Man as houseman, care furnace, yard, etc., American. References. ARCHIE VAN ETEN, Weedsport, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—A farm to operate on shares with all stock and tools furnished. Or will consider job as manager of farm. Have my own help to operate farm. WM. BEAVER, R. 4, Akron, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—Young girl, 20, educated. companion or take care of child. Address MISS F. D., Columbia, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 36, pleasing personality, well educated. Due to sickness and financial reverses, unfortunately lost everything. Will accept any position anywhere in New York State. Will also appreciate hearing from some friend who will assist me to secure position. LEON R. BRINK, 53 W. Steuben St., Bath, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

SILOS (One Piece) SILOS. Ask for our new low price on one piece stave Douglas Fir silo. GRIFFIN LUMBER COMPANY, Box A, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

HONEY—NEW CROP White Clover, 60 lbs. can \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6" \$1.30, 6 1/2" \$1.50, Gauzefaced 6" \$1.50, 6 1/2" \$1.75. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO. Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

USED 32 VOLT "Farm Electric Lighting Plant." Good condition. New batteries. Price \$200. P. B. LEWANDROWSKI, Newport, N. Y.

HONEY—FINEST QUALITY white or dark pure table honey. 5 pound cans, 90c; 10, \$1.50; 60, \$6.00 delivered third zone. ELTON LANE, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on disease of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptoms chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1621 W. Broad St., Richmond Va.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS, INVITATIONS. Samples free. STATIONERY HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed, postpaid 25c. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO. Guaranteed best quality. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.50; 10—\$2.50. Smoking 10—\$1.75. Pipe Free. pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Smoking, 5 pounds \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

CIGARS—Buy your smokers direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our sample case containing 25 cigars, 4 different brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

WOOL BATT 72x84, \$2; patchwork pieces, bright woollens 2 lbs. 50c; 3 patterns with \$1 order. Postage. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Massachusetts.

The Indian Drum

(Continued on Opposite Page)

evening; it was not she knew, such a train as ran in the resort season, and she was not certain of the exact time of its departure; but she would be in time for it. The manner of buying a railway ticket and of engaging a berth were unknown to her—there had been servants always to do these things—but she watched others and did as they did. On the train, the berths had been made up; people were going to bed behind some of the curtains. She procured a telegraph blank and wrote a message to her mother, telling her that she had gone north to join her father. When the train had started, she gave the message to the porter, directing him to send it from the first large town at which they stopped.

She left the light burning in its little niche at the head of the berth; she had no expectation that she could sleep; shut in by the green curtains, she drew the covers up about her and stared upward at the paneled face of the berth overhead. Then new frightened distrust of the man she had been about to marry flowed in upon her and became all her thought.

She had not promised Uncle Benny that she would not marry Henry; her promise had been that she would not engage herself to that marriage until she had seen Uncle Benny again. Uncle Benny's own act—his disappearance—had prevented her from seeing him; for that reason she had broken her promise; and, from its breaking, something terrifying, threatening to herself had come. She had been amazed at what she had seen in Henry; but she was appreciating now that, strangely, in her thought of him there was no sense of loss to herself. Her feeling of loss, of something gone from her which could not be replaced, was for Alan. She had had admiration for Henry, pride in him; had she mistaken what was merely admiration for love? She had been about to marry him; had it been only his difference from the other men she knew that had made her do that? Unconsciously to herself, had she been growing to love Alan?

(To be Continued Next Week)

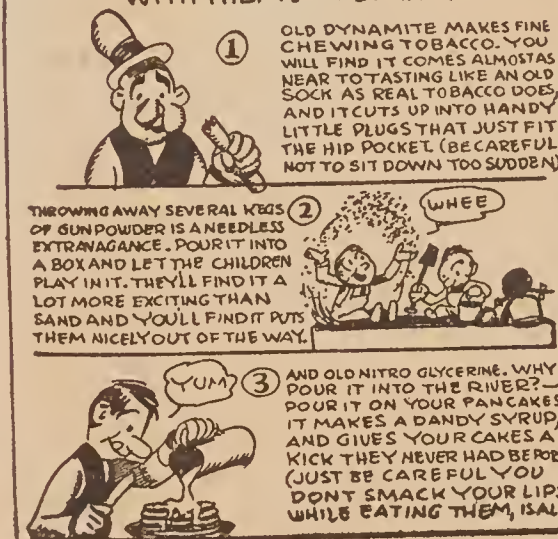
HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Handle Dynamite

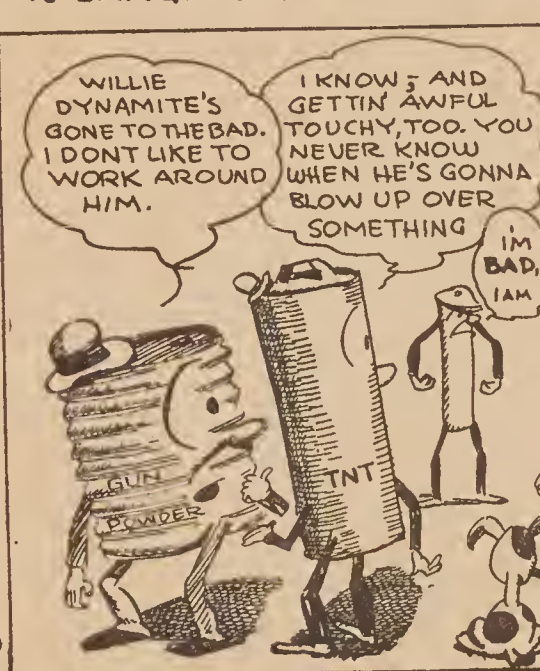
By Ray Inman

Don't try to re-work or use old explosives.

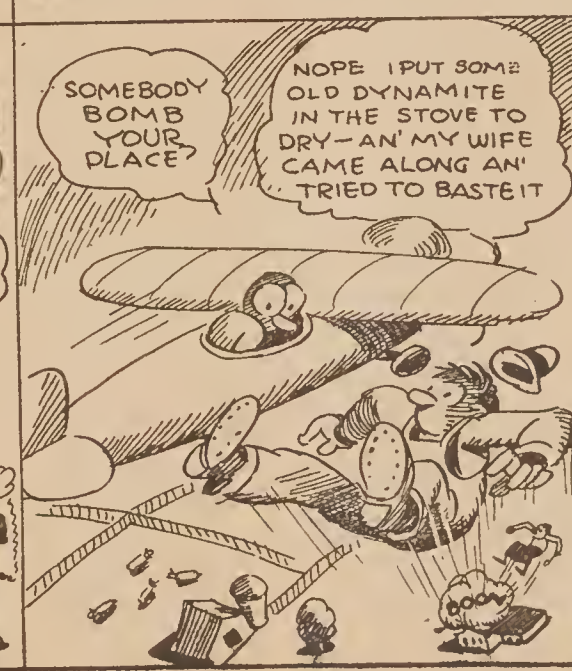
BUT OLD EXPLOSIVES AREN'T A TOTAL LOSS. SEVERAL THINGS CAN BE DONE WITH THEM. FOR INSTANCE:



Dynamite THAT HAS GONE BAD IS DANGEROUS TO WORK WITH



Don't try to dry it out in a stove, it is dangerous.



IF YOU HAVE MUCH OF IT, CONSULT EITHER THE FIRM THAT MADE IT OR YOUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



Park & Pollard feeds

are good feeds because

Park & Pollard feeds

are profit-making feeds.

Our dairy feeds contain best selected ingredients and scientific nutritional balance.

Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter—Dairy Rations: Overall 24% · Milk-Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd Heib 16% · Milkade Calf Meal—Other Feeds: P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Co-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

B A B Y



C H I C K S

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns · Reds · Rocks · Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

S. C. REDS,
19c

BARRED ROCKS,
20c

Prices are per 100, Sept. delivery. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00. Special Mating chicks, \$2 per hundred extra. Weaned Pullets and Started Chicks. All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular. HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

—B U Y—

STEEN'S
STATE
SUPERVISED

BLOOD TESTED
BARRED ROCK
BABY CHICKS

FOR EARLY BROILERS
STEEN'S POULTRY FARM, Box 3, Dagsboro, Delaware

Broiler Day Old Chicks

Light Breeds, \$10 per 100. Light and Heavy, \$12. Heavy, \$14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher. Prompt shipment. C.O.D. Postpaid. Live delivery. Twelve varieties. Custom Hatching. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J. PHONE 2-1603

QUALITY CHICKS

Tanered Strain W. Leg. \$7 per 100
Barred Rocks 8 per 100
S. C. Red 8 per 100
Heavy Mixed 7 per 100
Light Mixed 6 per 100
500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



Barred Rock Chicks

Now ready for winter broilers. Hatches every week. 100 to 1,000 lots. Prices you can afford. Special Folder FREE. Write first to
S.W.KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

S. C. White Leghorn PULLETS

hatched last week in March. Free range good healthy stock. \$1.50 each. E. P. Baldwin, Shelter Island, N. Y.

Pullets Jersey Bl. Giants, Wh. Leghorns, free range grown. Olen Hopkinson, So. Columbia, N.Y.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE
ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN
Pullets and Baby Chicks

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery,
DOVER, DELAWARE

CHICKS

Will Ship C.O.D. 25 50 100
S. C. Reds.....\$2.75 \$5.00 \$9.00
Barred Rocks.....2.75 5.00 9.00
White Leghorns.....2.25 4.00 7.00
Heavy Mixed.....2.50 4.50 8.00
Light Mixed.....2.00 3.75 6.00

500 lots 1/2c less—1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

60c Class "A" Pullets 60c

2000 pullets on hand. Extra heavy laying strain. All ages and varieties. Very low prices. Cash or C.O.D. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY, R. No. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

CHICKS

PURE BRED CASH OR C.O.D.
\$1.00 Per 100 Books Order
Barred Rocks—S. C.....\$8.00 \$37.50 \$75.00
Heavy Mixed.....\$7.00 per 100
100% guar. Book your order "NOW." New Pamphlet Free. **TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.**



With the A. A.
Poultry Farmer



Will Your Pullets Lay This Fall ?

THE important problem in flock replacement at this time of year is the conditioning of pullets for best fall and winter production.

The aim of the poultryman should be to get his birds in good weight BEFORE they begin to lay. In other words, they should be well matured. Maturity should be measured by weight rather than by age. We think that Leghorn pullets should weigh from 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 pounds when they begin to lay. Plymouth Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes should weigh one pound more than the Leghorns. In comparing weights of birds, one must make due allowance for strain, as there is considerable variation within a breed.

How To Do It

A good method of securing maximum weight is to feed hard grain three times a day without making any change in the mash formula. Some poultrymen believe that the amount of meat scrap should be lowered or removed from the mash mixture entirely. The disadvantage of this method is the change in the nutritive ratio resulting in improper growth. A change in formula affects all birds which use the feed, while a change in amounts of hard grain will affect only those birds which have a craving for carbohydrates and fats and therefore eat more hard grain. Undoubtedly, the best and most economical hard grain formula is corn only, although at the present prices of wheat we believe that it is a very economical feed.

After the birds begin to lay there is little that can be done to fatten them. The wise plan will be to get all the eggs possible before the pullets go into a moult, which seems to be unavoidable with early hatched birds, particularly where no lights are used.

It seems to be a mistaken idea that one can slow up production at one season of the year with the expectation of making up for lost time at some other season.

Our advice is to get eggs in September, October, and November, the months of highest prices.

A Clean House For Clean Pullets

PULLETS should be housed before laying starts. The adjustment to conditions in the laying house may upset production when birds are housed after they start laying. Pullets which have been laying eggs out on the ground are likely to lay on the floor in the laying house, a habit which tends to encourage vent picking and cannibalism.

In selecting pullets for housing, those which are of the same degree of physical maturity should be quartered together. Pullets should not be placed in any house which has been used by older stock until the house has been thoroughly cleaned. The job of cleaning aims to remove and destroy sources of infection. The following working plan is suggested:

1. Remove nests, feeding and watering utensils and other portable equipment, for cleaning, disinfecting and sunning outside the house.

2. SWEEP, SCRAPE, and SCRUB the floor, walls, and ceiling until the place is CLEAN. The handiest tool for scrubbing is an old broom. Hot water with some lye will hasten the job of getting off the dirt. If possible, run a hose into the building and make a real job of cleaning.

3. Paint roosts and supports with carbolineum, red mite paint or creosote.

4. Spray thoroughly with some good disinfectant. One of the standard coal tar products, used as directed by the manufacturer, or a solution of lye, one pound to 25 gallons of water, is recommended. If a sprayer is not available, apply disinfectant with a scrubbing

brush. Remember that time spent in spraying is wasted if organisms are protected by layers of dust or caked-on dirt.—LOCKE JONES.

Avoiding Enteritis

I would appreciate information about the caution to use to avoid trouble from enteritis. Will germs from last year be carried over to this year in the soil and brooder houses? I plan to use new ground for their pasture this coming year.

ENTERITIS is just another name for chronic coccidiosis. Your brooder house and ground is probably infested. Clean the house by a thorough scrubbing with a hot lye solution. When it is well dried drench the floor and walls with an iodine disinfectant. Move it to new ground where no chicks or hens have ranged for at least two years. And then feed plenty of milk while your chicks are growing.—L. E. Weaver.

Feeding Winter Lambs for Profit

(Continued from Page 3)

gradually changed to a heavier ration as the lambs become accustomed to the grain. This method has the advantage of requiring less labor as well as putting on faster gains.

Some lambs are bought earlier in the season than October or November and are started on fall pasture. They are then finished in the barns by one of the above methods. Lambs should at all times have plenty of fresh air and water. Lambs do not suffer from the cold but they do suffer from warm, impure air. To avoid this we aim to clean the manure from the barn at least once a month and keep the barn well ventilated at all times. Under all of the above methods of feeding it should be the aim, if possible, to finish lambs before they weigh more than 85 pounds.

Some feeders who have marketed by February or March, lambs bought during the fall months, put in a second lot of lambs to be marketed in April or May. All lambs carried after April 1 are usually sheared after which the lambs put on weight much faster. There is one advantage in feeding 2 lots of lambs and that is if the selling price is low on the first lot it is usually enough better on the second lot to more than offset any losses. We have records of the costs and selling prices of the lambs since 1905 and we have never known this to fail until this year. I believe financially this has been the poorest lamb feeding year we have had, although a few early-fed lambs showed a profit.

Most of the lambs in this county are marketed on the Buffalo livestock market by consigning them to a commission firm. The packers and local butchers who buy these lambs from the commission firms want lambs that will dress a good percentage. These packers and local butchers will pay for the lambs according to the reputation the feeder has made for the dressing percentage and quality of his lambs.

Some times a good profit is made by selling half finished lambs but we feel the best method is to finish lambs before marketing. It surely is for your reputation with the killers and over a period of years will probably prove the most profitable.

3500 14 Week Old \$1 Each
S. C. White Leghorn
PULLETS

Immediate September Delivery

The biggest buy of the season. Cheaper than you could raise them. From our Special Matings. Order at once, as these will be taken quickly.

PINE TREE HATCHERY
Box 55 Stockton, N.J.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

How License and Bond Protects You

WE have frequently pointed out that our subscribers who ship farm produce to licensed and bonded commission men have some protection in case the dealer fails. During the fiscal year ending June 30, the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets licensed 633 New York State commission men. During the year, fourteen of these failed, seven of them owing money to consignors. Two hundred and forty-nine verified claims were made to the Department and nearly \$10,000 was paid to producers who had shipped produce to these men. Had they not been bonded by the State, it is doubtful if any of this \$10,000 would have been received by shippers.

At the same time, the Department adjusted claims amounting to over \$6,000 against commission men without resorting to bonds. The State Department publishes a list of licensed and bonded commission men and during the year they distributed 4,000 of these lists to shippers. Subscribers may get one of these lists by writing to the Service Bureau of American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Subscriber Gives Picture Enlarging Experience

THE International Studio about which a letter appeared in your columns recently has more than a counterpart in the DeLuxe Art Studio, 225 North Green Street, Chicago, Illinois, for they send an adjuster for the company along with the collector to start suit at once against any one who does not pay for their very inferior grade of work. Otherwise their tactics are identical. Their lottery drawing is very suavely called a vote, which is just to decide in which home

in the community specimens of their work shall be left. They are so reliable that neither their advertising salesmen or collectors are allowed to go into the field alone and according to the collector who called on me there are 1500 of these salesmen in the United States. Their tactics certainly need airing and I am glad if my experience can save some one else from such entanglements.

It is high time the rural population had some protection against such swindlers, as the cities do in their Chambers of Commerce.—Subscriber

Two Pennies for Bait

Can you help me collect money for eggs I shipped to a man in Wilton, Connecticut? He wrote some time ago saying that he had a selected private trade for strictly fresh eggs and that he could use from five to six cases a week. He promised us 2c more than the New York market on the day of shipment. I sent him a case and he said they were nice but did not send the money."

OFFERING a premium above the market price is an old game to induce producers to ship eggs. We have been unable to get any reply from the fellow who bought these eggs so as a last hope we appealed to the State Department of Agriculture. We realize that they cannot be expected to act as a collection agency but they very kindly consented to see what they could do in this case. We trust they will be successful, but up to date our subscriber is still waiting for his money.

Hold Them Until Called for

I WAS reading article in American Agriculturist a week or so ago about the complaint of one of the readers regarding the Betty Philips Christmas Cards. I too was sent a dozen of Bet-

ty Philips cards, which were sent at the request of a friend, and for me to please forward \$1 for same. I did not sent the dollar, as I believe in the saying "It's a good fellow who pays for what he orders". If these friends wanted you to have the cards why didn't they send the dollar? I believe if Betty Philips and a few other such companies lose out a few times on such schemes they will be more particular to whom they send their ware, without people ordering same.

Thanks to the American Agriculturist for helping their readers on such frauds.—Subscriber.

Refund Promised but Not Sent

A LONG about the first of the year a subscriber asked our help regarding the settlement of the sum of \$40.00 against the Keith Publishing House of Long Branch, New Jersey. This concern, we understand, is operated by Clifton Keith and publishes music.

After writing several letters we secured a reply on April 23rd containing a paragraph which read as follows: "This matter has been delayed on account of illness of Mr. Keith, but is now having the proper attention. Mr. is entitled to a certain refund and will receive the same as soon as possible. There has been a delay in settling, due to severe business troubles and we will write Mr. today and explain just what the delay is and when to expect the adjustment."

Sometime later in checking through our correspondence we realized that our subscriber had not written us saying that he had received a check for \$40.00, so we wrote him asking whether the check had been received. In reply he says:

"I have not as yet received the \$40.00 that they owe me so I did not answer your first letter. I wish that you would try them again as I think that they are trying to put me off as long as they can."

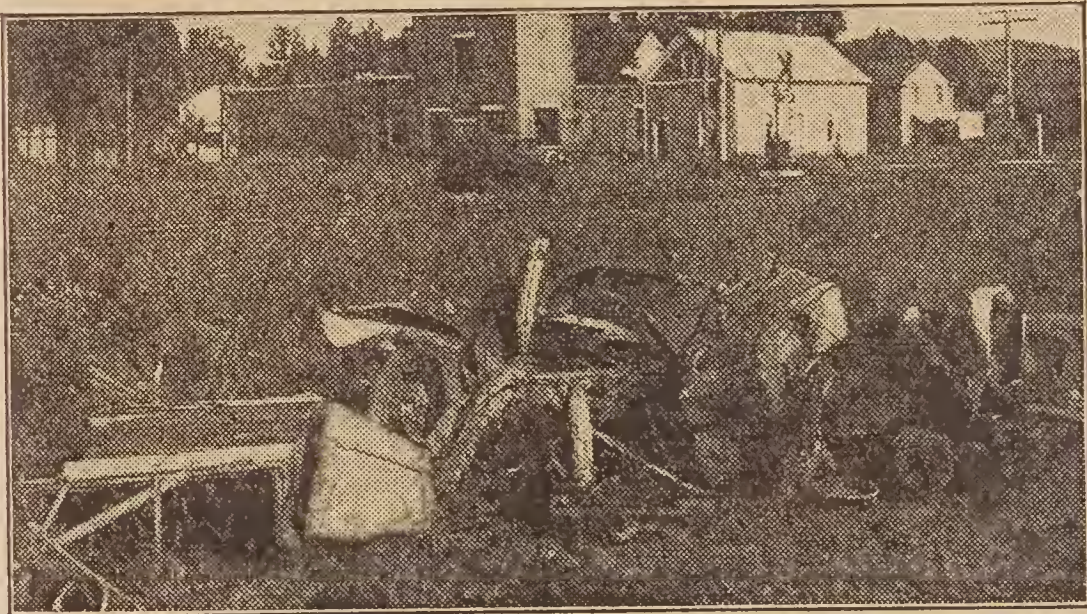
Unfortunately, we are unable to give our subscriber much encouragement as to the possibility for settling this claim, inasmuch as it has now been about seven months since we first called it to their attention.

Farm Buildings Need Fire Protection

(Continued from Page 3)

however, may decide that it would cost a little more than the village can afford, and perhaps rightly. The fire chief may think of the various Bill Watkins and ask them for their support. Bill and his neighbors, being good citizens, will probably pledge what they can afford and the village gets its truck. This does not take care of the matter of maintenance. As any fire chief can tell you, hose of the quality it pays to buy costs about \$1.00 a foot, and it is not unusual for a section to be destroyed during the course of a fire. Chemicals, and gasoline for the truck also cost something. Sometimes this is met by a donation of \$25. or so, per rural trip, by the insurance company, which realizes this protection is worth something to them. More often, the expense is not met in any one definite way. Herein lies the difficulty. If these various arrangements were satisfactory to everyone concerned, there would be no trouble. Few communities, however, have reached as satisfactory a solution as has Lowville, New York. Here, the village agreed to maintain and man the fire truck if the farmers in the area around would buy the truck. A subscription campaign was launched and enough money was raised to buy a truck.

Whether or not the Lowville solution is the best, we do not know. At present, we do not have on hand data on the experience of enough communities to make any valid generalization. Due to the technical difficulties of putting them into operation, the present laws are apparently not being used to a very great extent. Doubt, however, is expressed as to the need of further laws. Custom, being more flexible, may eventually develop, if adequately guided by experience and the experience of others, to fill the need.



Fatal Accident Brings Insurance Check

In 1929 Mrs. Marguerite Shear of Wellsville, Allegany County, New York, took out a limited travel accident insurance policy number 7423140 in the North American Accident Insurance Company. Jack Gaffney, a Syracuse student, working as an American Agriculturist subscription agent sold her this policy.

On July 3, 1930, Mrs. Shear failed to see an Erie Railroad train or misjudged the distance, her car was completely demolished and she was killed. On August 14, American Agriculturist received and forwarded to George Shear, administrator of the estate, a check for \$1,000., a fac-simile of which is reproduced below. Our sympathy goes to the family in their loss, but we trust that the check will prove helpful.

NO PROTEST This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. 7423140 signed by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.	Claim No. R-49289	N. Y.	Check No.
	North American Accident Insurance Company		
	Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago		
	Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant		
	August 14, 1930. 193		
Pay to the order of George Shear, Administrator of the Estate of \$1,000.00 Marguerite Chaiker Shear, deceased.			
One thousand and No/100 - - - - - Dollars			
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15			
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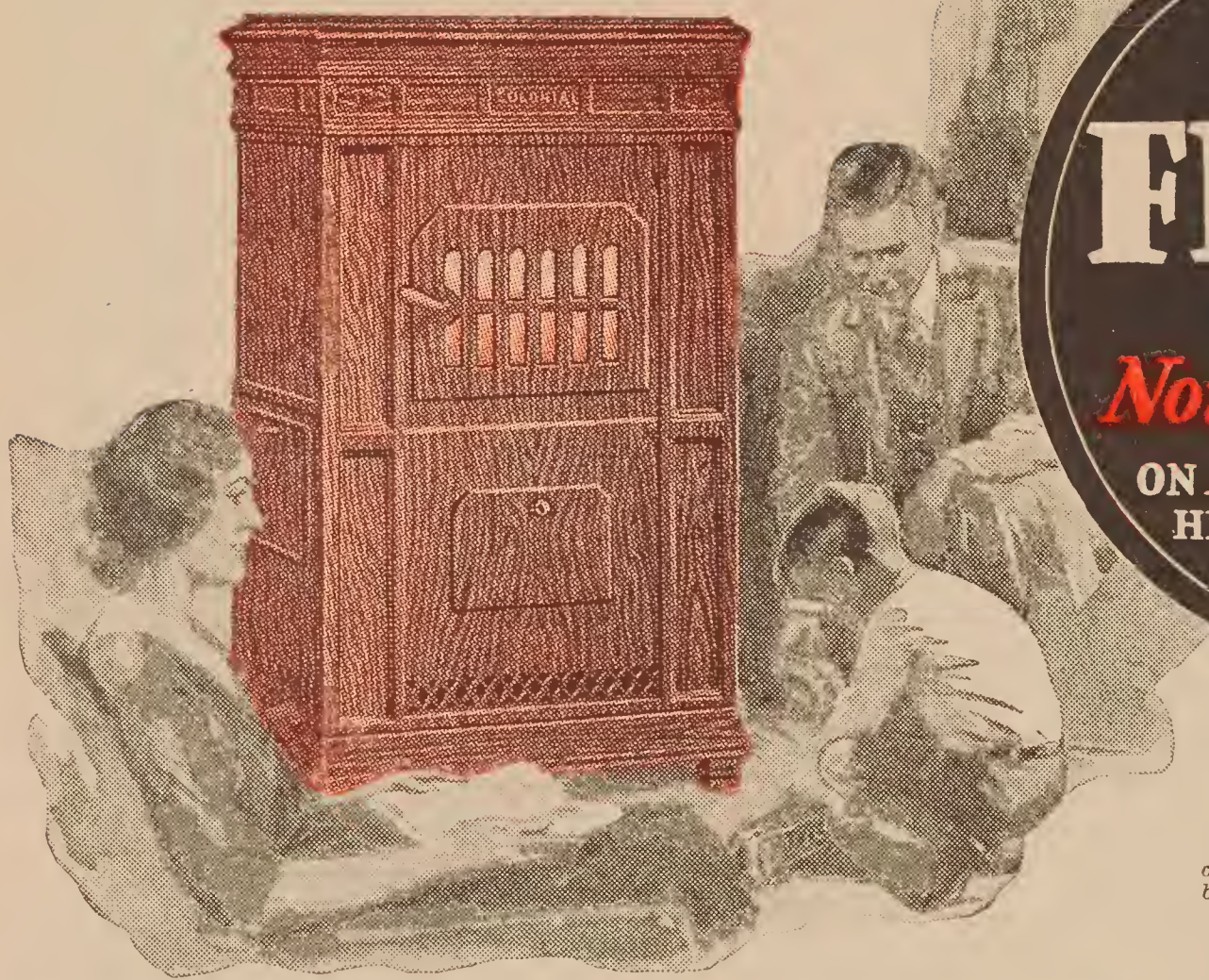
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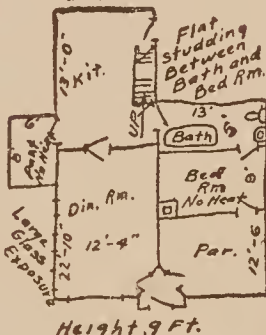
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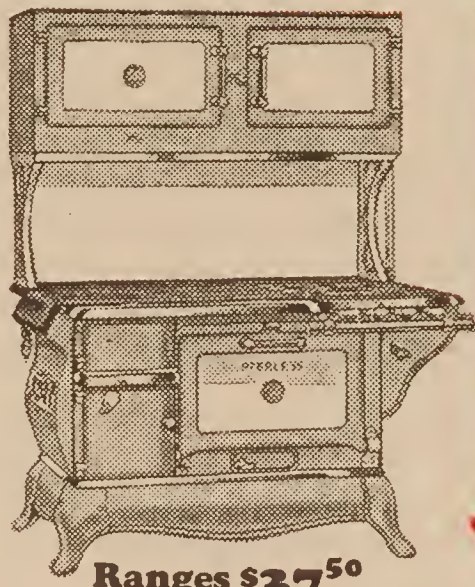
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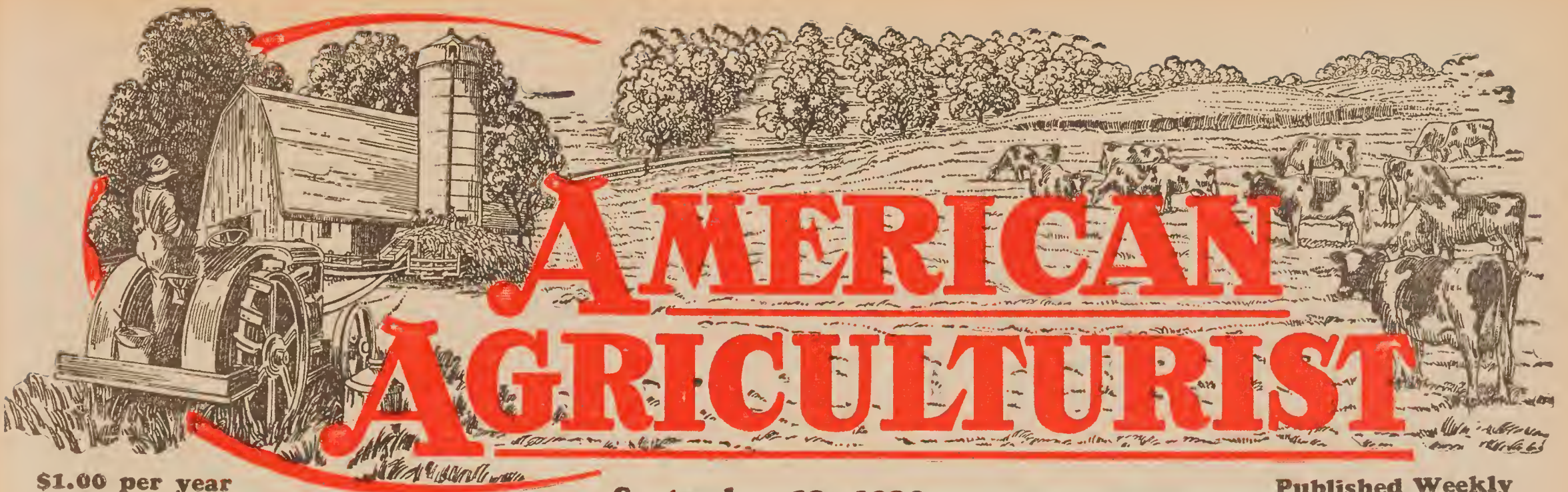
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September 13, 1930

Published Weekly

One Day Behind Prison Bars

Impressions from a Visit to Sing Sing

By E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT are we going to do with the rapidly increasing number of persons whom, for one reason or other, the State has to care for? The cities, the State, and the Federal government are constantly increasing appropriations for new hospitals and prisons, yet the new facilities cannot anywhere near keep up with the demand.



E. R. Eastman

During the past year there have been several terrible prison riots, one reason being, it is claimed, that they have been over-crowded. Public interest in the problem is intense because both from a social and the dollars' and cents' standpoint, the increasing number of those who have to be cared for by society affects the interests of all of us.

Farm people are especially interested in the problem, so a couple of weeks ago I obtained permission from the State authorities to go to Sing Sing prison and make as full a study as could be done in one day of conditions in that oldest of New York's prisons, in order to get information for readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

In the language of the underworld in New York City, going to Sing Sing is called "a trip up the river." On about the only rainy day we have had this summer, I took a trip from New York City, some twenty miles "up the river" to the beautiful little village of Ossining on the banks of the Hudson where Sing Sing is located. Riding on the train I looked out of the window at the historic Hudson and the beautiful Palisades beyond and tried to imagine myself a convict on the last ride, possibly forever, at least for many years, with all my hopes behind and with despair ahead.

Getting off the train, I took a taxi through the rain to the main entrance of Sing Sing and, knocking at the gates, asked for permission to enter. A guard asked me through the bars what I wanted, and when I told him I had an appointment with Warden Lawes, the

great steel gates swung open, then closed, and locked behind me.

I was in Sing Sing.

Again it did not take much imagination to understand something of the despair that must enter a man's heart when he sees all of his world with its joys—but not its sorrows—closed behind him with the banging and locking of those great gates.

The morning was spent visiting with the officers of the prison and in studying the prison records. These records of who goes to prison and why I found to be extremely interesting—and changed many of my previous ideas.

For example, I had thought for years that the average age of criminals was being reduced, that is, that there were more boys convicted of crime. The facts are just the opposite, at least so far as the Sing Sing statistics go. The average age of the inmates in this prison for the prison year 1928 to 1929 was 29 years and 3 months.

Ten years ago, it was 27 years and 3 months, or two years younger.

Another set of figures that interested me was the relation between education and crime. It is about what would be expected, that is, the great majority have little education; 3 per cent are college graduates, many of them convicted of crimes of violence committed in hot temper; 15½ per cent have had some high school education; all of the rest had less; 8.7 per cent cannot read or write English.

Sixty-two per cent, or a little more than half of Sing Sing inmates were employed at the time they committed crime.

Another surprising fact was that only 21.8 per cent were convicted by trial, while 78.2 per cent confessed, an indication perhaps that our trial system is falling down—too many lawyers, too many technicalities.

A student of social problems now studying in this country but a resident of India, who went through the prison with me, stated the well known fact that American justice is very inefficient, as compared with England's system, which gets a large percentage of the criminals, and summarily convicts them.

As you might suppose, the percentage of criminals in Sing Sing of foreign blood is extremely high. Out of the records of 1,098 men, only 229 inmates of Sing Sing were of native American parentage; 55 were of mixed parentage; and 567 had foreign parents; 157 were aliens, and 98 naturalized aliens. Ten were from the territories and possessions.

Of the foreigners, according to the records, Russia contributed the most inmates to Sing Sing, with Italy second.

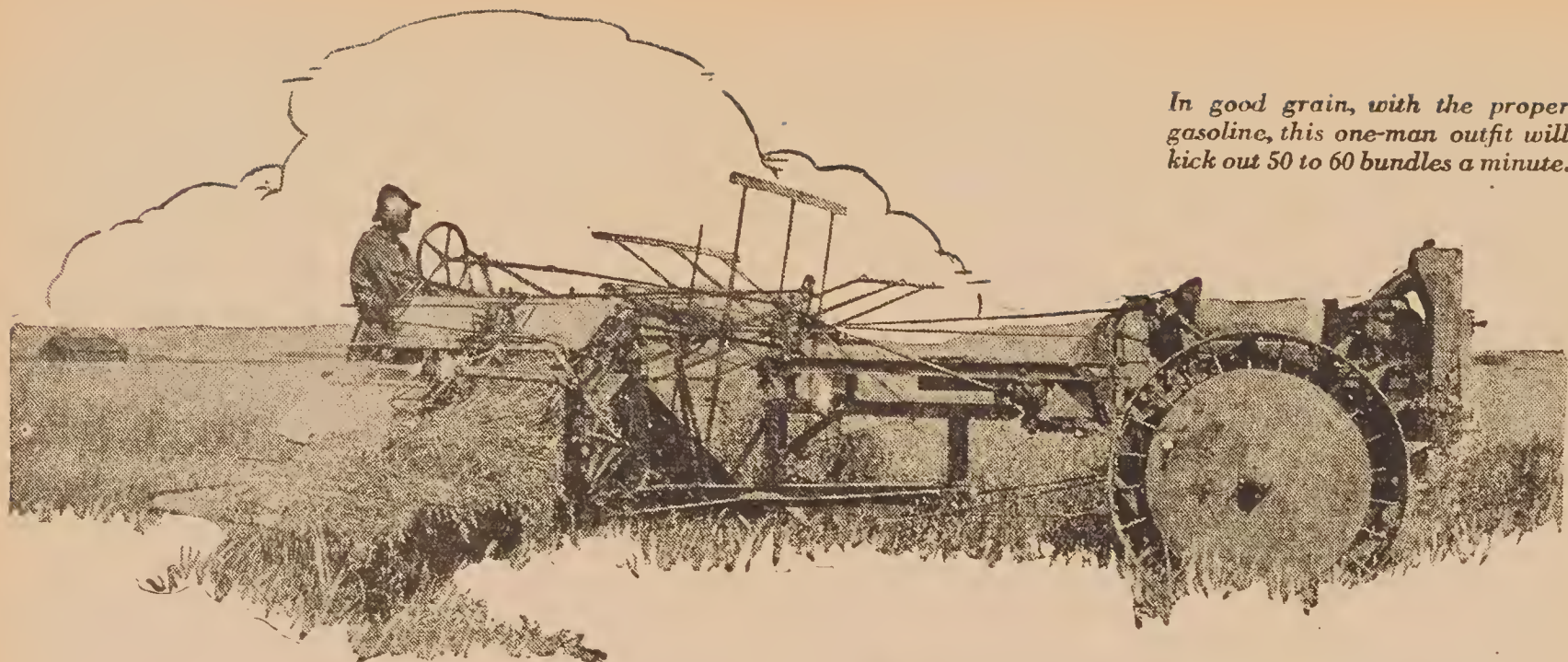
What about the effect of the church on criminals? The figures do not mean a thing, for nearly every inmate gives some church preference in his life history. I asked an officer when he took us into the chapel if the men came regularly to church. He said: "A lot of them do. It's just the way the man is brought up. If he has been taught to go to church in his youth, old habits assert themselves in prison."

The big prison chapel is so divided
(Continued on Page 2)



Photo by Ewing Galloway

So near and yet so far. He listens to the outside world, but sees it not. The slow passing of the days and the years are checked off on the calendar by his bed.



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CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT Reduce acreage and plant this high yielding Cornell variety. Many yields reported 40-52 bushels. JONES & WILSON, HALL, N. Y.

One Day Behind Prison Bars

(Continued from Page 1)

that three separate services may be held at the same time, so that men of different faith may worship at one time. Very able preachers go to the prison frequently to preach, in addition to the regular chaplains.

Are criminals married or single? Out of 1098 individuals from which records were taken at Sing Sing, 573 are single, 388 married, 84 separated, and 15 divorced; 188 have no children and 337 have children.

After I had studied and copied some of the records for your benefit, I was introduced to a Sergeant of the Guard, B. Fieseler, a courteous, kindly and intelligent gentleman who had been caring for and guarding prisoners for a lifetime. He spent most of the afternoon taking two or three of us in the party into nearly every nook and corner of the great prison, covering some twenty-three acres, answered our questions, and discussed prison policies and problems with us.

Guards Do Not Strike Prisoners

I pause to say that should I or any of my friends ever be so unfortunate as to run afoul of the law, I should hope that my guards would be as kindly and as philosophical as Mr. Fieseler proved himself to be. Instead of hardening him and drying up the milk of human kindness a lifetime contact with prison inmates had the same effect on this guard as the seamy side of life and suffering has on most old doctors.

Mr. Fieseler told us that no guard is permitted to strike a prisoner in Sing Sing except on great provocation and in self defense. No guard is allowed to carry a revolver or other weapon within the walls of the prison. This, however, is mostly for the guard's own defense, for if he should lose the revolver and it should fall into the hands of the inmates, disaster might follow. This, of course, does not apply to the guards in their round towers on the walls who are heavily armed with machine guns. Great searchlights blaze all night from these walls, making everything as light as day.

One of the most pathetic places in the entire prison, and one that depressed and saddened me was the large visitor's room which we entered first. Prisoners are allowed to have visitors five times a week, and each visit may be an hour in length. The visitor is carefully searched on entering and leaving, and then he enters this big room and the prisoner whom he wishes to see is sent for. They are allowed to sit together in semi-privacy with no bars between them.

Here I saw dozens of families reunited for a brief and pathetic hour. Old mothers sat with arms across the shoulders of wayward sons. Fathers, bowed by grief and the years, sat next to their prisoner sons, while little brothers or sisters held their hands. The large room hummed with conversation.

The Horror of Homesickness

Passing from here we went down long stone halls with big steel doors carefully guarded, which the guards unlocked to let us in and locked again after we had passed. In fact, it is impossible to go far anywhere in Sing Sing without passing through locked doors.

When we came out into the prison yard, we climbed the hill to the new section of the prison. Going up this little hill, we followed a path and a short flight of stairs outdoors. On the bank were growing some spearmint and other fragrant herbs, the smell of which reminded me of pastures and cornfields of my boyhood. I thought of the terrible homesickness that must overpower some of these men to whom the aroma of these plants also brought memories of far off and happier days. Sergeant Fieseler told us that homesickness was perhaps the worst illness of many prison inmates. One can easily understand how this is so.

Sing Sing has a new hospital where
(Continued on Page 18)

Poultry, Prosperity and Peace

Sixty Nations Join in the 1930 Congress at London

By L. E. WEAVER

A. A. Poultry Editor

BACK in my home town we once had a lively debate on the subject of "which is more important, the hen or the egg."

The "hen" side won the debate by referring to the Bible; if the egg had been more important, they pointed out, then Noah would have taken merely an egg into the ark instead of the hen and the rooster.

And I'm sure if that hen could have looked into the future as far as London-in-1930 her triumphant cackle would have drowned the sounds of all the other beasts in the ark.

She would have seen the flags of sixty nations flying

in her honor. She would have witnessed acres and acres of floor space devoted to poultry exhibits; she would have seen thousands of her best descendants on display under one huge glass roof, London's famous Crystal Palace.

And her proudest thought of all would have been this: that all these nationalities, Americans, Australians, Africans, Chinese and the rest, were taking another step towards world peace and understanding because of their direct interest in her, the Hen.

A Glorified Fair

No wonder, then, that the first thing I saw as I stepped out of the train in the London station was an enthusiastic poster directing me to the "Crystal Palace and the great World's Poultry Congress. Vast exhibitions, scientific discussions, musical concerts and fireworks display in the evenings."

In twenty minutes I was there. Now I have attended many a poultry meeting; one a day for

the past ten years, I should say. But never in my life have I seen such an immense throng at one, nor such a tremendously staged spectacle based on the poultry industry.

I had faintly imagined it would be like a glorified county fair. It was . . . ever so faintly and ever so glorified.

Picture the fair grounds with all their exhibition buildings under one roof: then add to this all the livestock barns and the merry-go-round, the side-shows and the hot-dog stands, still under the one great roof. And realize that this roof, towering like a huge dome into the sky, is entirely made of glass.

Exhibits from Many Nations

The Crystal Palace, I later discovered, was built years ago for a world's fair. The city of London purchased it and now uses it purposely for such large-scale exhibitions as the Poultry Congress. When my hens begin to lay golden eggs I'll build one for each state in the Union . . . it is such an ideal exhibition hall.

The entire entrance wing of it was devoted to the exhibit of chickens and water fowl. A chorus from thousands of cackling throats greeted each visitor the instant he stepped inside the Palace.

It seemed happily home-like to be with the familiar Single Combed White Leghorns again. They outnumbered the other varieties and were in the exhibits of nearly every country. They showed an amazing uniformity, the African White Leghorn and the Dutch White Leghorn and the other White Leghorns looking precisely the same as the most popular bird in American poultry flocks. All of the fowls were displayed

in regulation exhibition coops, grouped and labeled according to countries.

As an American I was naturally gratified to notice the prominent place occupied by three of our outstanding breeds, the Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. However, these did not show the same similarity that prevailed among the White Leghorns. I saw many new varieties of fowls which we never find in the United States and others which are very rare.

There were dozens of varieties quite alien to American chicken yards.

Italy had about fifteen varieties which were different from ours, but which still resembled either Leghorns or Anconas. Germany's Empire Whites looked a great deal like our Rhode Island Whites; and Germany had a breed called Nakthahns, a rather naked looking bird with a bald head and neck and white plumage on the body. This country also showed two unusual varieties of Wyandottes, barred and blue laced, the latter with red feathers edged in blue. Germany had a large hen on display, called the Rhinelander, which has a rose comb and lays white eggs.

The Netherlands played up their two best laying breeds, the Barnevelders and Welsummers. Both of these are splendid layers of exceptionally large, and very brown eggs.

East India's Runner Ducks contrasted considerably with our current version of them. They were perky little fowls, smaller, slimmer, and more erect in their carriage.

Industrial Exhibits Attract Crowds

Fascinating as these demonstrations of poultry were, the throngs crowded heaviest around the industrial exhibits. All of these exhibits showed the development of the poultry industry

(Continued on Page 19)

Time for Fall Whitewashing

How a Power Sprayer Saves Time and Money

By BERT GITTINS

IN many dairy sections where whitewashing the barn is a twice-a-year job, the old long handled brush is giving way to pressure sprayers. Whether the outfit used is large or small and whether it belongs to the farmer himself, to a man who does custom whitewashing or to a cooperative organization, the pressure sprayer affects an important saving of time and labor.

Whitewashing has been made almost a pleasure for Northern Ohio farmers through the use of power outfits which sweep dirt and cobwebs from sills, walls and ceilings of their barns and at the same time leave a fresh, uniform coat of whitewash. Two power sprayers mounted on ordinary motor trucks and owned by the Ohio Farmers' Cooperative Milk Association make this whitewashing service available to more than 6,000 dairymen.

A member of the association who wishes to whitewash his barn by the new quick and inexpensive method puts in his request for service at one of the association offices. His name is placed on the schedule of one of the trucks and he is notified when the sprayer will be at his place. Strict requirements of the central offices of the association assure members that truck, sprayer and operators will be on time with few exceptions.

Two men go with each truck and spray rig. They drive up to the door of the barn, dump a bag of "ammunition" which they carry with them into the mixing tank, and start the job. Because

of the high pressure, windows are removed from the building before the truck comes and loose boards are nailed solid. In about an hour's time the powerful streams of whitewash will have cleaned and whitened every bit of surface and penetrated every crack and crevice. The barn will be made clean and sanitary with no hard and disagreeable labor and at less expense than any one farmer could do his own work individually.

The charge for this whitewashing service of the Ohio association is just large enough to cover operating expenses, amounting to only three or four dollars for an ordinary barn. The venture has proved very satisfactory and has

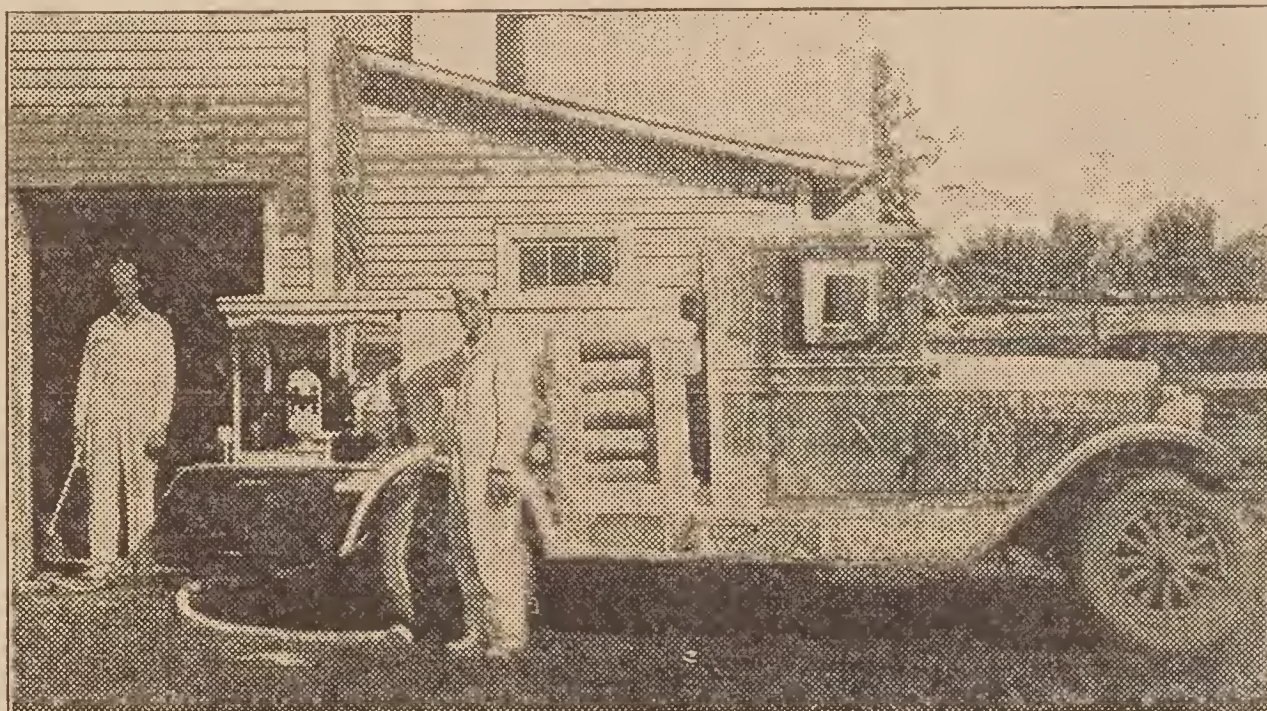
enabled milk producers in the Cleveland territory to meet the stringent regulations of the Cleveland Board of Health.

A milk distributing company at Morenci, Michigan, owns a power sprayer which is available to any of its producers who wish to whitewash and disinfect their barns. This same company also supplies many producers in that territory with hand sprayers for individual use.

Men in some dairy sections are making custom whitewashing a business, handling the jobs of farmers in their communities at reasonable prices. Fred Kuhnke of Clintonville, Wisconsin, who has a power sprayer mounted on a four wheeled, a rubber-tired trailer, whitewashes an average of about three barns a day for his neighbors. He believes that similar whitewashing outfits could be made profitable in other dairy sections.

Most ordinary orchard sprayers can be used for whitewashing or applying cold water paints without extra or special equipment. The rate and thickness of application can be regulated by the type of nozzle used. In cattle barns where there is no objection to some of the solution falling on the floor and where fast work is of considerable advantage, it is common practice to use the "Bordeaux" nozzle, that ordinarily employed in the application of Bordeaux Mixture to fruit trees. Nozzles which throw a finer, more mist-like spray are sometimes preferred if it is

(Continued on Page 17)



Ready for a quick job of whitewashing. One man sprays on whitewash with the "gun" while the other takes care of the mixing.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Record Fair

NEW YORK had the best State Fair in its history this year. Commissioner Byrne A. Pyrke of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Director Dan Ackerman and all their able associates are to be commended and congratulated for putting on a fair that is a credit to the agriculture of New York State.

The Fair has been improving constantly in recent years because the management is making a real effort to get away from too much carnival and midway and to emphasize agriculture. Let the cities put on the carnivals. They are all right in their place but a farm fair should be a farm fair and the big attendance and interest this year show that the new policy of the State Fair Management is appreciated.

Probably the outstanding feature at Syracuse this year is the new boys' and girls' building. No one can see these hundreds of selected young people from the farms of New York State and their exhibits without a feeling of confidence in the future of agriculture. The banquet and program of the Spelling Bee Contestants and Young Farmers' Clubs held on Tuesday evening of Fair week was one of the most inspiring occasions it has ever been our privilege to attend.

We wish space permitted description of all the good features this year. Some more news and comment on different features appear in other places in this issue and more will appear in our next issue.

Particular mention should be made of the exhibits and contests in the Farm Museum founded largely through the efforts of the New York State Agricultural Society. Here the arts and practices of farm folk of other days are revived. If you want to see some real horse shoe pitching, you should have seen the A. A., Farm Bureau Tournament. Mention should be made of the Farm Bureau exhibits, the splendid cattle and livestock show, the creditable dairy exhibits, the Home Bureau and Household Arts show, the beautiful flowers. In short it was a good fair—in our opinion the best ever.

Watch Potato Prices

LONG ISLAND growers are wondering what keeps potato prices down. Digging is progressing rapidly. The casual traveler along the road sees, at frequent intervals, a cloud of dust and, if he watches patiently, a team or a tractor and a digger emerging from the midst of it.

More Cobblers, we are told, left Long Island

in the past week or two than ever travelled out in the same length of time. It may seem that this is the answer to the price—and perhaps it is—temporarily. The Cobbler crop, which practically matured before dry weather, was good, but the late crop is going to be short. The vines of Green Mountains along the north shore have been practically dead for several weeks. Other potato growing sections have also had their share of dry weather.

A few growers, we are told, are storing Cobblers believing that the price is bound to rise. This feeling is based on a belief that recent rains were not greatly beneficial to late potatoes. It is pointed out that once the soil becomes thoroughly dry it takes more than a shower or several showers to thoroughly soak it up again. One friend who always studies the situation carefully, predicts that the final potato crop will total less than the crop harvested last year. At any rate, the situation deserves the closest watching by every A. A. reader who grows potatoes in any appreciable quantity. A few cents more a bushel adds just as much to your profits as cutting production costs an equal amount.

To Hear or Not to Hear

DURING the recent tour of the Empire State Potato Club an electric amplifier was used to enable a crowd of 3,500 people to hear talks given on the farm of K. C. Livermore at Honeoye Falls. We have no proof that this is the first time this has occurred, but it is the first time it has been called to our attention in New York State.

The farm tour idea has had a remarkable growth during the past few years and one of the problems of those responsible for their success has been to arrange demonstrations and talks so that all present could hear. In fact, this has not always been done. Too frequently on tours attended by the writer, a few interested people have gathered around the speaker and while they may have been perfectly satisfied with the information they received, the remainder of those attending heard nothing. We predict that the use of an electric amplifier at such times will become a standard practice for the larger farm tours in the future.

A "World Farm Board"

AT the recent International Conference of Agricultural Economists at the New York State College of Agriculture, Mr. E. E. Geldenheys of South Africa, made a suggestion toward forming what might be termed a "world farm board." "If cooperation is a sound principle for farmers who grow a certain agricultural commodity locally or nationally, as indicated by the policies adopted by various governments, why," he asks, "is the principle not applicable to producers internationally?"

To most of us such a proposition looks visionary. Who can say, however, that such an organization would not prove helpful or that we may not live to see it come to pass?—H. L. C.

Look to Your Local Markets!

A RECENT trip through Washington and Saratoga Counties impressed us with the advantages enjoyed by growers who have good local markets. One friend, whose farm we visited, told us that practically his entire output of apples, pears, plums, cherries and potatoes was sold on local farmers' markets. The proprietor of the farm, so far as he is able, grades everything himself and buyers have learned that they can depend upon the quality of his stuff. His son does the actual selling and says that he can recognize the produce, which on rare instances, is packed by hired help.

The important point of the whole matter, however, is that the returns secured are usually better than he could get on the New York City market. We too often think of New York as being the biggest, and therefore the best market

for farm produce. As a matter of fact, produce shipped to New York meets the stiffest kind of competition. Produce from all over the United States and from every foreign country comes here in vast amounts every day.

A lot of fruits and vegetables are shipped from New York City to supply surrounding territory. Home-grown stuff in this section enjoys an advantage of quality and lack of transportation charges. We believe that there are many producers now shipping to New York City who could well afford to give more thought to supplying their local markets with first-class stuff.

—H. L. C.

Tractors or Horses—Or Both?

DURING the past decade the number of tractors used on farms has steadily increased.

Many predict the time will soon come when horseless farms will be all the style and all farm work will be done by gasoline power. Others mourn the tendency to throw the faithful horse into the discard and predict that our four-footed friends will stage a strong comeback.

While the controversy between the "pro horse" and "pro tractor" factions continues, manufacturers go right along improving the design and efficiency of farm tractors. The fact that they are being purchased in increasing numbers indicates that at least under many conditions they are a profitable investment. What has been your experience? Do you still use horse power and if so, why? Or, do you do all your work with tractors? If you keep both horses and tractors, what work do you do with horses, what with tractors and how have you worked out the problem of getting the most efficient results from both?

For the best personal experience letter on this subject, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$3.00 and will pay \$1.00 each for all others published. To be considered, letters must be received in the A. A. office not later than October 15.

Workmen Drink Milk Instead of Beer

"I am not a prohibitionist but I do think if we have a change to modification the dairy farmer will suffer more than anyone else. Where a bottle of milk is used now in many places and homes it will be a bottle of beer. I think it would be the greatest calamity the dairy business ever experienced.—C. I. P., New York."

WE have often noticed this fact at lunch time on the streets of New York when gangs of workmen on various construction jobs eat their lunch. As the above writer points out, there was a time when the majority of these workmen always drank beer, and now we notice most of them bring a bottle of milk. The effect on the dairy industry is obvious.

Eastman's Chestnut

THERE are a lot of good stories about ministers. Here is one a friend recently sent me about a good dominie who dropped his teeth overboard while canoeing. While he and his friend were wondering how to get them back, a colored gent appeared on the shore, and being told of their dilemma, the darky asked if they had had chicken for their lunch.

"Yes," said the minister, "I had chicken."

"Well," said the colored gent, "If there is any left, go to the house and get it, and tie the chicken on a string and lower it in the water where you dropped your teeth."

This was done and when the string was pulled out of the water, lo and behold, there were the teeth clapped on the chicken on the end of the line.

"I thought so," said Mose. "No preacher's teeth could refuse chicken!"

* * *

Speaking of "store teeth", did you ever hear of the Scotchman who carried his wife's false teeth around in his pocket so that she could not eat between meals.

Horseshoe Pitching Prize Goes to Cayuga Co.

Pitching Records Broken in Eighth Annual New York State Fair Contest

THE new American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau-State Fair champion horseshoe pitcher of the State of New York is Paul Pickard of Auburn, who was sent to compete for this honor by the County of Cayuga. Last year Pickard won the sixth prize of \$5.00 but this year he carried off the first prize of \$50. and the championship gold medal, in a most exciting finish when he won from Ray Moore of Canton, St. Lawrence County after they had tied for the highest honors and played off the tie in one 50 point game. Pickard made 50 points, 23 ringers, 3 double ringers in pitching 54 shoes in this game, while Moore made 38 points, 19 ringers, 5 double ringers.

The second prize of \$40 was awarded to Moore; third prize of \$30. to Murray Beardsley, Trumansburg, Tompkins County; fourth prize of \$20. to Fay Ackerman, Constableville, Lewis County; fifth prize of \$10. to Ernest Bowen Oakfield, Genesee County; sixth prize of \$5. to John Kauzlarich, Rome, Oneida County and seventh prize of \$5. to Harry Peckham, Prattsville, Greene County. The prizes were handed to each winner by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist, as the large crowd cheered the different lucky contestants.

At about half past ten Tuesday morning, September second, thirty-six men who had won the right to represent their different counties in the eighth annual American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau horseshoe pitching tournament at State Fair in Syracuse, began pitching fifty shoes. It had been decided because of the large number of counties represented, that all the entrants except sixteen would be eliminated from further play as it would be impossible for all to pitch a round robin match and complete the tournament in the two days allotted for finishing the meet. The result of this pitching of fifty shoes is printed herewith.

Last year 82 points, 20 ringers, 3 double ringers or 40 per cent was the highest number made by any player and the one who stood sixteenth made 63 points, 14 ringers, 1 double ringer. This year Paul Pickard of Auburn representing Cayuga County had the honor of making the highest record with fifty shoes—85 points, 23 ringers, 3 double ringers or .46 per cent. It was necessary for Simeon Daugherty of Scottsville, Monroe County to make 65 points, 16 ringers, 3 double ringers in order to qualify as the sixteenth man and have the right to represent his county in the preliminary round robin. Daugherty and Dishan tied on number of points but Daugherty won the place because he had the most ringers. This was according to the agreement that had been made before the tournament began. Last year the sixteenth man made only 63 points, 14 ringers, 2 double ringers. This shows that the skill of the entrants has materially increased since the tournament of 1929. This year the player making 63 points stood nineteenth in the list.

More counties were represented this year than ever before except in 1927 when 39 counties sent contestants. If Max Morley of Oswego, Oswego County and Chester Hotaling of Fultonham, Schoharie County whose names had been sent in as representatives from these counties, had come, the entrants this year would have been only one less than the highest record in 1927. There are 57 counties in the state outside of Greater New York City, each one of which should send a contestant next year.

Some of the players this year told the writer that they had been practicing on sand courts and had formed the bad habit of pitching a little short of the peg and depending on sliding

By D. D. COTTRELL

Secretary of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association

their shoes on. This they were not able to do on the State Fair fine clay courts as the shoes will not slide but will stay where they strike. In order to become a proficient player practicing should be done on clay courts—the clay being

liminaries and the finals will be published in the American Agriculturist together with a detailed description of the best games and a list of the records made by each contestant. All things considered this is by far the best of

Those Who Qualified

Those who played in the qualifying round, each pitching 50 shoes with the following results:

Place	Name	Address	County	Points	Ringers	Double Ringers	Per Cent
1	Paul Pickard, Auburn		Cayuga	85	23	3	.460
2	Foster Bult, East Palmyra		Wayne	85	21	2	.420
3	C. W. Judd, Kenwood		Madison	85	21	5	.400
4	Henry Pollma, Albion		Orleans	78	18	2	.360
5	Murray Beardsley, Trumansburg		Tompkins	77	18	3	.360
6	Harry Peckham, Prattsville		Greene	77	16	1	.320
7	Claude Walrath, Gloversville		Fulton	75	16	2	.320
8	Ernest Bowen, Oakfield		Genesee	73	16	3	.320
9	Clark Drake, Warsaw		Wyoming	72	16	4	.320
10	Fay Ackerman, Constableville		Lewis	71	13	2	.260
11	Arthur Burrell, Bath		Steuben	71	11	1	.220
12	Wade Mattice, Schenectady		Schenectady	70	16	1	.320
13	John Kauzlarich, Rome		Oneida	69	14	1	.280
14	Roy Moore, Canton		St. Lawrence	69	14	1	.280
15	Wm. Hughes, Elmira		Chemung	66	13	2	.260
16	Simeon Daugherty, Scottsville		Monroe	65	16	2	.320
17	O. W. Dishaw, Bombay		Franklin	65	13	3	.260
18	J. V. Mauro, Poughkeepsie		Dutchess	64	11	2	.220
19	G. A. Hafele, Bovina Center		Delaware	63	15	1	.300
20	Earl Hummel, Albany		Albany	62	12	2	.240
21	Norman Donaldson, Branchport		Yates	61	15	1	.300
22	Kenneth Johnson, Jamestown		Chautauqua	60	12	1	.240
23	Albert Lewis, Skaneateles		Onondaga	60	11	0	.220
24	Arthur Ballard, South Dayton		Cattaraugus	55	12	0	.240
25	Gordon Coye, Earlville		Chenango	55	10	0	.200
26	Alva H. Warner, Glen Castle		Broome	55	7	1	.140
27	Francis Burns, Wellsville		Allegany	53	12	1	.240
28	Harmon Dowe, Avon		Livingston	52	8	0	.160
29	G. L. VanAlstyne, Chamont		Jefferson	50	7	1	.140
30	James Hunter, Marlborough		Ulster	48	10	1	.200
31	C. E. Stumpf, South Wales		Erie	45	7	1	.140
32	Edward Gerner, Lockport		Niagara	43	7	0	.140
33	Merwin Pace, Owego		Tioga	43	5	0	.100
34	William Ludwig, Wantagh		Nassau	40	4	0	.080
35	John J. Borst, East Springfield		Otsego	38	4	0	.080
36	Ernest Cotton, Little Falls		Herkimer	23	2	0	.040

kept at about the consistency of soft putty.

Should the American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau tournament continue to grow in popularity as it has been doing and probably will continue to do, it will be necessary each year to hold elimination contests to qualify for the preliminary round robin. The writer therefore renews his suggestion of last year that all prospective contestants install clay courts and practice pitching fifty shoes for points so that they will be familiar with this kind of play.

Next week a full report of the pre-

the eight annual tournaments held since they began in 1923.

Boy Scouts Start "Younger Boys" Program

THOSE who are familiar with the wonderful work done by the Boy Scouts of America will be glad to know that a program has been officially started for the four million boys of the United States between nine and twelve years of age, or in other words, those who are just a little too young

to become Boy Scouts. After several years of discussion and experimentation, the first official group of these younger boys has just been chartered in Brooklyn. Under the name of Cub Pack, the activities will be offered to these younger boys suited to their age.

Posting Property Along Streams

I would like to know how I should post my land if I own land next to a river. Where owners on both sides of the river which is navigable post the land, is it possible to stop fishing in the stream? Is it possible to stop fishing in the stream if both sides of the land are posted and the stream is non-navigable? Does the posting of a sign along the banks of a river prohibit trespassers on the banks of the river?—R. T., New York.

WE referred this letter to the Conservation Commission at Albany, New York, who replied as follows:

"We would advise you that all of your questions are ones of private fishing rights, and this Department does not undertake to officially advise you in reference to the same."

"Section 361 of Part Eleven of the Conservation Law in part provides that where the outer boundary of private parks or private lands runs along or under any waters, the nearest shore or banks within the park or private lands shall be deemed the boundary for the purpose of posting such notices or signboards. Therefore, in our opinion where the owner of a bed of a stream, whether navigable or otherwise desires to prohibit persons from hunting or fishing on such premises he may place the notices along the nearest shore or bank of the streams. Of course, where the owner of the bed of the stream posts the same pursuant to the provisions of Part Eleven of the Conservation Law it would be unlawful for any person to hunt or fish on the stream, but, if it were a navigable stream it is our opinion that he could not prohibit persons from passing up and down the stream in a boat. Of course, a person owning lands or a person who had leased the hunting and fishing rights of lands wherein a stream passed through such lands could not prohibit persons from trespassing on the stream for the purpose of hunting or fishing, unless he owned or had leased the fishing rights or the bed of the stream. Therefore, you will see your questions depend entirely upon the title of the ownership of the bed of the stream, and to get definite information in reference to this matter, we would suggest that you consult an attorney.

Love My Dog

THE farmer who keeps his dog within bounds does not like to have his premises run over by a lot of property destroying animals of his neighbors or people passing. The old saying "Love me, love my dog," is not quoted as frequently as in former days. Lawns, and flower and vegetable gardens are not fenced and dogs can do a great deal of damage.

A farmer who was much bothered by the dogs of his patrons while running a roadside market provided himself with a chain which he fastened to a post. When people came, bringing their dogs and thinking to give them a little exercise while they looked around or made purchases, he first secured the dog to this post out of the way of his wares. Some folks objected and drove away in a huff, but the majority saw that no one wants to buy unclean products, and that even a well behaved dog is out of place where food is on sale. Many families passing saw this clever plan and put it in use at their homes where visitors persisted in letting dogs run wild. A dog tied to a post is harmless, but one running at large over lawns and gardens is a pest.—H.R.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S work-Ming in the sun to get all his fall plowing done, he says if you have got to plow there ain't no time as good as now. When land is turned up in the fall the weeds don't stand no chance at all, when fall rains come they all will sprout, then when they git half grown, about, the frost will come and nip 'em dead; next year we'll raise a crop instead of weeds, I'll say, it ain't no joke to have them weeds grow up and choke the life right out the crop you grow, you've got to kill them weeds off so the crop can have a chance, that's why it pays to kill them weeds off by fall plowin'. so it pays to toil a-plowin' up your stubble soil.

My Neighbor's plan is pretty good, if it wan't so blamed hot I would git out myself upon the plow and git my soil turned over now.

But when the sun's rays shine and beat down on that iron gang plow seat it gits so hot that when you sit yourself down onto it, it ain't so pleasant, I'm afraid, as my old rocker in the shade. Fall plowin' is cool weather work, and though I ain't no hand to shirk, I'd rather sit around and not be out there plowin' when it's hot. My weeds may not git killed this fall, but when spring comes I'll disc 'em all and if my corn ain't quite so clean when I have plowed it in between the rows, the weeds will have to grow, this August plowin' isn't so blamed pleasant, I would rather rest until the sun sets in the west!

With the A. A.
DAIRYMAN



For Better Herd Sires

MUCH has been said and written during the past few years about good sires though the actual figures on the situation are rather startling and are likely to make the average dairyman wonder how any progress has been made.

The actual situation as taken from several New York State townships, believed to be average, is as follows: Over one-half of all bulls owned in these townships are grade and scrub bulls; about 45 per cent are purebred, but only 15 per cent of these purebred bulls are registered and only 3 bulls out of every 100 used are from cows of known producing ability.

Dairymen in 23 townships, located in 12 counties, are cooperating to stage what is called a better sires program. Over 300 dairymen have expressed a desire to get better herd sires and Professor Brownell of the New York State College of Agriculture, is interested in helping to supply this want by locating good purebred bull calves from dams that have made at least 400 pounds of fat in a dairy improvement association.

The following are the counties and towns where the better sires program has been adopted: Otsego county has seven townships, Cattaraugus and Delaware counties each have three townships, Oneida two townships, Chautauqua, Lewis, Onondaga, Saratoga, Ulster, Chenango, Tioga, and Cortland with one township each.

Michigan Practically Free of Bovine TB

ON August 1, the State of Michigan was officially designated as the third state to become a modified accredited area, signifying that its cattle are practically free from bovine tuberculosis. This announcement followed closely the dismissal of legal action brought by E. S. Townsend of Ionia County, questioning the validity of the law authorizing the tuberculin test. Judge Royal A. Hawley's decision sustained the right of public authorities to test, condemn, appraise and slaughter privately owned cattle in the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. The two other modified accredited states are North Carolina, accredited in October, 1928 and Maine, accredited in March, 1929.

Some Reasons for Raising Heifers

Good cows can be bought, but don't forget that there are 50 or more common cows for sale for every good cow that is for sale.

A good dairyman usually doesn't sell his best cows nor heifers from his best cows.

Here are the cows that are apt to be for sale:

- The old cow.
- The tubercular cow.
- The cow that aborted.
- The irregular breeder.
- The kicker.
- The hard milker.
- The poor producer.

Here are seven good reasons why we should raise our own cows. Besides, we can raise good cows cheaper than we can buy them.

Salt in Silage Not Necessary

Will you please tell me if it is good to salt corn in a silo? I have a silo 14'x30'. Will you please tell me how much salt to use if it is good?—A. C., New York.

I DO not think it is necessary or desirable to salt corn in the silo. I do not see any use in it and I do not think that it would improve the silage any.—E. S. Savage.

BARGAIN DAY!

PURINA DAIRY CHOWS

LETTERING WORDS on his store window...telling the world about his bargain...is the man at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign! Perhaps this very day a Checkerboard carload of Purina Dairy Chows has rolled into town and he's offering the bargain to you!

The bargain of going directly to this car to get your winter's supply of feed with cash...to save hauling charges...warehouse charges...credit charges...items that are fair to add to the price of feed when your feed is delivered from the store on a charge account. But a bigger bargain than the price per ton is in store for you...it's the milk per ton! There's where your big bargain lies.

More milk per ton is the real story of Purina Dairy Chows...the real bargain that's in store for you...not only today...tomorrow...but any day you happen into town! These are the days when you're thinking about winter feed...thinking about bargains! Think of Purina Dairy Chows when you're ready to haul home your winter feed! Next spring you'll say it's the biggest bargain you ever laid on the barn floor! Look over the list of Purina Dairy Chows...you'll find one which just suits you!

THE PURINA DAIRY CHOWS

Purina Bulky Cow Chow
Purina 20% Cow Chow
Purina 24% Cow Chow
Purina 34% Cow Chow
Purina Bulky-Las
Purina Fitting Chow
Purina Calf Chow



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For Sale Shepherd puppies from heel drivers. Males \$3.50, females \$1.50. GEORGE RAMSEY, BELFAST, NEW YORK

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Shetland Ponies Stals., Mares & Gelds., priced low The Pony Farm, Himrod, N. Y.

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RABBITS—Pedigreed New Zealand White & Chinchillas \$2.00 each. M. H. CURRIER, PEMBROKE, N. Y.

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GOATS Heaviest milkers from worlds best registered Thoroughbreds. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

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Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
6 to 8 weeks old.....\$4.00
8 to 10 weeks old.....\$4.25
Choice Chesters, 8 wks. old \$4.75

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

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Firestone, in cooperation with over 24,000 dealers, has taken advantage of the low prices of rubber and cotton—cut manufacturing costs, sales and distributing costs, and profits per tire, and has brought out a new line of quality tires which offer the car owner lower prices and greater values than ever before offered in the history of the rubber industry.

It has been necessary to operate the Firestone Factories twenty-four hours a day, six days a week during August to fill orders for these tires. We want to take the mystery out of tire buying and have furnished our dealers with actual sections, not only of our tires but of others. Call on him and examine them for yourself.

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Everyone of the 15,000 workers in the great Firestone Factories is a stockholder in the company. They back the quality of their product with their savings. The name "Firestone" is the pledge of the manufacturer and the worker that the tire you buy is the best you can obtain for the price you pay.

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Every tire we make bears the "Firestone" name which is your protection, and carries the dealer's and our unlimited guarantee. The dealer's service helps you get all the miles out of your tires built in at the factory.

Firestone		
OLDFIELD		
	Our Tire (Cash Price)	Mail Order Tire
4.40-21.....	\$5.55	\$5.55
4.50-21.....	6.35	6.35
4.75-19.....	7.55	7.55
5.00-20.....	8.15	8.15
5.25-18.....	8.98	8.98
5.25-21.....	9.75	9.75
6.00-20 6-ply.....	12.55	12.90
<i>Other Sizes Proportionately Low</i>		
H. D. TRUCK TIBES		
30x5.....	19.45	19.45
32x6.....	34.10	34.10

Firestone		
COURIER		
	Our Tire (Cash Price)	Mail Order Tire
30x3½.....	\$4.20	\$4.20
4.40-21.....	4.79	4.79
4.50-21.....	5.35	5.35
Firestone		
BATTERIES		
13-Plate.....	\$7⁹⁵	
Sentinel.....		

Firestone		
ANCHOR		
Super Heavy Duty		
	Our Tire (Cash Price)	Mail Order Super Tire
4.50-21.....	\$9.20	\$9.75
4.75-19.....	10.20	10.25
5.00-19.....	10.95	11.75
5.25-20.....	12.35	13.65
5.50-20.....	13.90	15.15
6.00-20.....	14.70	17.10
6.50-19.....	17.40	18.95
7.00-20.....	19.05	23.45
<i>Other Sizes Proportionately Low</i>		

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TREAD**

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Firestone Tires hold all world records on road and track for Speed, Safety, and Endurance. Some people think they are high priced—but just compare quality and check these low prices. Our dealer will serve you better and save you money.

	Size 4.50-21	Our Tire	Mail Order Tire
More Size		4.75 in.	4.72 in.
More Weight		16.80 lbs.	15.68 lbs.
More Thickness . . . . .		.598 in.	.558 in.
More Plies at Tread .		6 plies	5 plies
More Rubber Volume		165 cu. in.	150 cu. in.
Most Miles per Dollar		\$6.35	\$6.35

A "Special Brand" tire is made by some unknown manufacturer and sold under a name that does not identify him to the public, usually because he builds his "first grade" tires under his own name.

PATENTED
DOUBLE
CORD
BREAKER



**8 PLIES
UNDER THE
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Reviewing the Latest Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

	Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2	Fluid Cream		2.00
2A	Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B	Cond. Milk		
3	Soft Cheese	2.41	
	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
4	Hard Cheese	1.95	1.75
	Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for Sept. 1920 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighed average.

Butter Suffers Slight Decline

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 5, 1930	Aug. 29, 1930	Sept. 6, 1929
Higher than extra	40	40 1/2	45 1/2
Extra (92 sc.)	39 1/2	40	45
84-91 score	34 1/2	35	39 1/2
Lower Grades	32	32 1/2	38

When the butter market opened on September 2, values appeared to hold fairly well. On Wednesday, September 3, however, the bears gained control and succeeded in cutting the price of creamery extras 1/4 of a cent. There was a good deal of fresh butter available and the lack of sufficient buying support was another factor that strongly favored the bear attack. There was some recovery on the 4th and some of the lost confidence was restored. The market was full steady on the 5th. However the market closed with some soft spots showing up. Receivers were free sellers.

Consumptive demand has been holding up better than a year ago which tends to refute the claim that the industrial situation is curtailing consumer demand. Consequently it looks as though the butter trade were trying to depress prices in the face of diminished supply. On the

first of September the four largest cities had approximately 4,000,000 pounds less in cold storage than they had at the same time a year ago. Furthermore, from August 22 to August 29 there were withdrawn from cold storage in the four principal cities 1,083,640 pounds of butter whereas during the same period a year ago cold storage holdings in the same cities gained almost one-half million pounds.

No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	Sept. 5, 1930	Aug. 29, 1930	Sept. 6, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20 1/2-21 1/2	21	23 1/2-25 1/2
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	24	26	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average			

There has been no change in the cheese market since last report. There is some cheese available at 20 1/2 cents although the average of the market is still around 21 cents, some specials bringing 1/2 cent premium. If anything, production appears to be lighter which holds primary market costs fully on par with local asking prices. As a result the market holds firm.

On the first of September the ten cities making daily reports had approximately a million pounds less cheese than they had a year ago. Once more we ask why it is that prices are from 3 to 5 cents under those of a year ago where we have less reserves on hand. From August 21 to August 28 cold storage holdings in the ten cities were reduced 86,000 pounds while during the same period a year ago holdings increased 556,000 pounds.

Eggs Trend Upward

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 5, 1930	Aug. 29, 1930	Sept. 6, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	41-49	39-46	51-58
Average Extras	36-40	35-38	48-50
Extra Firsts	29-34	28-33	41-47
Firsts	27-28	26-27	37-40
Undergrades	25-26	24-25	35-36
Pullets	28-32	28-30	33-40
Pewees	19-22	19-21	23-30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	36-44	36-44	46-52
Gathered	27-35	31-35	36-45

Slowly but surely egg prices are climbing upward but they are far from what they were a year ago. As August came to a close the ten principal cities had about a million cases of eggs in excess of their holdings at the same time last year. However, we can get some consolation when we consider that from August 22 to August 29 about twice as many eggs were withdrawn from storage as were taken out during the same period a year ago. If that rate of consumption can be maintained it will not be long before holdings will be within reason and prices will again come back into their own.

Nearby white eggs have been in light supply and have been holding slow but steady gains. Western eggs, on the other hand, have met more or less resistance following the slight price advance.

Live Poultry Market Better

FOWLS	Sept. 5, 1930	Aug. 29, 1930	Sept. 6, 1929
Colored	23-28	19-22	30-32
Leghorn	22-24	16-18	25-27
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	22-32	20-30	25-33
Leghorn	25-27	22-25	26-28
OLD ROOSTERS			
	15-16	14	23
CAPONS			
TURKEYS			
	35-38	25-30	35-42
DUCKS, Nearby			
	21-24	20-23	23-27
GESE			
	15-16	15-16	

Cooler weather had a favorable effect upon the live poultry market, stimulating consumer demand and firming up the market throughout. Fowls especially favored the seller. There had not been enough Leghorns to satisfy the trade needs and colored fowls have been doing exceptionally well. Some fancy Leghorn fowls brought premiums above the prices quoted. Young roasting chickens sold fairly well although they did not enjoy the same exclusive attention as did fowls.

We call the reader's attention to the price of turkeys. Turkeys have been quoted around twenty-five cents but are now showing some advance. Early advices from the large turkey producing areas indicate that this year's crop will not be any larger than that of last year and there are many who freely predict that turkeys are going to be scarcer.

HEBREW HOLIDAYS

The Hebrew Holiday season will soon be celebrated and shippers should plan early that their birds shall arrive in the best possible condition. September 23 and 24 is the Jewish New Year; the best market days the 19th and 20th. Fat fowls,

turkeys and ducks will be most in demand. The Day of Atonement is celebrated on October 2; the best market days September 29 and 30. All prime stock is in demand especially spring chickens and roosters. The Feast of Tabernacles is on October 7 and 8; best market days the 3rd and 4th. Fat fowls, ducks and fat geese most in demand.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Sept. 5, 1930	Aug. 29, 1930	Sept. 6, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.83 3/8	.85 3/8	1.33 3/8
Corn (Sept.)	.98 1/4	.99 3/4	1.04 3/4
Oats (Sept.)	.39 3/4	.40 3/4	.50 3/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.02 7/8	1.04 3/4	1.46 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.16 1/4	1.12 1/2	1.19 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.51 3/4	.52 3/4	.59 3/4

FEEDS	Sept. 2, 1930	Sept. 7, 1929
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	35.50	37.00
Sp'g Bran	36.50	32.50
H'd Bran	28.00	34.00
Standard Mids	27.00	35.00
Soft W. Mids	32.50	39.00
Flour Mids	32.00	37.00
Red Dog	34.00	40.00
Wh. Hominy	40.00	43.00
Yel. Hominy	40.00	42.50
Corn Meal	41.50	45.00
Gluten Feed	41.00	40.50
Gluten Meal	47.00	50.50
36% C. S. Meal	39.00	42.00
41% C. S. Meal	41.00	47.00
43% C. S. Meal	43.00	49.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	43.50	55.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

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1ST ACTION



2ND ACTION

TEST CALUMET'S DOUBLE-ACTION THIS WAY

Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's Double-Action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with Calumet Baking Powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how Calumet acts *twice* to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's *first* action—the action that Calumet specially

provides to take place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of *hot* water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's *second* action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of your oven. Make this test to-day. See Calumet's *Double-Action* which protects your baking from failure.

Millions of women know Calumet's **DOUBLE-ACTION** makes better baking

THEY know—the millions of women who praise Calumet, *The Double-Acting Baking Powder*. They have seen for themselves that Calumet's marvelous double-action brings new perfection to baking! New confidence of success! New pride in everything they bake.

Enjoy this great satisfaction of turning out one baking triumph after another. Let Calumet's Double-Action make your biscuits lighter, fluffier than ever before—your cakes more delicate, more delicious.

Calumet's *first* action begins in the mixing bowl. It starts the leavening. Then,

in the oven, the *second* action begins. It continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Your cake bakes beautifully, even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature with utmost accuracy . . . Another delightful advantage—Calumet's perfectly controlled leavening action permits you to store cake batters until you are ready to bake them. Batter, poured into the baking pans, covered with a damp cloth and waxed paper, may be kept in the refrigerator for several days without loss in quality. Think of the convenience!

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action or in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—*Double-Action*, your assurance of baking success. That is why Calumet is *the largest-selling baking powder in the world to-day*.

Get a can of Calumet and try the recipe given here. Notice how little Calumet it calls for. The usual Calumet proportion is even less—only *one* level teaspoon to a cup of sifted flour. A splendid economy which the perfect efficiency of Calumet's leavening action makes possible.

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PLUM ROLLS . . . AFTERNOON TEA BISCUITS . . . PATTY'S BIRTHDAY CAKE . . . RAISIN BREAD



PLUM ROLLS

- 1½ cups sifted flour
- 2 teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter or other shortening
- ½ cup milk (about)
- 1 can (2 cups) plums, seeded and drained

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Add milk gradually until soft dough is formed. Roll ¼ inch thick on slightly floured board. Cover with plums. Roll in long roll, pressing edges together. Cut into 1½-inch slices. Place in greased pan and pour plum sauce (made from plum juice and water, thickened and sweetened) over them. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 30 minutes, basting often. Serve hot, with sauce poured around them.



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(All measurements are level)

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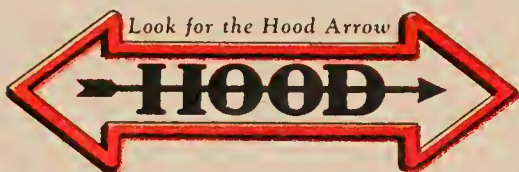
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Farm News from New York

Governor Roosevelt and Chairman Legge Discuss Farm Problems

MORE than 150 farm leaders and Syracuse business men met on Wednesday night of state fair week, as dinner guests of J. D. Barnum, Publisher of the Post Standard, to hear Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, discuss farm and state problems. The Barnum dinner has become one of the big outstanding affairs of the year, and the guests were unanimously agreed that the program this year was the best ever.

After commending the efforts and work of the Federal Board headed by Mr. Legge, Governor Roosevelt stated some of the results which have been accomplished for agriculture by the New York State government during the past two years and suggested a program whereby the state could be of still further help to its farmers.

The Governor briefly reviewed the new road and rural school legislation, telling how the state had made it possible for rural people to have much better schools and roads at a greatly reduced local tax rate. He said that recent legislation had taken about thirty million dollars a year of taxation off the localities and placed it on the state itself, thus tremendously relieving the farmers' tax burden. "No mean accomplishment" said the speaker.

Teamwork Brought Results

The Governor gave a large amount of the credit for these splendid results for farmers to the teamwork that had prevailed among the farm organizations, the Agricultural Advisory Commission, the Legislature and the executive departments of the state.

After outlining the accomplishments for farmers of the past two years, the Governor continued: "It would be easy, in view of these definite achievements, to rest on our oars. I am convinced, however, that the goal of agricultural achievement in this state is something far higher. We seek to make living conditions on the farms of the state at least the equal of the best living conditions in any community within our state, and that means that the social development of farm life and the yearly earnings of farm families must be made to equal the conditions and the earnings of the skilled artisans in industrial pursuits.

"As I see it, the next logical steps are these:

"Strike out boldly to reduce the present exorbitant spread between what the farmer receives for his produce and what the consumer pays for the same produce. (He quoted prices as of August 20, 1930, in New York City, to show the wide difference between wholesale and retail prices of livestock and truck products).

High Spread between Producer and Consumer

"Now it is interesting to note that in all these cases, the spread between

the wholesale price and the retail price in 1930 averages nearly double what it was in August, 1929. That is something for us to think about, both farmers and city dwellers. One thing is very certain, and that is that the farmers of the state are neither profiteering nor getting rich on what they are receiving at this time, or for a generation past, for their produce.

"Therefore, the next two definite steps are the working out of better terminal facilities in the cities, and secondly, a wholly new system of city markets. These two essentials are the key of modern food distribution and it is time to put them both on an up-to-date business basis.

"Hand in hand with city markets and terminal facilities goes one subject which relates more directly to the farmer himself, and that is the bettering of the existing grading of all kinds of farm produce. Why fool ourselves when we know definitely that in many lines of fruit and produce other states are sending to market a more uniform and higher quality pack than we ourselves are doing?"

Milk Price Raise Justified

Members of the audience representing dairymen were intensely interested in what the Governor said regarding the present milk situation and the sensational so-called milk investigations in progress in New York City. The Governor said, "Any activities of government officials which will force farmers to sell their products below the cost of production or which lessen public confidence in milk as a food are wrong and do irreparable damage."

"If it is true," he said, "that severe drought and other adverse conditions to our dairy farmers justify a raise in the price of milk in order to enable them to make both ends meet, it is wrong for public authorities to try the case in the newspapers first and investigate afterwards." In this connection Governor Roosevelt commended the Dairymen's League for its efforts to obtain living prices of milk for its farmers, and also stated that he was for the principle of maintaining the New York milk and cream shed intact.

Chairman Legge Stresses Better Marketing

Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, won the hearts of his audience by his review of the agricultural situation and his common-sense suggestions of remedies for farm problems. The theme of his address was better marketing of farm products through farm organizations. The speaker stated that he had spent forty years of his life in the manufacturing business and that he thought his company had been successful chiefly because it had studied its costs and tried to reduce them, but more especially because it put great emphasis on the market for its products

and tried to fit the supply to the demand.

"There are six and one-half million farms in the United States," said Mr. Legge, "all individual factories, all working independently to solve the problems individually. The farmers' marketing is always one-sided. Costs are never figured in. Always the farmer must ask the question when he sells—what will you give?"

"Two American crops," said the speaker, "are always in the surplus class—wheat and cotton. The sooner American wheat farmers cut down their acreage and stop trying to export wheat from this country, the happier wheat farmers will be. World wheat production is way ahead of consumption."

Chairman Legge then reviewed some of the accomplishments of the Farm Board since its organization, along the line of assisting farmers to help themselves through regional and national organizations, like the National Grain Corporation, the National Wool Marketing Association, etc. He especially commended the good work of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and that of the G. L. F. Exchange. Both of these organizations have received loans from the Federal Farm Board.

New York Farmers Do Cooperate

Charles Wilson, member of the Federal Farm Board from New York, made a short but effective speech, pointing out that New York State farmers did cooperate and were quite well organized. "There are," said Mr. Wilson, 172 co-operative associations in New York, having 133,000 members."

Another short speech that was received with applause by the audience was that of National Grange Master Taber. Mr. Taber's theme was the increase of farm taxation and the need of finding a remedy to take this tax burden off from the backs of the farmers.

The toastmaster of the evening was H. E. Babcock, Manager of the G. L. F. Exchange. It is a real job to say just the right thing in the right way and not say too much as a toastmaster on such an occasion, and all agreed that Mr. Babcock met these qualifications ideally.

It was also the consensus of opinion that Publisher Barnum renders a real service to the agriculture of the state with this annual dinner.

For Prospective Farm Buyers

RECENTLY an information bureau to serve as a clearing house for agricultural information for prospective farm buyers, was established in the New York City office of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Mr. George Royce, who for years operated a St. Lawrence County farm and who is thoroughly familiar with New York State farm conditions, has been designated by Dr. A. E. Albercht to have charge of this work. At the meeting at which such a move was discussed, it was brought out that nothing should be done to increase agricultural production in New York State or to increase the number of New York State farmers at the present time. However, there will inevitably be some changes in farm ownership and it was suggested that there was perhaps a duty on the part of the state to prevent if possible, the location on farms of individuals who have no capacity for making success there. It may also be possible to prevent the location of the right kind of an individual on the wrong kind of a farm.

In our August 9 issue on page 5, was an article explaining the savings to New York State agriculture because higher freight rates recently authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission are not to be applied to certain farm products. In the last sentence of the item was a statement that the savings to New York State agriculture would be \$25,000. annually. This obviously was a misprint as the amount should have been \$25,000,000.

Fishkill Farms Surplus Auction Sale of Registered Holsteins

September 27, 1930

1 P. M., Daylight Saving Time

Cows and Bred Heifers

Fishkill Sadie Vale Colantha Inka (Ear tag 34)
A daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. As a junior 3 year old she made a class B record of 16,926 pounds milk and 733 pounds butter. Bred March 19th to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Triumph Inka DeKol (Ear tag 75)
As a senior 2 year old she made a class C record of 10,901 pounds milk and 491 pounds butter. Bred March 20 to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Lady Inka Hengerveld (Ear tag 70)
At 2 years, 9 months, 29 days she made 12,521 pounds milk and 550.17 pounds butter (class C). Bred February 18 to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Inka Belle DeKol (Ear tag 99)
As a junior 2 year old she made a class C record of 11,220 pounds milk and 500.9 pounds butter. Bred June 4 to Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe.

Fishkill Avon Artis DeKol (Ear tag 116)
A daughter of Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th. Bred December 19 to King Piebe 19th.

Fishkill May Dolly DeKol (Ear tag 170)
Has just completed a semi-official test which has not been reported as yet. Bred March 3 to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Inka Hengerveld (Ear tag 198)
A daughter of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol. Freshened August 27, 1930.

Fishkill Hero Colantha May (Ear tag 229)
A daughter of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol. Bred Feb. 1, 1930 to King Piebe 19th.

Fishkill Hengerveld May (Ear tag 231)
Daughter of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol. Bred March 16, to King Piebe 19th.

Fishkill Piebe Gloria (Ear tag 241)
A daughter of King Piebe 19th. Bred in May to Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe.

Fishkill Colantha Belle Piebe (Ear tag 246)
A daughter of King Piebe 19th and bred in May to Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe.

Fishkill Colantha Rachel Piebe (Ear tag 248)
A daughter of King Piebe 19th. Bred in May to Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe.

Fishkill Liliith Colantha DeKol (Ear tag 108)
A daughter of Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th. Bred July 5 to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Inka Pontiac DeKol (Ear tag 115)
As a senior 2 year old made class C record of 10,252 pounds milk and 453 pounds butter. Bred in May to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Hilda Hengerveld (Ear tag 230)
A daughter of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol. Bred to King Piebe 19th and expected to freshen just before the sale.

Fishkill Inka Piebe (Ear tag 244)
A daughter of King Piebe 19th. Bred to Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe.

Bulls

Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe (Ear tag 258)
Born March 28, 1929. A son of the great King Piebe 19th from families famous in show ring and production records. His dam is Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka, who made as a 4 year old a 7 day record of 30.85 lb. butter and 748.6 pounds milk, and 365 day record of 819.32 pounds butter and 19,266 pounds milk.

Ear Tag 292
Born July 9, 1930. A son of King Piebe 19th.

Ear Tag 294
Born August 6, 1930. A son of King Piebe 19th, out of Fishkill Inka Dichter DeKol (9,255 pounds milk 436 pounds butter as junior 2 year old) a full sister to a world record cow.

Ear Tag 297
Born Sept. 4, 1930. A son of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol, and out of Fishkill Fayne Colantha Inka (class C record of 16,607 pounds milk and 689 pounds butter at 3 years and 1 month, a New York State record).

Every cow guaranteed in calf at time of sale except those recently fresh. **Herd Federal Accredited.**

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted.

Write for catalog

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
R. Austin Backus, Sales Mgr.

The Latest About the Milk Investigation

NEWs of the investigation into New York City Milk prices has been shoved off the front page of the city papers and in fact, almost entirely out of the papers. In spite of all the unfair publicity given to the situation, the investigation so far as milk is concerned has narrowed down to one question only, namely, is there a combination in restraint of trade in the city milk business?

It is our understanding that the investigation into the food situation will continue, but in all probability the milk situation will not receive much further attention. In fact, it appears that about everyone who has studied the situation at all impartially is agreeing that the raise in price was entirely justified.

Several interesting points were brought out during last week's hearing. H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, testifying on production costs, said that producers in the New York milk shed because of the drought have been buying more dairy concentrates this summer than they did a year ago and that following the announcement of a price increase sales immediately jumped indicating that pro-

duction will be maintained this fall at a higher level than it would have been had prices remained as they were early in the summer. Right now by the way, milk production per dairy is several pounds below figures for the same week last year, but to offset that there are more dairies available to supply the New York milk shed. Then too, consumption is not what it was a year ago so it seems probable that with the increase in price and consequent heavier feeding, enough milk will be produced in the milk shed to supply New York City this fall.

Fred Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League when asked at the hearing last week, whether there was any evidence of a combination in restraint of trade, replied that in his opinion there was such evidence. When asked for his reasons for such an answer, he replied that in his opinion if the Harlem and Bronx Milk Dealers' Association, which has been commonly referred to in the papers as Aaron Sapiro's association, were allowed to continue along the lines on which it appears to be operating, it might constitute a combination in restraint of trade.

The Telephone helped in Rebuilding the Church

A Bell System Advertisement

NEAR Springville, Ind., there is a farmer's wife who found her telephone a great help in organizing the many affairs held to raise the money for rebuilding a church. She and the other members of the Ladies' Aid Society served dinners at public sales, sold quilts and a variety of household articles to people living about the countryside. In all of these activities the telephone proved to be an invaluable aid in making arrangements, keeping the members of the organization in touch with one another, and getting together the money to erect a modern, \$8000 church.

The telephone also proves its value in making profitable sales of livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative associations or local markets. It is always at hand to make business and social engagements, run errands, order farm and household supplies or summon help in times of fire, accident or sickness.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, rain or shine.



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MANAGING DIRECTOR

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Aunt Janet's Corner

More Contest Letters Give Readers' Opinions

WHY shouldn't a farm woman use canned stuff and baked goods (store bought) if she finds it more convenient or economical? In that, as well as in other matters, her common sense, state of health, and condition of the family purse should rule. Why not strike the happy medium, can and bake what seems wise and buy the rest?

I do not consider it practical to pay exorbitant prices for fruits, etc., for canning. That which one has at home or can buy reasonably may be canned

will take more of them out of a can. Many of my reasons for canning also apply to baking. Home baking is cheaper and healthier. Home baking is not composed of substitutes, only pure ingredients are used. Many of them are derived right from the farm.

Home canning and baking assure the family a varied, healthful diet the year round. In such homes the bottles on the top shelves of the medicine cabinet are conspicuous by their absence. Canning and baking are work but a real home-maker has a vision of her job and after all, it's the health and happiness of her family that lies nearest her heart.—MRS. C. F., New York.



PURSE NO. B5469 comes stamped on canvas for embroidery in simple stitches with a silky wool and rayon floss. The background is a rich tan color, edged with brown while the flowers are pretty and colorful. The package includes stamped canvas, wool and rayon floss, rayon lining, interlining and a hookless slide fastener. Size finished is 7x10 1/4 inches. Price for package, \$1.50. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

and be, I believe, more satisfactory than the ready-canned product. With a good garden, vegetables such as corn, tomatoes, beets, etc., may be canned in quantities and cost almost nothing.

As for meat, what could be nicer than one's own canned meat, especially beef and chicken? Large amounts of chicken may be canned in the fall and quantities of beef in winter. One can usually get help from other members of the family or, if not, hire help when doing these big jobs. However nice these home canned meats are, we would not wish to do without the commercially canned salmon or dried beef, once in a while.

Few of us could afford to use much of jellies, jams or pickles if we had to buy them, but the cost of the home made ones is not great.

As to baked stuff—if one lives where she can conveniently get fresh baker's bread each day, why use one's own time, strength and fuel to make it, especially in summer? I never make raised bread, cookies or doughnuts in summer. I do make my pies, cakes and soft breads.

However, women owe it to themselves and their families to keep fit, so if one finds that buying part of their baked goods and canned stuff makes for greater comfort and happiness, why not buy them?—MRS. R. W. H., New York.

Why I Can and Bake

Just a handful of red and blue tags but what a lot they mean! They mean I won first and second premium on canning at our County Fair. They also mean a check, and a new tweed suit to wear when we pitch tent next week at Syracuse. They also represent home grown products canned right.

Why can? Here's a few of my reasons. There's a "heap o' living" in the garden. Canning distributes this heap of living throughout the year. Canning saves food which otherwise would be wasted. It saves feed. When milk is high I can veal. I cull and can unprofitable poultry. Canning saves and distributes labor. Time, fuel and labor are saved by cooking twenty meals of swiss chard at one time rather than cooking twenty separate meals of swiss chard.

Canning prepares me for busy seasons, unexpected men or company. Canning reduces the grocery bill and is a direct source of income. My prize winning jellies and jams help sell any surplus I have. Canning gives me fresh meat in hot weather, greens, fruits and vegetables in winter. Last year my little girl took part of her vitamins out of a bottle, this year she

To Apply for Old-Age Relief

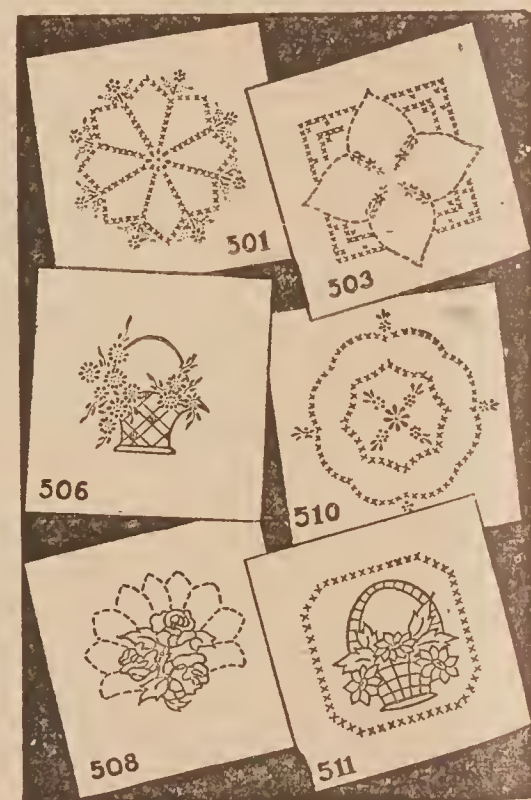
SINCE the recent article in American Agriculturist concerning the new law about old age relief, we have had numerous inquiries from people as to where and to whom application should be made.

Application for relief should be made after September 1st to the city or county commissioner of Public Welfare of the city or county in which the applicant lives at any time. The relief will not be granted until after January 1, 1931. All blanks, etc., necessary for making the application may be obtained from the commissioner and either he, or a member of his staff, will assist in filling out the application if help is needed. A lawyer is not necessary.

Each case varies somewhat from others, so the Commissioner investigates all the facts, then determines the amount to be paid to the applicant. The investigation requires some time but it is expected that no one would have to wait longer than 30 days to get a ruling on his case. A man or woman must be seventy years old before eligible for the old-age relief voted by the State of New York.

Cities required by law to furnish such relief are New York, Kingston, Oswego, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie. All other cases should apply to their County Public Welfare Commissioner.

Quilt Blocks of Rare Beauty



Cross stitches are predominating in designs Nos. C501-503-510-511, while No. C506 is a pretty basket design made with lazy-daisy and outline stitches and No. C508 is a bunch of roses made with outline stitches. If friendship quilt is desired the cone shaped spaces of design No. C501 can be used to advantage for placing the names of friends. They are stamped on fine quality white embroidery cloth, size 18x18 inches. Quilt 90x90 inches requires twelve stamped white blocks and 3 1/2 yards of colored star cloth for contrasting blocks in rose, blue, lavender or tangerine. Stamped blocks are 15c each if ordered singly; 1/2 dozen 60c; one dozen \$1.00. Price for 3 1/2 yards of colored material is \$1.65 or \$2.65 for all of the material to make blocks for entire quilt. State color and design numbers wanted. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Fall in Flower Gardens

Bright Weather Makes These Jobs a Real Joy

WHEN fall days come the home flower gardener has to take thought—and action—if she would have her full quota of bloom next season. Certain flowers need early fall transplanting in order to get some roots established before freezing. Peonies, irises, and the hardy lilies belong in this class.

Other perennial flowers which bloom in early summer will get a better start if divided and re-set now, that is, provided their plants are large enough to divide. Delphinium, columbine, phlox, the various daisies, calliopsis, dianthus and other common perennials should be thus divided before frost. Late flowering perennials such as chrysanthemum or aster are best divided in early spring.

For spring flowers, bulbs have to be planted before freezing weather. October is the ideal time. Tulips, narcissi, jonquils, hyacinths, croci, scilla and snowdrops are the commonest varieties. Plant to twice their own depth is the rule for all these bulbs.

Tender roots and bulbs which cannot withstand severe cold have to be removed and stored in a dry place. Dahlias, cannas and gladioli are dug after blooming is finished and before freezing. Cut tops back to 4 or 6 inches in length, air a few hours and pack both dahlias and cannas, stems down, in dry sand or sawdust to prevent shriveling. The gladioli do not shrivel so badly but must not either freeze or be overheated.

Many annuals which usually disappear with the first frost would bright-

en a sunny window in the house for weeks to come if they are potted and taken in. I have seen petunias, geraniums and stocks blooming in midwinter which had spent the previous summer in the garden.

After the ground is frozen, a mulch of dry clean straw, leaves or strawy manure, four to six inches thick, will protect the plants from injury which would result from alternate freezing and thawing. This mulch is left on until after April when hard freezes are not likely to occur. Then the heavier part is removed, leaving the finer ma-

Of French Inspiration



LITTLE GIRL'S FROCK PATTERN NO. 2657 is a cunning design of French inspiration. The brief bodice is terminated in a deep point in front with the skirt showing an inverted plait just below the point. The boyish collar and the little show of bloomers underneath the hem give an effect of trim smartness very satisfying to little maids of 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting and 1½ yards of dark binding with 1½ yards of light binding. PATTERN PRICE, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fall Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

terial to be forked in to improve the soil.

The dormant season also provides an excellent opportunity for pruning and transplanting shrubs. Flowering shrubs, as lilacs, which bloom on their terminals should not be winter-pruned, however, or the bloom would be lost. From the time when leaves turn color, around September 20, until the ground freezes, about November 10, transplanting can be done very successfully.

Roses may be set then too, although experiments at the Cornell rose garden have proved that spring is somewhat more satisfactory for them. But on the farm, spring brings so many jobs that anything which can be done safely in the fall had best be done then.

By painting one side of a black wooden darning needle white, you will find it much easier to darn dark hose by placing the white side beneath the hole. For light hose, use the black side.

Moulded Bodice



FROCK PATTERN NO. 2636 gives the moulded, semi-princess effect necessary in the new styles. The flaring skirt and becoming collar and cuffs are further style accents. Printed crepe silk with plain for contrast makes a lovely combination. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39 inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting. PATTERN PRICE, 15c.

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clean with less effort on your part. Try Fels-Naptha in tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or even cool water; and whether you soak or boil your clothes. Try it for easier household cleaning. Get a few bars—or the handy ten-bar carton—at your grocer's today.

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only a two-cent stamp to help cover postage, and we'll mail you this chipper without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-9-13 Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

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The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

Constance could not, as yet, place Henry's part in the strange circumstances which had begun to reveal themselves with Alan's coming to Chicago; but Henry's hope that Uncle Benny and Alan were dead was beginning to make that clearer. She lay without voluntary movement in her berth, but her bosom was shaking with the thoughts which came to her.

Twenty years before, some dreadful event had altered Uncle Benny's life; his wife had known—or had learned—enough of that event so that she had left him. It had seemed to Constance and her father, therefore, that it must have been some intimate and private event. They had been confirmed in believing this, when Uncle Benny, in madness or in fear, had gone away, leaving everything he possessed to Alan Conrad. But Alan's probable relationship to Uncle Benny had not been explanation; she saw now that it had even been misleading. For a purely private event in Uncle Benny's life—even terrible scandal—could not make Henry fear, could not bring terror of consequences to himself. That could be only if Henry was involved in some peculiar and intimate way with what had happened to Uncle Benny. If he feared Uncle Benny's being found alive and feared Alan's being found alive too, now that Alan had discovered Uncle Benny, it was because he dreaded explanation of his own connection with what had taken place.

Constance raised her window shade slightly and looked out. It was still snowing; the train was running swiftly among low sand hills, snow-covered, and only dimly visible through snow and dark. A deep-toned steady roar came to her above the noises of the train. The lake! Out there Alan and Uncle Benny were fighting, still struggling perhaps, against bitter cold and ice and rushing water for their lives. She must not think of that!

Uncle Benny had withdrawn himself from men; he had ceased to be active in his business and delegated it to others. This change had been strangely advantageous to Henry. Henry had been hardly more than a common seaman then. He had been a mate—the mate on one of Uncle Benny's ships. Quite suddenly he had become Uncle Benny's partner. Henry had explained this to her by saying that Uncle Benny had felt madness coming on him and had selected him as the one to take charge. But Uncle Benny had not trusted Henry; he had been suspicious of him; he had quarreled with him. How strange, then, that Uncle Benny should have advanced and given way to a man whom he could not trust!

It was strange, too, that if—as Henry had said—their quarrels had been about the business, Uncle Benny had allowed Henry to remain in control.

Their quarrels had culminated on the day that Uncle Benny went away. Afterward Uncle Benny had come to her and warned her not to marry Henry; then he had sent for Alan. There had been purpose in these acts of Uncle Benny's; had they meant that Uncle Benny had been on the verge of making explanation—that explanation which Henry feared—and that he had been prevented? Her father had thought this; at least, he had thought that Uncle Benny must have left some explanation in his house. He had told Alan that, and had given Alan the key to the house so that he could find it. Alan had gone to the house—

In the house Alan had found some one who had mistaken him for a ghost, a man who had cried out at sight of him something about a ship—about the *Miwaka*, the ship of whose loss no

one had known anything except by the sounding of the Drum. What had the man been doing in the house? Had he too been looking for the explanation—the explanation that Henry feared? Alan had described the man to her; that description had not had meaning for her before; but now remembering that description she could think of Henry as the only one who could have been in that house! Henry had fought with Alan there! Afterwards, when Alan had been attacked

rible discovery. If she could take one more step forward in her thought, it would make her understand it all. But she could not yet take that step.

In the morning, at Traverse City—where she got a cup of coffee and some toast in the station eating house—she had to change to a day coach. It had grown still more bitterly cold; the wind which swept the long brick-paved platform of the station was arctic; and even through the double windows of the day coach she could feel its chill.

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Alan locates a carferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery and gets a job on the carferry. He comes to believe that Burr is Corvet. On a winter's night, Burr, who is steering the ferry rams another vessel which he believes to be a ghost ship. The cars break loose and the ship flounders. Rescue ships save some survivors. Constance waits for word of Alan. Spearman hopes that Alan is lost. Constance leaves for the north.

upon the street, had Henry anything to do with that?

Henry had lied to her about being in Duluth the night he had fought with Alan; he had not told her the true cause of his quarrels with Uncle Benny; he had wished her to believe that Uncle Benny was dead when the wedding ring and watch came to her—the watch which had been Captain Stafford's of the *Miwaka*! Henry had urged her to marry him at once. Was that because he wished the security that her father—and she—must give her husband when they learned the revelation which Alan or Uncle Benny might bring?

If so, then that revelation had to do with the *Miwaka*. It was of the *Miwaka* that Henry had cried out to Alan in the house; they were the names of the next of kin of those on the *Miwaka* that Uncle Benny had kept. That was beginning to explain to her something of the effect on Henry of the report that the Drum was telling that some on Ferry Number 25 were alive, and why he had hurried north because of that. The Drum—so superstition had said—had beat the roll of those who died with the *Miwaka*; had beaten for all but one! No one of those who accepted the superstition had ever been able to explain that; but Henry could! He knew something more about the *Miwaka* than others knew. He had encountered the *Miwaka* somehow or encountered some one saved from the *Miwaka*; he knew, then, that the Drum had beaten correctly for the *Miwaka*, that one was spared as the Drum had told! Who had that one been? Alan? And was he now among those for whom the Drum had not yet beat?

She recalled that, on the day when the *Miwaka* was lost, Henry and Uncle Benny had been upon the lake in a tug. Afterwards Uncle Benny had grown rich; Henry had attained advancement and wealth. Her reasoning had brought her to the verge of a ter-

The points of Grand Traverse Bay were frozen across; frozen across too was Torch Lake; to north of that, ice, snow-covered, through which frozen rushes protruded, marked the long chain of little lakes known as the "Intermediates." The little towns and villages, and the rolling fields with their leafless trees or blackened stumps, lay under drifts. It had stopped snowing, however, and she found relief in that; searchers upon the lake could see small boats now—if there were still small boats to be seen.

To the people in her Pullman, the destruction of the ferry had been only a news item competing for interest with other news on the front pages of their newspapers; but to these people in the day coach, it was an intimate and absorbing thing. They spoke by name of the crew as of persons whom they knew. A white lifeboat, one man told her, had been seen south of Beaver Island; another said there had been two boats. They had been far off from shore, but, according to the report cabled from Beaver, there had appeared to be men in them; the men—her informant's voice hushed slightly—had not been rowing. Constance shuddered. She had heard of things like that on the quick-freezing fresh water of the lakes—small boats adrift crowded with men sitting upright in them, ice-coated frozen, lifeless!

Petoskey, with its great hotels closed and boarded up, and its curio shops closed and locked, was blocked with snow. She went from the train directly to the telegraph office. If Henry was in Petoskey, they would know at that office where he could be found; he would be keeping in touch with them. The operator in charge of the office knew her, and his manner became still more deferential when she asked after Henry.

Mr. Spearman, the man said, had been at the office early in the day; there had been no messages for him;

he had left instructions that any which came were to be forwarded to him through the men who, under his direction, were patrolling the shore for twenty miles north of Little Traverse, watching for boats. The operator added to the report she had heard upon the train. One lifeboat and perhaps two had been seen by a farmer who had been on the ice to the south of Beaver; the second boat had been far to the south and west of the first one; tugs were cruising there now; it had been many hours, however, after the farmer had seen the boats before he had been able to get word to the town at the north end of the island—St. James—so that the news could be cabled to the mainland. Fishermen and seamen, therefore, regarded it as more likely, from the direction and violence of the gale, that the boats, if they continued to float, would be drifted upon the mainland than that they would be found by the tugs.

Constance asked after her father. Mr. Sherrill and Mr. Spearman, the operator told her, had been in communication that morning; Mr. Sherrill had not come to Petoskey; he had taken charge of the watch along the shore at its north end. It was possible that the boats might drift in there; but men of experience considered it more probable that the boats would drift farther south where Mr. Spearman was in charge.

Constance crossed the frozen edges of the bay by sledge to Harbor Point. The driver mentioned Henry with admiration and with pride in his acquaintance with him; it brought vividly to her the recollection that Henry's rise in life was a matter of personal congratulation to these people as lending luster to the neighborhood and to themselves. Henry's influence here was far greater than her own or her father's; if she were to move against Henry or show him distrust, she must work alone; she could enlist no aid from these.

And her distrust now had deepened to terrible dread. She had not been able before this to form any definite idea of how Henry could threaten Alan and Uncle Benny; she had imagined only vague interference and obstruction of the search for them; she had not foreseen that he could so readily assume charge of the search and direct, or misdirect, it.

At the Point she discharged the sledge and went on foot to the house of the caretaker who had charge of the Sherrill cottage during the winter. Getting the keys from him, she let herself into the house. The electric light had been cut off, and the house was darkened by shutters, but she found a lamp and lit it. Going to her room, she unpacked a heavy sweater and woolen cap and short fur coat—winter things which were left there against use when they opened the house sometimes out of season—and put them on. Then she went down and found her snowshoes. Stopping at the telephone, she called long distance and asked them to locate Mr. Sherrill, if possible and instruct him to move south along the shore with whomever he had with him. She went out then, and fastened on her snowshoes.

It had grown late. The early December dusk—the second dusk since little boats had put off from Number 25—darkened the snow-locked land. The wind from the west cut like a knife, even through her fur coat. The pine trees moaned and bent, with loud whistlings of the wind among their needles; the leafless elms and maples crashed their limbs together; above the clamor of all other sounds, the roaring of the lake came to her, the

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

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For several weeks, in order to bring laborers and employers together, we have been conducting a free labor exchange for the benefit of subscribers. Effective September 1, we are discontinuing this free service. At the top of this page you will find a notice regarding our regular rates for classified advertisements.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—RARE BOOKS. High Cash Prices Paid. I am always in the market for Rare Books, letters written by, Washington, Lincoln, Franklin, Edgar A. Poe, etc., (Send for FREE "Rare Book Check List.") Handsome prices for First Editions listed below. Dates specified MUST appear on FRONT of Main Title Page. NOT copyright dates on reverse. Bryant's "Poems" 1821; "Al-Aaraaf" 1829; "Evangeline" 1847; Emerson's "Essays" 1841; "Fanshawe" 1828. "Knickerbocker New York" 2 vols. 1809; "Little Women" 2 vols. 1868-9; "Luck of Roaring Camp" 1870; "Leaves of Grass" 1855; Lowell's "Commencement Ode" 1865; "Moby Dick" 1851; "Last of Mohicans" 2 vols. 1826; "Man Without a Country" 1865; "Outre Mer" No. 1-1833, No. 2-1834; Prose Romance's of E. A. Poe" (booklet) 1843; "Story of a Bad Boy" 1870; "The Spy" 2 vols. 1821; "Scarlet Letter" 1850; "Tom Sawyer" 1876; "Tamerlane" (booklet) 1827; "Two Years Before the Mast" 1840; "Warwick Woodlands" 1845. F. CHRISTOPHER, 269 So. 8th. St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage. Carloads. Pay highest market prices. For sale: Alfalfa. Hay, reasonable prices. THE HAMILTON CO. New Castle, Pa.

OLD ENVELOPES, Folded Letters, Stamps used before 1880. Post Yourself. Many old envelopes are worth \$1.00 to \$100.00 each. If you have old correspondence, send for interesting information free and without obligation on your part. Address R. BICE, 2652 Ashbury Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

THERE MAY BE IN YOUR HOME, probably long forgotten, some old or discarded jewelry, such as watchcases, chains, rings, lockets, brooches, dental gold bridges, etc., that you can turn into worthwhile cash and help swell your Christmas fund. We buy these and send you the cash the same day it is received. We melt and refine these articles and pay you for the old gold extracted at the following rate—\$10.00 per ounce for 14 karat gold; \$12.00 per ounce for 18 karat gold; \$15.00 per ounce for 22 karat gold. Send all packages insured. BERKLEY REFINING CO., 190 West Burnside Avenue, New York, N. Y.

COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth-promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75; 10 gallons \$13, at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

\$4800—BUYS—Farm 180 acres, 25 head livestock, crops, tools, easy terms. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y., Agent.

FOR SALE—90 acre farm situated three miles from concrete road. Good buildings. Will sell with or without stock. R. TAYLOR, Towanda, Pa. Box 112.

FARM 140 acres. Land very productive. Alfalfa land. Good buildings. 475 apple trees. Write for particulars. Easy terms. C. A. GRIGGS, Central Bridge, N. Y.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kansas.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply. \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WNIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNs. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73W Security Savings and Comm'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to make good income, men or women, full or part time. No investment required. Write RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL, Dept. B-2, Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED by man of 30, position as barn man. Thoroughly experienced. EDWARD BURNS, 28 Center St., Waterbury, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

SILOS (One Piece) SILOS. Ask for our new low price on one piece stave Douglas Fir silo. GRIFFIN LUMBER COMPANY, Box A, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6" \$1.30, 6 1/2" \$1.50, Gauzefaced 6" \$1.50, 6 1/2" \$1.75. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO. Dept. D. Canton, Maine.

HONEY—FINEST QUALITY white or dark pure table honey. 5 pound cans, 90c; 10, \$1.50; 60, \$8.00 delivered third zone. ELTON LANE, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOX TRAPPING METHODS. Water, dry land and snow sets. Send for particulars. CHESTER B. HALL, West Springfield, Mass.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS, INVITATIONS. Samples free. STATIONERY HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Smoking, 5 pounds \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

CIGARS—TRIAL 50 large PERFECTOS postpaid \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

CIGAR SMOKERS send for illustrated factory-to-you price list. E. M. WEAND, Collegeville, Penna.

WOMEN'S WANTS

WOOL BATT 72x84, \$2; patchwork pieces, bright woolsens 2 lbs. 50c; 3 patterns with \$1 order. Postage. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Massachusetts.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 16)

booming of the waves against the ice, the shatter of floe on floe. No snow had fallen for a few hours, and the sky was even clearing; ragged clouds scurried before the wind and, opening, showed the moon.

Constance hurried westward and then north, following the bend of the shore. The figure of a man—one of the shore patrols—pacing the ice hummocks of the beach and staring out upon the lake, appeared vaguely in the dusk when she had gone about two miles. He seemed surprised at seeing a girl, but less surprised when he had recognized her. Mr. Spearman, he told her, was to the north of them upon the beach somewhere, he did not know how far; he could not leave his post to accompany her, but he assured her that there were men stationed all along the shore. She came, indeed, three quarters of a mile farther on, to a second man; about an equal distance beyond, she found a third, but passed him and went on.

Her legs ached now with the unaccustomed travel upon snowshoes; the cold, which had been only a piercing

chill at first, was stopping feeling, almost stopping thought. When clouds covered the moon, complete darkness came; she could go forward only slowly then or must stop and wait; but the intervals of moonlight were growing longer and increasing in frequency. As the sky cleared, she went forward quickly for many minutes at a time, straining her gaze westward over the tumbling water and the floes. It came to her with terrifying apprehension that she must have advanced at least three miles since she had seen the last patrol; she could not have passed any one in the moonlight without seeing him, and in the dark intervals she had advanced so little that she could not have missed one that way either.

She tried to go faster as she realized this; but now travel had become more difficult. There was no longer any beach. High, precipitous bluffs, which she recognized as marking Seven Mile Point, descended here directly to the hummocked ice along the water's edge. She fell many times, traveling upon these hummocks; there were strange, treacherous places between the hummocks where, except for her snowshoes, she would have broken through. Her skirt was torn; she lost one of her gloves and could not stop to look for it; she fell again and sharp ice cut her ungloved hand and blood froze upon her finger tips. She did not heed any of these things.

She was horrified to find that she was growing weak, and that her senses were becoming confused. She mistook at times floating ice, metallic under the moonlight, for boats; her heart beat fast then while she scrambled part way up the bluff to gain better sight and so ascertained her mistake.

(To be Continued Next Week)

Time for Fall Whitewashing

(Continued from Page 3)

objectionable to have the whitewash run on the walls or drip from the ceiling.

Power sprayers owned by "rings" of fruit growers for orchard use are especially adapted to farm building whitewashing and cold water painting. Smaller, hand operated sprayers, useful in every garden and on every livestock farm, are also called into service at whitewashing time by individual farmers. The object in either case is the same; to save time, labor and expense and to make the dairy barn or other buildings clean and sanitary.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep Your Feet Comfortable

By Ray Inman

Comfortable FEET
MEAN MORE TO A HOUSE-
WIFE THAN QUANTITIES OF
LABOR SAVING EQUIPMENT.

WHAT TYPE OF FOOT HAVE YOU?
CONSULT THIS CHART AND CHECK UP ON YOUR FEET.

I. THE OUTRIGGERS.
THESE FEET AREN'T SO BIG—THEY JUST SCATTER. HAVE A TENDENCY TO RUN IN ALL DIRECTIONS AT ONCE, DUE TO PATENTED UNIVERSAL ANKLE JOINTS.

III. THE AIRDALES.
DISTINGUISHED FOR LONG LINES AND AMPLE STANDING ROOM. A GREAT HELP TO DANCING PARTNERS.—SO EASY TO RIDE UPON. (RUMBLE SEAT EXTRA)

II. THE STRAIGHT EIGHTS.
THESE FEET GIVE A MUCH GREATER MILEAGE AT LOWER GASOLINE CONSUMPTION. (GROUNDGRIPPER TOES AND WIRE WHEELS, EXTRA).

IV. THE 90° V'S.
A CUSTOM BUILT JOB, WITH SYNCHRO-MESH TOES. DESIGNED FOR CRISS-CROSS COUNTRY TRAVELING.

III. HEAVY DUTY BALLOONS.
HEAVY TREAD FOOT FOR TRUCK BODIES. GUARANTEED NOT TO SKID OR BLOW OUT AT HIGH SPEED (THEY AREN'T GEARED FOR HIGH SPEED).

DETAIL SHOWING HIGH AND LOW GEAR ON A FOOT

1. Shoes should be comfortable when first tried on.
2. Cheap shoes are poor economy.

I CAN'T SEE WHY THESE SHOES AREN'T COMFORTABLE! — I PAID \$12 FOR THEM

TWELVE DOLLARS! — GOSH! — IT MAKES ME UNCOMFORTABLE JUST TO THINK ABOUT IT!

3. Bathe feet with soap and hot water every night.
4. Rinse them with cold water every morning.

but NEVER LEAVE SOAP ON THE FLOOR —

— IT MAY MEAN A LOT OF EXTRA FOOT WORK!

5. Put on fresh, clean, stockings every morning, if you have to wash a pair every night to do it.

WELL, IF YE GOTTA WASH YER FEET EVERY NIGHT, AN' YER SOCKS EVERY NIGHT, WHY TH' SAM HILL DONT YE LEAVE YER SOCKS RIGHT ON YER FEET AN' WASH 'EM BOTH AT ONCE? THEN YE'D NEVER HAVET' BOTHER CHANGIN' YER SOCKS

inman

One Day Behind Prison Bars

(Continued from Page 2)

the inmates receive better care and service than many an outside citizen. There are a splendid staff of doctors, up-to-the-minute laboratories and operating rooms, and comfortable wards for the sick. When a prisoner becomes ill, he is immediately taken off the prison diet and given food as good as offered by any hospital.

One might expect the death rate in a large prison where nearly 2,000 men are confined to be exceedingly high, but such is not the case with Sing Sing. The death rate during the year

in lock step before they broke formation to pass each into his little den. Down this hall in front of these cells there is a depression two or three inches deep, worn into the stone floor by the shuffling feet of prisoners for more than a hundred years. Rather tragic to think about.

The Daily Schedule

The men get up at 6:30, have breakfast at seven, walk in the yard or exercise in some way until eight, and then are employed in various capaci-

The old prison stripes, by the way, have been eliminated. Prisoners wear cheap gray trousers and a blouse or shirt open at the neck. I believe I was told that they have two shirts, one the prison gray and one of a lighter color, or white, which they may put on when they have visitors or on Sunday.

One of the last places we visited was the execution room of the death house. No visitors are ever permitted in where the condemned men are kept. I sat in the death chair while the guard dramatically explained in some detail just how men are put to death. It was a gruesome and depressing experience, and I was interested to know that both the warden and Sergeant Fieseler, and in fact nearly everybody who has anything to do directly with executions, are decidedly against capital punishment. It is their claim that it does no good. Who can say whether they are right or wrong? What do you think? Some say it prevents murder because of fear of the penalty. Others claim there is not so much murder where capital punishment has been eliminated.

Directly from the death chamber we came to a little open garden with a large birdhouse in the center. Here flowers bloom and birds sing. We were told that the place had been made by an inmate, a famous, educated man, confined for life for killing his wife. He had behaved himself while in prison and therefore was given the opportunity of forgetting some of his troubles by creating this garden. Sergeant Fieseler said that he had been interested to see men in their cells which faced out on this garden stand at their little grated windows by the hour watching the birds in this garden. Possibly this may be because these birds were to them a symbol of something vital which they had lost—freedom.

Escape Practically Hopeless

Looking out from either the business offices or almost any of the cells into the yards of the great Sing Sing plant, you can always see the silent, watchful guards in the towers and on the walls, constant reminders to the men of where they are. These guards are armed with machine guns and our sergeant stated that not long ago some prisoners had attempted to scale

Before leaving, I stood before one of the grated windows looking out across the Hudson. It was raining, and the hills beyond were shrouded in mist, giving one an understanding of the feeling of hopelessness of the nearly 2,000 men who view that scene behind grated windows every day. For them, even when the sun shines, they are gray days, gray river, gray walls and gray men.

I passed out, and the gates clanged behind me. I was not sorry to leave.

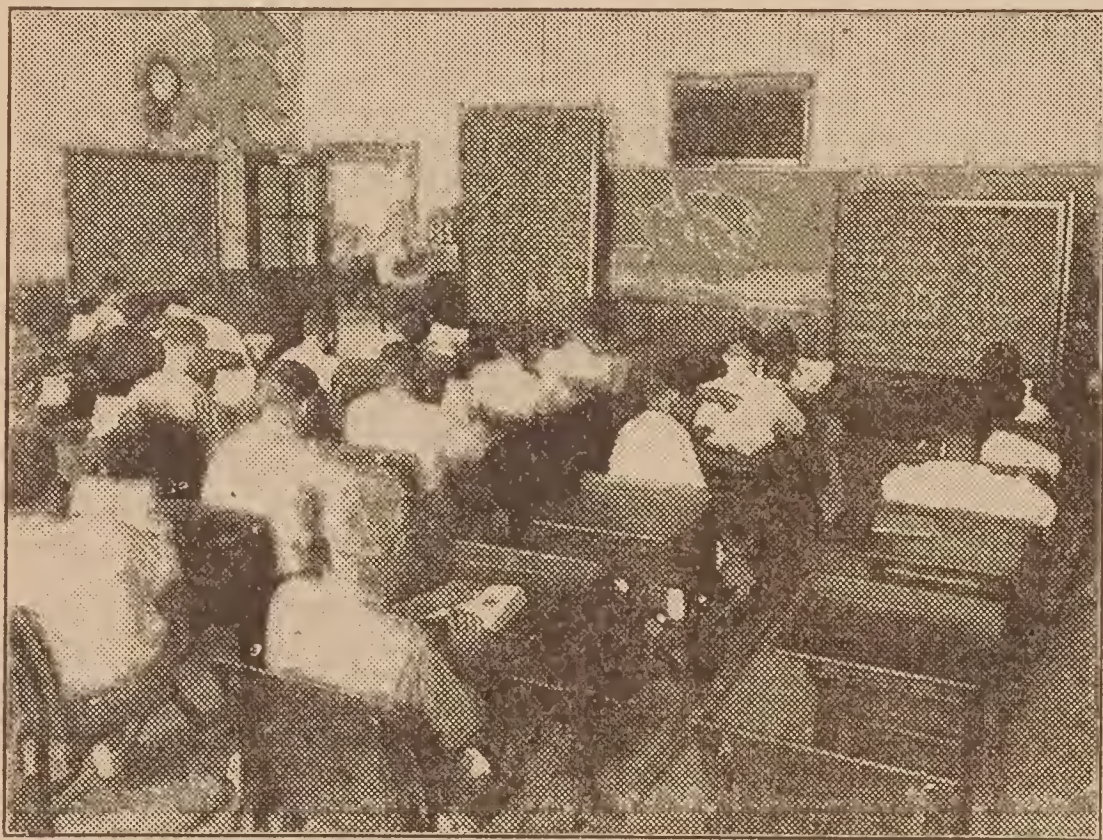
Most Criminals Are Mentally Deficient

In conclusion, there are two or three decided impressions that I would like to pass on to you. One of them is that so far as my observation of the men at Sing Sing went, it was my opinion that the great majority are deficient mentally. The modern term of "moron" properly describes them. They are "sick in the head". When I expressed this to Sergeant Fieseler, he said, "Absolutely. How could any man, for instance, be anything but a fool to try to steal a few hundred dollars? What is that compared to these hopeless years?"

Another outstanding impression is that which I have already mentioned, the kindly, constructive policy used in the care of prisoners at Sing Sing. When men do not obey the rules, they are not struck or fed on bread and water, but they are confined and all privileges are taken away. There can be no visitors, no recreation, no writing or receiving of letters, and in most cases, we were told, this policy works very well.

But since making my visit, I have also been told by a man who is familiar with prison policies in this State that such a policy of kindness may not work in every prison because Warden Lawes immediately weeds out the incorrigibles and the "bad actors" and has them sent to other prisons.

I would not say that there was any coddling at Sing Sing, but I would say if a man does not care about the disgrace, he might fear less a winter spent in this prison than, say on the park benches of New York City. The modern prison policy is toward kindness and reformation rather than punishment. Warden Lawes is the leading exponent of this policy. He has some radical ideas, one of which is



Sing Sing has a regular school system with a principal and regular teaching faculty. All prisoners who will, have an opportunity for study and improving themselves. This is in line with the new prison policy to reform rather than to punish.

—Photo by Ewing Galloway

1928-1929 was only 2.26 per cent. Ten years ago it was 6.33 per cent.

The new prison and cell blocks at Sing Sing are, I should say, the last word in modern prison construction. There is plenty of sunshine, light and air and the cells, while small, are fairly comfortable. They are equipped with cots, and to find whether or not they were comfortable, I lay down on one. I have slept in worse beds. Each room has an electric light and a small table; it is wired for radio earphones, and there are toilet facilities.

When we passed out of this modern building down into the old Sing Sing prison, erected more than one hundred years ago, we found an entirely different story. The cells are exceedingly small, and light is admitted only from a little grating in the iron door, opening on the long hall. Until recently it has been necessary to put more than one man into these places, where a farmer would not think of shutting up a dog.

The guard told us that when he came to Sing Sing it was customary to put three men into one of these stalls and when they were confined there for days at a time they often came out raving crazy.

These little dens open into a long hall. For more than a century it has been customary to march the men in after supper. Here years ago they used to stand and shuffle before the cells

ties in the prison industries until four o'clock, with an hour off for dinner at noon. At four o'clock there is another hour for exercise and recreation, including baseball, then comes supper, after which they are locked in their cells. Prisoners may attend movies once a week and there is a good prison library for reading. Lights go out at 10:30.

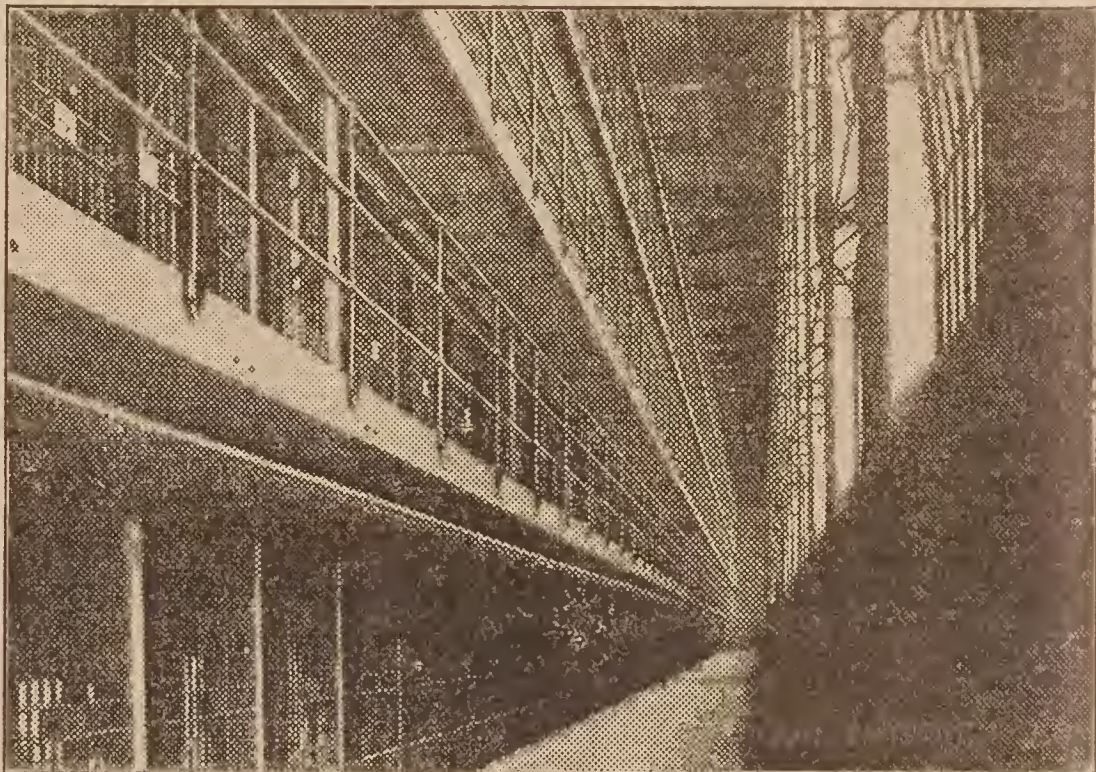
This schedule may not be exactly accurate, but it is, as I remember, what the guard told to me.

The diet is exceedingly plain, but there is plenty of it and it is wholesome. For breakfast, for example, there are bread and coffee with milk and a cooked cereal. Visitors are allowed to bring their relatives some additional to their diet and the man may spend a small sum also to help out in the diet.

Until recently, the men were allowed 1½ cents a day as payment for their work. This has been considerably increased and is now on a scale depending on a man's ability. If he is a skilled laborer, he earns more than those unskilled. Part of this extra money may be spent by the man while in prison, but a large part of it must be saved and is given to the prisoner when he is discharged.

Nearly all of the labor of maintaining the prison and preparing and serving the food is done by the inmates. In addition to this, there are regular established factories inside of the grounds where the men work at almost every trade. During the prison year 1928-1929, prison-made products were sold from Sing Sing amounting to \$637,636.36. On this there was a money profit to the prison, or in other words to the State, of \$90,378.29. The work of the prisoners is not only limited by what can be sold, but by the fact that labor unions frown upon the sale of prison-made products.

The total cost of operating Sing Sing prison in 1924-1925 was \$527,089.90. Last year this had increased to \$738,488.85. The average expenditure per inmate per day last year was \$1.14, including everything. Of this, the food per person cost 21.6 cents and clothing cost 8.3 cents. Allowance for food has recently been increased to about 26 cent per person per day.



Here is where society keeps those who trespass against its laws. Some of the hundreds of prison cells at Sing Sing.

—Photo by Ewing Galloway

the wall but were picked off by the guns. Few or no successful escapes ever made from Sing Sing. I was impressed with the futility of trying.

One of our party asked the sergeant what happened in the ballgames when the ball was knocked over the wall. "Well," he said with a grin, "I'll tell you what does not happen—no inmate ever goes after it!"

Sing Sing is said to have a good ball team and outside teams are allowed to come in and play with them occasionally. We were told that the prison players make it a point to be extremely courteous to their visitors.

that 40 per cent of all prisoners in penal institutions should be paroled and sent home as soon as positions can be found for them, 30 per cent should be held another two years, and then paroled. Of the remaining, the majority are incorrigible and should be kept in for life and segregated from the "chance" criminals.

"Sentences," said the warden, "should be entirely under the control of a parole board."

The New York State prison policy is headed a little toward some of Warden Lawes' ideas. Only time will tell whether or not he is right.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN

Pullets and Baby Chicks

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery, DOVER, DELAWARE



Barred Rock Chicks

Now ready for winter broilers. Hatches every week. 100 to 1,000 lots. Prices you can afford. Special Folder FREE. Write first to S.W.KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

CHICKS

PURE CASH OR C.O.D.
BRED \$1.00 Per 100 Books Order
Barred Rocks—S. C. \$3.00 \$37.50 \$75.00
Heavy Mixed \$7.00 per 100
100% guar. Book your order "NOW" New Pamphlet Free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Penna.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers

H. F. Windmann Co. Bankrupt

A NUMBER of subscribers have asked us to collect for produce shipped to H. F. Windmann. We find that the company filed a petition of bankruptcy on August 16, owing something like \$6,000 to shippers. Inasmuch as the Windmann Company was licensed and bonded, it appears that shippers will recover something like 50 per cent of his indebtedness to them. We understand that the State Department of Agriculture and Markets is sending out claim blanks to be filled out and verified by shippers. If Mr. Windmann owes you

tions when he violates traffic laws or when he has an accident. It also states that accessories will be furnished at a discount and that emergency road service will be given to members at the expense of the North American Automobile Club. However the contract states that the help is given only to the extent of \$10 for towing and states that the club will not be liable for either labor or parts put on the car.

The contract also provides that the club may cancel the contract at once upon notice sent to the member but they do not give any provision which allows a member to cancel.

Under the contract our subscriber will not be able to get a refund of the \$10 for repairs performed on the road. As we have stated so many times in the past, a rather heavy correspondence from readers indicates that few of them have found that they have secured value from such a contract to pay them for the cost of it.

Get Work Before You Pay

We have just received a letter from C. F. Mayer of Chicago, indicating that I can get a fine position in a good lo-

cation if I will send them \$5 for a full year. I read their ad in our daily paper saying that they want men at once to earn from \$35 to \$100 a week in the United States or South America.

If we understand C. F. Mayer's letter correctly he agrees to mail out a record of an applicant to 100 large employers each week for an entire year

Good Evidence

THIS acknowledged receipt of draft on the North American Accident Insurance Company for \$60 in payment of my claim on accident of May 3rd.

I thank you very much for your attention in this matter and cannot help but recommend your paper and insurance attached to it, to anyone whom I think might be interested.

Yours truly,
C. L. Meech,
Jordan, N. Y.

if necessary. He does not guarantee to get anyone a job and from the experience we have had with similar concerns they are more interested in getting the \$5 than in securing positions for their clients.

An investigation of a similar concern developed the fact that they could not definitely point to any person who had secured a position through them. Most employment agencies are willing to furnish the job first and then take their commission.

Poultry, Prosperity and Peace

(Continued from Page 3)

within the different nations represented. Our neighbor to the north, Canada, had the largest one and the most outstanding. It featured the R. O. P. work and the standardization of poultry products and the quality of them.

Privately, I was rather proud of our United States government's exhibit. It was not the largest by any means, nor the most elaborate. It had a scientific dignity. It was clear-cut and understandable.

The center of attraction was a large, animated model of a hen's "insides". As the visitors watched it, they saw the food enter her mouth, become ground up and changed in the crop, sorted in the intestines and sent out in the blood stream to repair the body and build up the egg.

This vivid exhibit, with a phonograph explaining each step in the process, could teach one more in five minutes than text-books do in several hours.

Free Movies

Another interesting fact I noticed in the moving pictures. These pictures were continuous from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. with free admission. They were about poultry, of course. My national pride had another boost when I found out that fully half the films shown were supplied by our country.

Scotland showed how eggs and dressed fowl are carefully prepared there, all having the government mark on them denoting their quality and uniformity. Especially interesting was the feather-picking machine Scotland had. It looked like a cross between a vacuum sweeper and a mowing machine section grinder. A fairly small affair that did only the rough picking. The pin feathers still had to be taken out by hand.

I was astonished at the exhibit of the Irish Free State! It showed an increase of 38% in the number and value of poultry products in five years! Obviously, poultry is the most important branch of agriculture in that country. Even the Irish potato is way behind now.

It pleased me to hear Scotland give credit for their improved poultry and turkeys to the use of male birds from America. Largely to their advanced methods of government supervision, however, goes the credit for increased egg and poultry sales.

We can learn a lesson here! While our New York better egg law has had all sorts of rough sledding, these British countries with far more restrictive laws are pushing ahead at a great

rate and capturing the export trade. The Pacific Coast, with its quality and volume, has done the same thing right under our noses, snatching a good part of the eastern trade in the eastern markets.

A Real Grading Law

We hesitated to approve better-egg laws...and the Pacific states began to get our markets. We are still hesitating...and the British countries are seizing the world markets.

And I heard only praise from the Irish and Scotch poultrymen for the restrictive laws which have enabled them to do this. They said not one word against the law which makes each poultryman have to get a license before he can sell any eggs. Then, if the eggs don't come up to snuff, the inspector can revoke his license. Any bad eggs, or any slipping of the little eggs into a shipment marked with a higher grading, and pouf! away with his license. And he must stamp the date of laying on each egg.

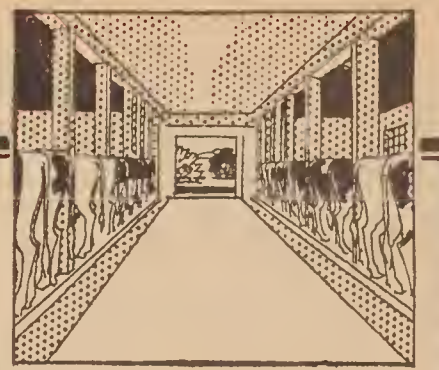
We easily lead in certain poultry manufacturing lines. This was clearly evidenced by the American incubators on display. Smith, Buckeye, Petersime, Jamesway, Robbins, Candee, and one large feed concern, Quaker Oats, all had exhibits which showed that the United States heads the world in these particular fields.

Grading Eggs

Where we lag behind particularly is in egg grading machines. I saw at least five different types, all apparently doing the job to perfection. Each was of foreign manufacture.

Prominent among the other displays were brooding devices. Battery brooders and poultry buildings of all types and sizes. The best selling brooder house in England has a floor of narrow slats giving much the same effect as our woven wire floors. They use them the year around for mature hens, but our winters are too severe for that.

While the birds and the exhibits and the concerts and the fireworks attracted the crowds and took up the space, the real work of the Congress went on in the conference rooms. Here occurred the discussions which will produce still further improvements in the next Congress; here was the melting pot for the wise hints from all nations; here the men from the poultry research laboratories of the world met, compared notes, gave their best and got other's best to take back to their countries.



The Key to Cleaner Milk

The work of producing clean milk is greatly simplified when the dairy barn floor is concrete.

Better still, a concrete floor in your dairy barn saves labor, lowering your producing cost.

Modernize Your Barn Now!

You can build a concrete floor yourself. Once laid, it is permanent, odor- and-vermin proof, and easily kept clean.

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to Improve and Extend the Uses
of Concrete*



Kill Rats Without Poison

**A New Exterminator that
Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry,
Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks**

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison**. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee
Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O

KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Horse injured? Reach for

ABSORBINE

Absorbine is the *dependable* liniment when gashes, bruises, threaten lay-ups. Fast to ease inflammation and guard against infection, it's a quick healing aid. Muscles and tendons strained by pulling, too, respond to this 38-year-old liniment. No blisters—no lost hair—horse can work. A real economy. All druggists—\$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Worth a Lot

I AM writing to you stating that the check for the case of eggs I shipped.....which you have been collecting for me arrived yesterday.

I cannot express my feelings to you people for helping me get this check and I'm sure if it had not been for you I never would have received it.

I thank the American Agriculturist many times and I'm sure if there is anything I can do to get this paper more subscribers I'll do it for such a paper is worth a lot to a farmer.

money and you did not receive such a blank, write either to New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y., or to American Agriculturist, asking for a claim blank. This case looks like another good argument for increasing the size of the Bond required of Commission Merchants.

Investigate First

Last spring a young man representing himself as one of three Richer Brothers at Tupper Lake, N. Y., called at my home and said he would like to buy eggs from us. I delivered one case of eggs and received a good price for them. I delivered three cases at a store where they picked them up soon after that and have never received any returns or heard anything about them. The store where they picked up the eggs says that they know nothing about the reliability of this company. I also asked a friend who lives near Tupper Lake and he says that he never heard of any such dealer. Do you suppose there is any way in which you can get payment for this claim?

ABOUT a year ago we received a complaint from a subscriber against this same firm and succeeded in getting a settlement. However, at the present time our letter to Richer Brothers at Tupper Lake remains unanswered. A friend who lives in Franklin County reports to us that there is no such firm listed in the Tupper Lake Telephone Directory and that a man who lives in Tupper Lake has never heard of this concern. On the face of it, it would seem that this is a case where a promise of a little higher return has resulted in a loss because the shipper did not investigate before he shipped the eggs to them. We, of course, do not know whether the buyer definitely intended to defraud or whether business went bad and they were unable to pay. Whichever may be the case, our subscriber is out to the extent of three cases of eggs.

Read Before You Sign

Will you please help me get my money back from the North American Automobile Club of New Haven. I paid them \$12 for membership and sent them a bill for \$10 for repairs which I made on the road and they will not return this money which they agreed to do.

OUR subscriber enclosed his contract which reads "A Service Contract" with the notation "This is not an insurance policy." The contract claims to furnish counsel to defend the owner of this contract under certain condi-

*For each day's work
on a farm* **The Ford Truck gives good service**



THE Ford 1½-ton truck is strongly built of fine materials, with parts of simple and rugged design. The extensive use of special steels and fine steel forgings, and the use of more than twenty anti-friction ball and roller bearings, all contribute to the long life and reliability which it offers.

The Ford truck will give you service that is faithful, tireless, and profitable . . . and it can do all of your hauling at remarkably low cost.

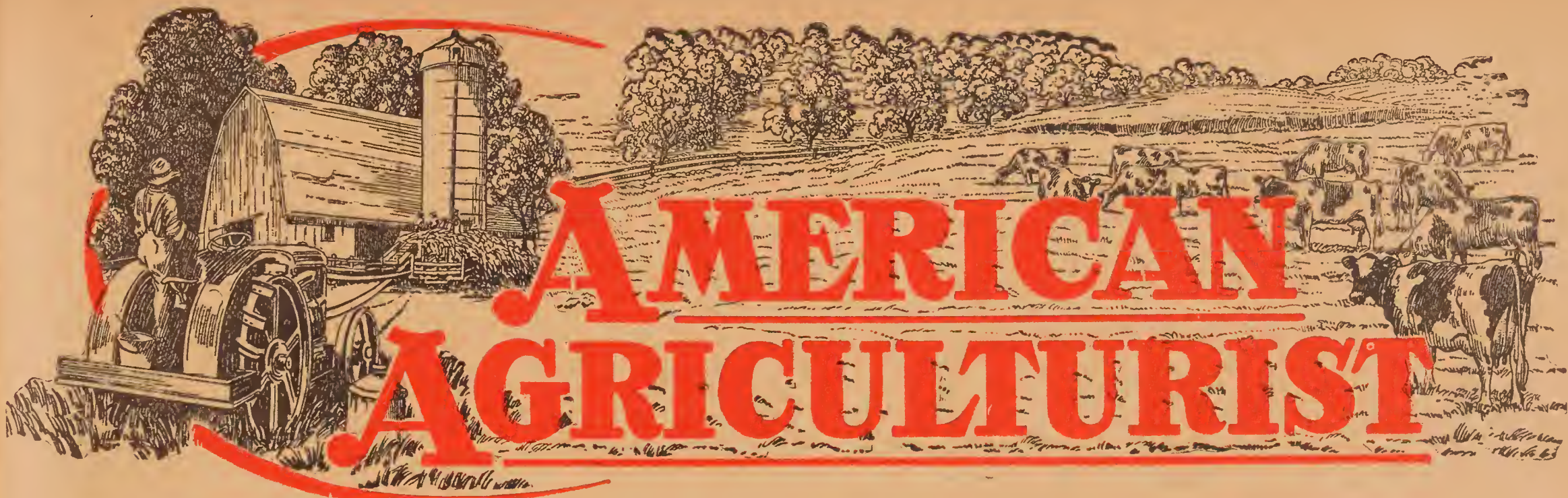
A number of features increase the usefulness of the Ford truck, adding as well to its capable performance and rugged strength. Among them is a large-

sized opening provided in the transmission to accommodate a power take-off mounting. Thus the engine can furnish power for winches or other equipment mounted on the truck.

Other features are the spiral bevel gear rear axle with straddle mounted pinion; the option of two gear ratios; the large brakes; four speed transmission; heavy front axle and spring. Dual rear wheels are available at small additional cost.

Bodies are strong, of good appearance, and have ample loading-space. Go to your nearest Ford dealer today, and let him show you how economically the Ford truck can serve your purposes.





\$1.00 per Year

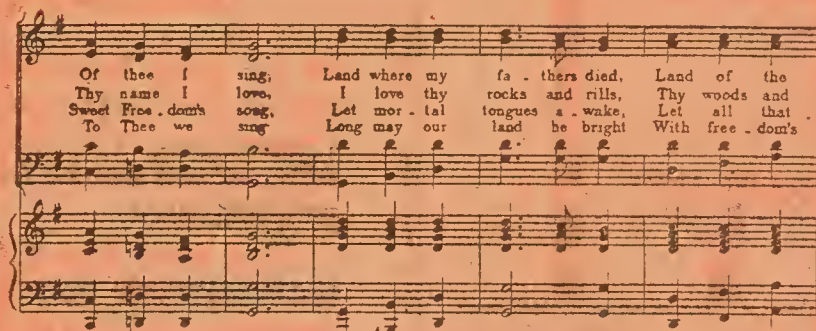
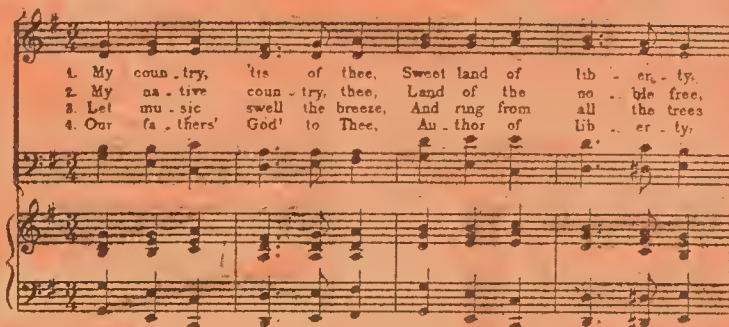
SEPT. 20, 1930

Published Weekly

AMERICA

SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH

First sung in Park Street Church, Boston, July 4, 1832



America

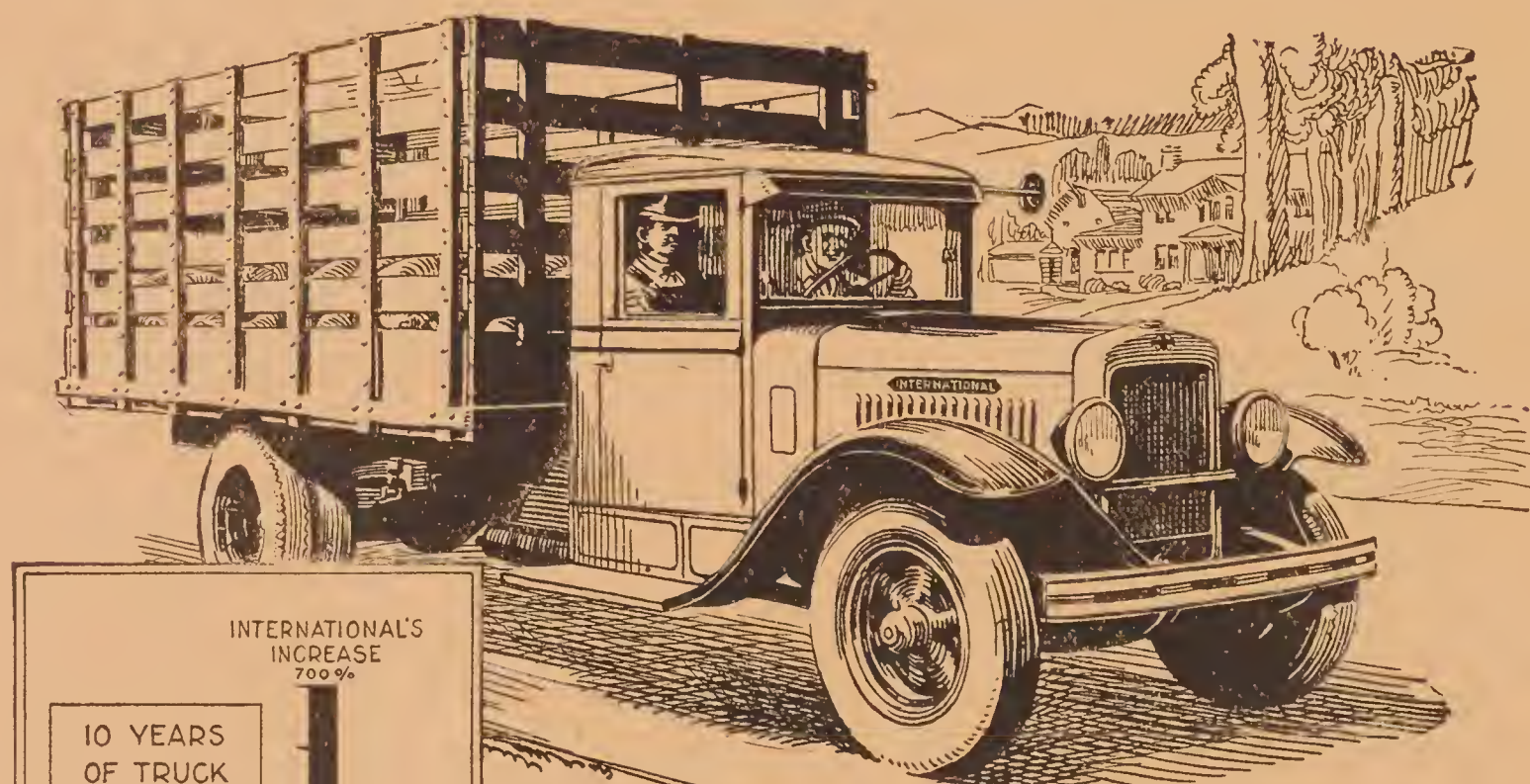
HERE we have the picture of Samuel Francis Smith, author of America, and the Park Street Church in Boston where the song was first sung. America was written at the close of a dismal day and laid away, forgotten, until it was brought out for a July 4th celebration. Story on page 2.

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

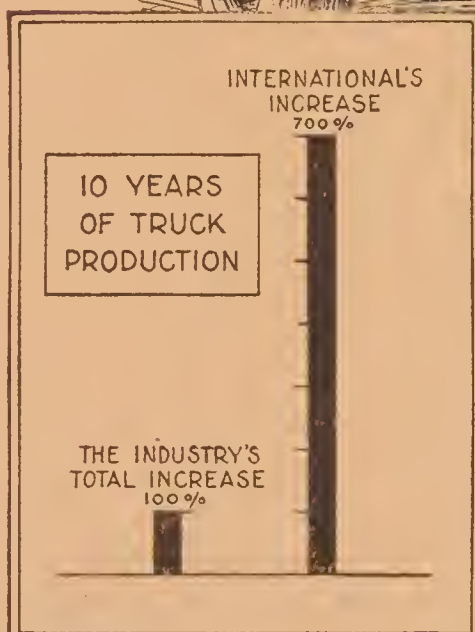
Turn to Page 13 for a Summary of the September 1 Crop Report

International's "Seven-for-One" Record

is proof of remarkable value



(Above) The New 3-ton Model A-5 International Speed Truck



In 10 years International Truck production has increased 700 per cent, while the total truck production of the industry has increased only 100 per cent. Such an increase from a small beginning would not be important—it is necessary that you bear this in mind also:

Ten years ago International Harvester was already a highly successful truck builder of 15 years' experience. Even then it was one of the leaders of the industry, with a production of thousands of trucks per year. Since that time International has multiplied seven times as fast as the industry has multiplied.

The march of the Company toward a dominant position in truck building is the best possible evidence of the value of International Trucks. Keep this popularity in mind when you buy a truck. It means that here are trucks ready for years of good economical service. You will find farmers everywhere enthusiastic about the Six-Speed Special and the other Internationals. Write for detailed information.

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(Incorporated)

Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and at 92 other points in the United States

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FORTY EIGHTH STREET
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Each With Bath and Shower
Serving Pantry

\$3 to \$6 PER DAY

Special Weekly or
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The Best Food in New York

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RED RASPBERRIES

The most delicious of small fruits
Plant this fall, pick berries next summer

VIKING
New Red
RASPBERRY

Berries large, firm, quality good, very productive, ripens early, brings highest price on market. Perfectly hardy in temperature of 35 below.

All orders will be filled with plants, guaranteed true to name, certified free from disease, from the originator's farm, Prof. F. C. Reeves, Canadian Horticulturist, Prince Edward Island.

Send for Catalog and let us tell you more about this splendid variety that leading Farm papers and Experimental Stations have referred to so favorably.

Good strong plants, well rooted, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100, 25 or over at 100 rates.

THOMAS MARKS & CO.

Wilson, Niagara County, New York
"The Home of Good Nursery Stock"

HOW TO SAVE MONEY ON YOUR WATER SUPPLY

If you have a head of running water, from a spring, stream or Artesian well, install a Rife Ram. It will elevate water cheaper than any other mechanical device—requires practically no attention. A double-acting Ram will deliver pure water, using impure water as power. Rife Rams are made in 8 sizes—all hot galvanized to prevent rust. Write for full information, stating water flow available.

RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINE MFG. CO.
90-G WEST STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Songs that Mother Used to Sing America

By DAVE THOMPSON

THE hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee," written on a sudden impulse on a dull February afternoon, and tucked away in a portfolio with so little thought of its worth or significance that the author saw it but once before it was first publicly sung some five months later, has become a national anthem. It brought him no fortune; but how fortunate for us that this young theological student with a gift for hymn writing closed a gray day with the outpouring of patriotic devotion which we sing when the leader of the meeting—any meeting—says—

"We will now rise and sing the first verse of 'America'."

Its author, Samuel Francis Smith, after finishing his course at Andover Theological Seminary in 1832, spent a year in Boston in editorial work, then was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church, Waterville, Maine, at the beginning of the year, 1834. He also became professor of modern languages at Waterville College, and during the year 1841 taught all the Greek classes. In 1842 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church at Newton Centre, Massachusetts. At the same time, he appears as the editor of the Christian Review, a quarterly publication of the church. For 12½ years he was pastor of the church, and then for the following 15 years, devoted his energies to editorial work in connection with church publications.

He was employed by the selectmen to write a history of Newton Centre, which he did with a considerable amount of care, giving details of events from which we can gain a few pictures of him during his life. After closing his pastorate of the First Baptist Church in 1844, he preached as a supply in the Second Baptist Church from May, 1856, until near the close of the Civil War.

How It Came to be Written

Dr. Samuel Francis Smith wrote for those who wished a record of how he came to write the words of the National Hymn, "America":

"The hymn of 'My country, 'tis of thee,' was written in February, 1832. As I was turning over the leaves of several books of music, chiefly for churches and schools, the words being in the German language, the music, which I found later to be 'God Save the King,' impressed me favorably. I noticed at a glance that the German words were patriotic. But without attempt to translate or imitate them, I was led on the impulse of the moment to write the hymn now styled 'America,' which was the work of a brief period of time at the close of a dismal winter afternoon. I did not design it for a national hymn, nor did I think it would gain such notoriety. I dropped the manuscript into my portfolio, and thought no more of it for months. I had, however, once seen it, and gave a copy of it to Lowell Mason, with the music from the German pamphlet; and much to my surprise, on the succeeding Fourth of July, he brought it out on the occasion of a Sunday School celebration in Park Street Church, Boston."

Lowell Mason was the noted music master of Boston in 1832 and choir-master of Park Street Church, famous in the young United States as the home of fine singing.

Thus briefly we have the story of how the national hymn came to be written. A young theological student, with a gift of composition which he used effectively throughout a long and active life, wrote it at the close of a dull winter's day, just 98 years ago. As we sing it today, it came from his pen—hardly a word or mark has been changed. He handed it, without evident comment or concern, to the man who was working with him on a book of songs for children.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to
Mention American Agriculturist

CERTIFIED SEED HONOR WHEAT Reduce acre-
age and plant
this high yielding Cornell variety. Many yields reported
40-52 bushels. JONES & WILSON HALL, N. Y.

“Ringer” Record Broken at Syracuse

Summaries of Horseshoe Pitching Contest That Brought Crown to Cayuga

By D. D. COTTRELL

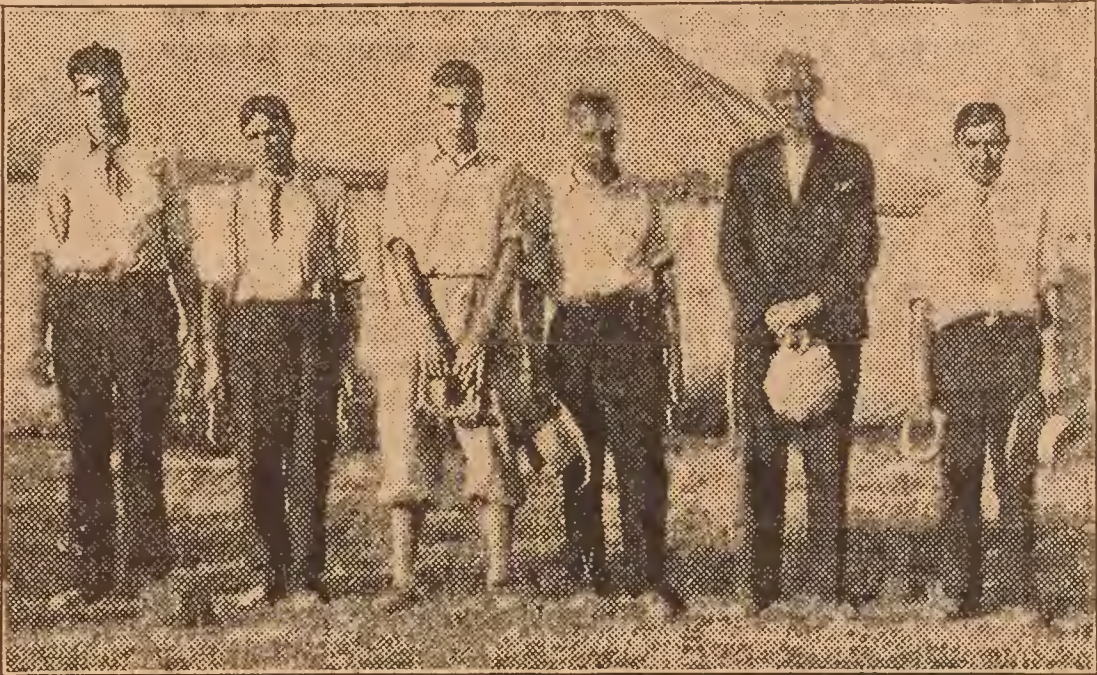
Secretary of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association

THE enthusiasm was so great during the pitching of the finals in the American Agriculturist—Farm Bureau—State Fair horseshoe pitching tournament that spectators crowded from the bleachers on to the courts so that they had to be kept back, frequently with difficulty, so the players could have suitable room to pitch their games. Spectators were often heard to say that they never saw such good pitching before and that they did not know that it was possible to control a shoe so as to make ringers with such frequent regularity. The horseshoe game has become so popular that doctors, lawyers, preachers and numerous other professional and business men have become horseshoe pitching fans and devotees of the sport. The daily papers report that this game is one of the favorites of President Hoover and his guests on his week end visits to his summer camp in the mountains in western Virginia.

As 36 counties had sent men to compete in this tournament and on account of the time limit of two days to complete the match, it was necessary to decide on some method of elimination of the contestants down to a number that could play off the games before Wednesday night. It therefore was decided to have each man pitch 50 shoes and the 16 men making the highest number of points would then play a round robin of 25-point games. The result of this elimination was given in the story published in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last week.

In Table A published herewith the results of the play of the 16 highest men are given. You will note that Ackerman and Peckham tied for the sixth place but it had been agreed that in case of ties except for the Championship, the highest number of points should control. This put Ackerman in the sixth place with 315 points and gave Peckham seventh place. As Ackerman had a chance to play in the finals he was successful in moving up to the fourth place and winning the \$20. prize. The other places in which there were ties were also decided by the greatest number of points. One of the peculiar things is that the average percentage of ringers to shoes pitched for all players in the preliminaries last year was .311 while this year it was .312 or only one point more than last year. It is also noted that six of the sixteen men in the preliminaries—Beardsley, Pickard,

Peckham, Bowen, Judd and Daugherty—were winners in their county contests this year again and Beardsley and Pickard again won the right to enter the finals. Pickard won the championship and the \$50. prize while he only stood sixth in the finals last year. Beardsley won the fifth prize of \$10. last year but this year moved up to the third place and won the \$30 prize. None of the other four men in the finals were in the competition last year, although each of their counties were represented by other men.



From left to right: Paul Pickard of Cayuga County, first prize winner; Ray Moore of St. Lawrence County, second prize; Murray Beardsley of Tompkins County, third prize; Fay Ackerman of Lewis County, fourth prize; Ernest Bowen of Genesee County, fifth prize; John Kauzlarich of Oneida County, sixth prize.

The men in the finals last year made a better average ringer percentage as a whole than they did this year as you will note from the totals given in the Finals Table B, but they were not so evenly matched. This year five out of the six men in the finals were in ties. Two tied for the first place and the Championship and three tied for the third, fourth and fifth place in games won and lost.

Because of the agreement that points should control in the awarding of the prizes except for the Championship, Beardsley was given the third prize of \$30. as he had one point more than Ackerman who lost \$10. in prize money for this one point. But Ackerman won the third prize of \$20. as he was three points ahead of Bowen who

had to be satisfied with the \$10 prize. Pickard being tied for the Championship played off the tie in one 50-point game. In the preliminaries Pickard had won from Moore with 25 points 12 ringers, 2 double ringers while Moore made only 10 points, 9 ringers and no double ringers, each pitching 40 shoes. In the finals, however, Moore took revenge on Pickard winning from him with 50 points, 34 ringers, 8 double ringers while Pickard was able only to get 45 points, 33 ringers, 6 double ringers, each pitching 76

ning. Moore was not able again to get ahead of Pickard and the game ended in the twenty-seventh inning with Pickard 50 points, 23 ringers, 5 double ringers to 38 points, 19 ringers, 5 double ringers for Moore.

As soon as the records could be compiled and verified, Mr. Earl Flansburg, Assistant County Agent Leader was introduced to the crowd by Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Mr. Flansburg spoke briefly of the work of the Farm Bureau and the horseshoe pitching tournament that had been made possible at the State Fair by the cooperation of the three organizations that had worked for the past seven years to make these meets the great success that they have been. He then introduced Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr. who with well chosen words presented to each of the winners the prize money, as the writer read the record of the tournament made by each.

The game of horseshoes is one of the great sports in nearly every county, town and hamlet throughout the Empire State and is rapidly becoming one of the leading sports in cities where courts are being installed in a great many parks. The sport is being fostered in different schools and local and city tournaments are being held. No small part of the popularity of the game is due to the efforts of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the Farm Bureaus of the State and the assistance of the State Fair which for a number of years has paid the round trip car fare of each contestant from his home to Syracuse. In addition to this the Fair has now eight fine clay courts on which the tournament is played.

The writer of this wishes to express his great appreciation to Mr. James Hunter, Marlboro, Ulster county, Mr. H. Poll, Gainesville, Wyoming county, Mr. L. H. Taylor, Gainesville, Wyoming county and Mr. Henry Poelma, Albion, Orleans county who acted as judges and did what they could to make the tournament a success. Also to Mr. Earl Hummel, Albany, who this year, as he has before, helped the writer in keeping the records. Mr. G. E. Snyder who for the whole time that the tournaments have been held has so efficiently seen that the courts were in good order and has called off the games as they were to be played is entitled to the thanks of every one that was connected with the meet.

Table A—Result of Preliminaries

Place	Name	Address	County	W	L	Pts.	R	DR	SP	OP	Pct.
1	John Kauzlarich	Rome, Oneida	Oneida	14	1	366	171	34	444	210	.385
2	M. Beardsley	Trumansburg, Tompkins	Tompkins	12	3	351	200	42	492	265	.408
3	Paul Pickard	Auburn, Cayuga	Cayuga	11	4	320	163	30	462	260	.352
4	Ray Moore	Canton, St. Lawrence	St. Lawrence	10	5	335	169	29	506	292	.334
5	Ernest Bowen	Oakfield, Genesee	Genesee	10	5	331	153	21	470	267	.326
6	Fay Ackerman	Constableville, Lewis	Lewis	8	7	315	155	23	478	297	.324
7	Harry Peckham	Prattsville, Greene	Greene	8	7	260	119	20	396	275	.292
8	Chester Judd	Kenwood, Madison	Madison	7	8	322	160	21	534	293	.300
9	Claude Walrath	Gloversville, Fulton	Fulton	7	8	322	160	21	464	312	.294
10	Foster Bult	East Palmyra, Wayne	Wayne	7	8	321	157	17	456	259	.344
11	William Hughes	Elmira, Chemung	Chemung	6	9	280	147	27	474	330	.310
12	Simeon Daugherty	Scottsville, Monroe	Monroe	6	9	266	145	12	504	334	.288
13	Henry Poelma	Albion, Orleans	Orleans	5	10	283	147	24	476	324	.309
14	Clark Drake	Warsaw, Wyoming	Wyoming	5	10	264	129	19	468	310	.276
15	W. Mattice	Schenectady, Schenectady	Schenectady	4	11	239	117	17	422	327	.277
16	Arthur Burrell	Bath, Steuben	Steuben	0	15	184	88	4	480	375	.183
Totals				120	120	4730	2359	361	7526	4730	.312

Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1929	120	120	4638	2246	362	7232	4638	.311
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1928	120	120	4687	2298	343	7552	4687	.304
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1927	120	120	4714	2033	257	7764	4714	.287
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1926	120	120	4695	1703	185	8192	4695	.208

KEY—W. Games won; L. Games lost; PTS. Points made; R. Ringers; DR. Double ringers; SP. Number of shoes pitched; OP. Points made by opponents; PCT. Percentage of ringers made to shoes pitched.

Table B—Results of Finals

Prize	Name	W	L	Pts.	R	DR	SP	OP	Pct.
\$50	Paul Pickard	4	1	245	137	26	338	192	.405
\$40	Ray Moore	4	1	242	145	27	374	205	.388
\$30	Murray Beardsley	2	3	211	131	23	344	220	.381
\$20	Fay Ackerman	2	3	210	110	17	352	215	.313
\$10	Ernest Bowen	2	3	207	115	16	350	237	.329
\$ 5	John Kauzlarich	1	4	186	92	19	290	232	.317
Totals		15	15	1301	730	128	2048	1301	.356
Finals Totals, 1929		15	15	1290	808	155	1944	1290	.416
Finals Totals, 1928		15	15	1320	730	110	2024	1320	.361
Finals Totals, 1927		15	15	588	293	41	960	588	.328
Finals Totals, 1926		15	15	1222	469	46	2076	1222	.226

The seventh prize of five dollars was awarded to Harry Peckham, Prattsville, Greene County as he stood in that place in the preliminaries. In the 1924 and 1925 State Fair tournaments the result was decided on only one round robin with no finals.

Grand Totals

	W	L	Pts.	R	DR	SP	OP	Pct.
State Fair Tournament, 1930	135	135	6031	3089	489	9574	6031	.323
State Fair Tournament, 1929	135	135	5928	3054	517	9176	5928	.333
State Fair Tournament, 1928	135	135	6007	3028	453	9576	6007	.316
State Fair Tournament, 1927	135	135	5302	2326	298	8724	5302	.267
State Fair Tournament, 1926	135	135	5917	2172	233	10268	5917	.212
State Fair Tournament, 1925	190	190	6210	2028	178	11302	6210	.179
State Fair Tournament, 1924	99	99	3328	552	23	7096	3328	.077

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 126 September 20, 1930 No. 12

Get the Facts Before You Ship

WITHOUT trying to analyze the causes for it, let us say that there have been a number of failures among commission houses and other buyers of farm produce in the City of New York this fall. For this reason, our readers should exercise even more than their usual care in choosing a firm to handle their produce.

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets has just published an up-to-date list of licensed and bonded commission men doing business in New York State and we will be glad to furnish a copy of it to any reader. Unfortunately, perhaps, not every licensed and bonded commission man has the same degree of financial responsibility. On at least two occasions in the past year licensed dealers have failed, owing shippers about twice the amount of the bond required by the state to protect shippers.

In addition to furnishing you the list already mentioned, we will gladly report, so far as we are able to get the information, on the financial reliability of any concern buying farm produce.

If you are now shipping to a man who returns a fair price promptly, stick to him by all means. Buyers with little or no financial backing, however, are constantly soliciting our readers for shipments. Check up on them first and you will not be sorry later.

Get What Your Produce Is Worth

EARLY apples in A. A. territory have been sold for low prices. This, however, is no sign that the late crop will not bring a good price. All available figures indicate that, while the entire United States crop of apples is relatively small, the yield in New York and several other northeastern states will be good. In view of this situation, we suggest that our readers go slow about disposing of winter varieties to the first buyer that makes an offer. While we always hesitate when it comes to giving definite advice of this sort, it looks to us as though winter apples should bring fair prices.

Potato growers are watching the situation as a cat watches a mouse. Unofficial reports state that blight has hit the Maine crop and that the middle west is already buying eastern potatoes. It is freely predicted that the September 1, crop report when released, will show a big reduction as compared with the August 1 estimate. Potato prices on Long Island are already up a little and it is freely predicted that they will go still higher.

It is not improbable that our readers will be well paid for the time they spend reading crop and market reports this fall. Again we say "Do not be in too big a hurry to sell."

Drink More Milk

THE New York City Department of Health under the direction of Commissioner Wynne, will conduct a campaign stressing the importance of milk as a food and urging both adults and children to drink four glasses of milk a day.

Cards, prepared by the Department will be carried on all city delivery wagons of milk companies belonging to the milk conference Board, the two largest of which are undoubtedly Borden and Sheffields.

We are thoroughly in favor of such a plan. Milk is an essential food and a cheap food. We cannot help wondering, though, if such a campaign might not have been more helpful at the start of the flush period, rather than at the time of short production in the fall.

Young Farmer, Train Yourself for Your Work

MORE has been said and written about solving the farmer's problems than any other one subject we know. The suggested solutions differ as widely as white does from black or north does from south yet they all finally buck up against one fact, namely that nobody pays a man more for his work than he asks for it. In farming it work this way. A product is scarce and prices go up. Immediately everyone raises more and the price drops. Too many are anxious to get the better price and too many are willing to produce for the lower price.

Several remedies are at work but too slowly. Some quit farming and get a job but many know only how to run a farm and others will not live in the city. Still others do a better job of farming than they used to do and get better returns for their work. A few men are perfectly satisfied with farming so long as they get plenty to eat and a comfortable place to sleep. They make bad competitors for the man who sees so reason why he should not dress as well, have as fine a home and send his children as far in school as his city brother does.

Does this sound pessimistic? We do not mean it so. After all city folks have their troubles. Many are walking the streets this fall hoping and praying for a job and those who have jobs find that the bills just about equal the income, just as they do in the country.

There is one point, though, on which we have strong convictions, namely that any young fellow who plans to be a farmer is exceedingly shortsighted unless he takes every possible opportunity to increase his knowledge of farming. Methods are changing rapidly and we must keep up with them if we expect to stay in the race.

—H. L. C.

Wheat As a Feed for Livestock

WHEAT usually sells for considerably more than corn. Due to a heavy wheat crop and severe dry-weather damage to corn the situation is reversed and corn is now worth more than wheat. Many dairymen and other livestock owners naturally want to know how far they can go in substituting wheat for corn. Feeding wheat to livestock will not only cheapen the ration but should also help to get rid of a part of the troublesome wheat surplus.

The College Feed Conference Board, made up of professors from various state colleges of agriculture feel, in view of the fact that at present an excellent grade of grinding wheat can be bought for \$10 per ton less than corn, that New York milk shed farmers should take advantage of this unusual situation. Rations were approved by them which contain from 5 to 15 per cent of ground wheat. They state that there is no reason why wheat could not be safely used to the extent

of 25 per cent when it is economical to do so.

Wheat has in it 1602 pounds of total digestible nutrients to the ton, and corn of good feeding value has 1600 pounds. Therefore, it is seen that there is the same feeding value pound for pound from an energy standpoint. Practically all of the present crop of wheat is analyzing over 14 per cent protein and in some cases as high as 18 per cent. Corn contains an average of about 10 per cent. Therefore, wheat is a more economical source of protein under the present circumstances.

This country normally consumes easily, about 2,600,000,000 bushels of corn. According to many private crop reporters, the present crop will not exceed 2,000,000,000 bushels which, if true, means a shortage of 600,000,000 bushels. The Board feels that very liberal substitution of wheat and barley for corn must go on or the present crop will not go around and before next spring corn will go to an unreasonably high price.

We All Get Our Share of Trouble

ONE of the questions in the Master Farmer Questionnaire or work sheet, which is sent each year to be filled out by everyone nominated for Master Farmer, is; Have you had any bad luck in the last ten years, such as prolonged sickness in the family, losses by fire, storm, or disease in your herd, etc.? If so, state fully.

In the several hundred replies which have been received in the last three years from Master Farmer nominees, there is scarcely one that has not reported some sickness or loss, or other misfortune. Sometimes when there seems to be no end of sickness or trouble in a family, Father or Mother wonders why they are so especially afflicted and why they seem to have all of the bad luck.

The answer is, they do not. No one travels through this world without trouble. No man and woman can marry and raise a family without a certain proportion of disaster in one form or another, and the older one grows and the more he observes life and the people around him, the surer he is of this fact.

If, then, we can realize this truth early in life and know that much trouble must be expected, the easier it should be to square one's shoulders, and take a deep breath, in order to bear the burden as well and as bravely as possible. Trouble is a part of this job of living, and wise indeed is the person who knows how to be happy in spite of it.

A New Food Combination

A MINNESOTA concern is off with a new food product backed by a lot of advertising which has possibilities. It is a new spread for bread, consisting of a delicious combination of good, high quality butter and honey. Both products are excellent, deserving greater use, so here is hoping that the combination has a big sale.

Eastman's Chestnut

IT seems that a minister in a small town who was poorly paid decided to take drastic steps in order to get money. Accordingly, the next Sunday morning he spoke thus from the pulpit.

"Brethren, I have to live the same as you. In order to live I must have money. So, in the future I must have more money than I have had in the past.

"The morning offering will now be received, but before we do so I have one thing more to say.

"I have seen a certain man in this audience flirting with another man's wife, and unless I find a five dollar bill in the collection I am going to announce that man's name from this pulpit."

The collection was taken and when the minister counted the money he found nineteen five-dollar bills, and one two-dollar bill, to which was pinned the following note:

"This is all the money I have with me, but I will give you the other three dollars tomorrow."

Our Boys and Girls at the State Fair

SIX hundred young farmers with the State Spelling Bee champions as guests, sat down together at the banquet held at the Syracuse Hotel on September 2nd, during the State Fair Week, as a part of the program of young farmers sponsored by the State Fair. This banquet program was the culminating event held at the close of two days of competition and activity carried on at the Fair Grounds.

A special feature of the program was the awarding of the Empire Farmer degrees to be given by the Association of Young Farmers of New York. Seventeen young men of the Association shared in the honor of receiving these degrees. Two of these Empire Farmers, William Rothfuss of Webster and Olin Spencer of Homer were selected to represent the New York Association of Young Farmers at the annual meeting of Future Farmers of America which will be held at Kansas City in November. The other holders of the Empire Farmer degree

Pherson, Secretary of the New York Horticulturist Society, were awarded the honorary degrees of Empire Farmer in appreciation of their outstanding interest in the work and welfare of the Association of Young Farmers of New York. Loy Pickney of Webster, representing the Association, conferred this degree upon the candidates and presented them with the golden key as its insignia.

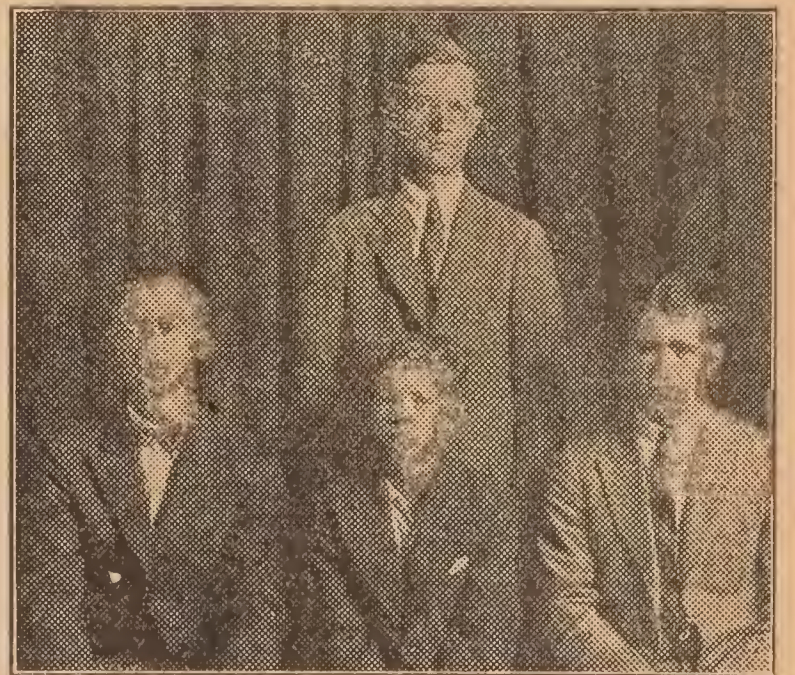
The program also included the presentation of awards and certificates to the State spelling champions, the presentation of awards in the judging contests in livestock and farm produce as a part of the activities of Department L and the annual prize speaking contest among members of the Young Farmers Association.

During the time between courses, Howard Curtis of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, welded the spirit of the group through his leadership in conducting group singing. After the awards to the State Spelling Bee

plaque to the team from Sodus who were winners in judging potatoes. Roy McPherson, representing the State Horticulturist Society, awarded a plaque to the winning team from Horseheads in fruit judging. Fred Sexauer, representing the Dairy-men's League, awarded a cup to the team from Portville for leadership in judging dairy cattle. The sweepstakes prize in the form of a handsome plaque was awarded by Commissioner Pryke to the team from Chautauqua for the high score in judging all events.

Mr. Weaver then named the team in dairy cattle judging which will represent New York State at the National Dairy show at St. Louis. This team was chosen for their high score in judging dairy cattle. Members include Roy Murphy, Marcellus; William Paterson, Newark Valley and Milton Hislop, Chazy. A team in poultry judging was also named because of their high scores to represent the State in that event at the National

Dairy show. The team includes Stephen Hubbell, Odessa; John Gleason, Chautauqua and Stanton Livermore,



The dairy judging team which will go to St. Louis. Front row, William Paterson, Newark Valley; Roy Murphy, Marcellus; Milton Hislop, Chazy. Standing, Raymond Jansen, Teacher of Agriculture, Marcellus.

Dryden. Raymond Jansen, teacher of agriculture at Marcellus, will accompany the dairy and poultry teams to St. Louis.



Holders of the 1930 Empire Farmer Degree: Back row, left to right, Willis Montana, Donald Kirby, Robert Ames, David Wilcox, Grath McGregor, Edwin Keech, Barton Dawley. Middle row, Elton Hall, Clifford Bower, Louis Dorn, Olin Spencer, William Rothfuss, William Allen, William Stewart. Front row, Nattie Eastman, Bruce Mack, Raymond Austin.

which is the third and highest degree of membership in the New York Association, were William Allen, Marathon; Donald Kirby, Trumansburg; David Wilcox, Fulton; Ross Ames, Endicott; Bruce Mack, Dryden; Clifford Bower, Trumansburg; William Stewart, Dryden; Berton Dawley, Forestville; Elton Hall, Forestville; Raymond Austin, Fulton; Nattie Eastman, Portville; Elwin Keech, Hammondsport; Garth McGregor, Endicott; Louis Dorn, Boonville and Willis Montana, Wolcott.

These awards and the golden key insignia emblematical of the degree as awarded, are a fitting recognition of school study and achievement in the high school program of agricultural education in preparing for farming. The seventeen young men were selected from among the nominations made and only those who were found to meet the high standards of scholarship, leadership, business ability and ability to carry out improved practices in raising crops and livestock which are prescribed in the constitution of the Association of Young Farmers of New York. The high standards which are set make it worthy of being the coveted emblem which it is in the Association.

To E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist and to Roy P. Mc-

were made this group withdrew to attend further activities at the Fair grounds and the group of young farmers closed in around the speakers table to listen to the prize speaking contest. The contestants included Harold Thompson, Albion; Edward Donderweiz, Bath; Melvin Hall, Forestville; Leon Whittemore, Madison and William Rothfuss, Webster. The judges awarded first prize to Melvin Hall with his subject, "The Future Farmers are on their way" and second prize to Harold Thompson. This achievement entitles Melvin Hall to represent New York State young farmers in a regional speaking contest at Springfield, Massachusetts. The winner of this latter contest will compete with three other contestants at Kansas City in November for National honors.

Commissioner Berne A. Pryke who acted as toastmaster for the evening, then gave W. J. Weaver, Superintendent of Department L charge of the meeting for the purpose of making the awards in the judging competitions. Mr. Weaver introduced Mr. Akin of the New York State Horse Breeders Association, who presented a cup to the team from Marathon who were winners in judging horses. H. J. Evans representing the New York State Potato Growers' Association presented a

With the 4-H Clubs at Syracuse

THIS year, when the 4-H delegates, leaders and livestock exhibitors arrived at the State Fair, those who had been there before could hardly believe what they saw—the new building. It was a pleasant surprise to find such a beautiful building in which to stay, rather than the old ramshackle exhibit and sleeping quarters of previous years.

The ground floor of the building is divided into exhibit space and cafeteria, with the superintendent's office, hospital, library and lounging room for the boys and girls at the one end. The second floor of the building consists of dormitories for both boys and girls, and such equipment as it contained—a laundry for the girls, and showers with real hot water, such as has never been known before to club members at previous state fair camps.

While Camp Pryke affords an opportunity for the delegates to see the various exhibits at the State Fair, a leader training school was conducted during the week at which time training was given in essentials of 4-H club programs in both agriculture and home economics. Training was also given in singing and song leading.

The evening programs were somewhat varied. On Monday evening there was a camp fire. On Tuesday, the boys and girls were given free seats in the grand stand and viewed the fire works and other events. Wednesday, the Indians in the Indian village entertained the group with Indian songs and dances while Chief Andrew Gibson of the Onondagas, dedicated the new building in true Indian style. Other

representatives spoke of the feeling aroused among the Indians when their lacrosse grounds were taken over for the new building. However, on second consideration for the boys and girls of the state, they decided they would be glad to dedicate these grounds for this purpose, particularly since new lacrosse grounds are being planned for next year.

Perhaps the most important event, from the standpoint of the boys and girls, was the dedication of the new building by Governor Roosevelt on Thursday morning. The Governor viewed the exhibits, made a brief address and stressed the fact that any investment made in the training of youth is a favorable asset to the state. Mrs. Roosevelt paid a second visit to the building in the afternoon when the 4-H girls served tea.

The event of the week as far as 4-H club members were concerned, was the banquet served in the new building under somewhat trying conditions, but everyone agreed that it was a happy evening. In addition to this, various musical and other numbers by 4-H club members and the usual awarding of special prizes took place.

The livestock exhibits were the largest in the history of the 4-H department. There were 318 head of dairy cattle, 88 sheep and 34 swine. The winners of the breed champions were: Holsteins: Charles Bump of Washington County; Jerseys: John Luchsinger of Onondaga County; Guernseys: Olin Phillips, Chenango County; Ayrshires: Wendall Wicks, Jefferson County;

(Continued on Page 6)



The new Boys' and Girls' Building at the New York State Fair

Speeded up and HOLD IT!

Step on it! It's action you want now—action that will bring those pullets into steady egg production in time to capture the high price egg market. Speed 'em up and hold them to continued high production—that's the pace that makes profits jump.

Larro Egg Mash and Scratch Grains gets 'em laying in short order—without forcing them, too. Larro means business—it's always uniform—day after day, it's always the same. That's why it steps your birds up to a steady, continuous laying rate and holds them there.

Start your pullets on Larro Egg Mash and Scratch grains Now. This means High Gear production and greater year round profits. See your Larro Dealer at once for your requirements.

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Larro is a complete egg mash—there are no extras to buy such as greens, semi-solid butter-milk, minerals, etc. It contains everything necessary in just the right proportion to make you the greatest profit over feed cost.

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Larro Family Flour—for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies



BUY NOW! DARWIN TULIPS

GIANT MIXED. 30 FOR \$1. or 100 for \$3. WILL BE MUCH HIGHER ON ACCOUNT OF NEW TARIFF. **POTTING HYACINTH** assorted 12 for \$1. 2 Year Jap Barberries 100 for \$2. **GORGEOUS GLADIOLUS MIXTURE** 100 for \$1. 3 Year Old Peony Clumps. Red, Pink, White. 3 for \$1. All orders Post Paid. **WREN'S NEST, PEMBERTON, NEW JERSEY**

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Some Thoughts on Market Conditions

PRICES and the demand for most farm crops continue to be unsatisfactory to farmers. These prices are lower than in several years and the movement to market is slow and uncertain. Cabbage, for instance, has



M. C. Burritt

sold as low as six dollars, and seventy-five cents per bushel is the usual offer for the early varieties of apples, U. S. No. 1. This situation appears to be due primarily to reduced consumer buying power coupled with uncertainty as to the future. Much of the difficulty, though not all of it by any means, is psychological. Buyers appear to be afraid to buy, especially for the future because they are fearful of what may happen to prices.

It is a vicious circle. Work grows slack and men are laid off. These men can buy only the minimum of necessities. This cuts down the sales of the retailer and makes him cautious and conservative. His orders from the wholesaler are smaller, and confined to a smaller range of things. The latter cannot then buy as freely from the manufacturer who is compelled to reduce his output because he cannot sell as much. So he lays off workmen and the vicious circle begins again. It is a strange phenomenon. There are just as many people who must eat and eat as much as usual. And there is plenty of money in the country. In fact, savings' bank deposits have increased during the past year.

Investigations Often Harmful

As unemployment increases in the cities there is complaint of the high cost of living and accusations of profiteering are freely made. The politicians, ever watchful for a popular issue, begin investigations which aside from some education of the public, accomplish nothing and often do much harm and injustice. In these circumstances one of the most difficult things for people to understand is that about two-thirds of the price which the consumer pays is added to the food cost after it leaves the producer—the package, the freight and cartage, the commission, the wholesaling and finally the retailing. Thus six cent milk at the farm becomes eighteen cent milk on the consumer's doorstep, and one cents apples on the farm become five cent apples on the fruit stand. Thus the farm price is often not a very important factor in the final price.

Another condition hard for the average citizen to understand is the effect of the rising price of gold. As the gold price rises the price of other commodities decline. That is, it takes more milk and apples to buy the same amount of gold. In this period of deflation farm prices drop rapidly while the prices of things that farmers buy drop more slowly because of fixed factors like rents and wages. In June food sold by our farmers brought 36 per cent above prewar prices, but costs of distribution were 91 per cent above prewar prices.

Supply Warrants Higher Prices

I have emphasized these economic factors because I believe they are the dominant ones in our present situation rather than supply and demand. Based on the supply alone the prices of most crops should be higher. The potential consumptive demand is there. Under present conditions farmers cannot be governed altogether by the prospective supply in relation to normal demand. The supply of a given crop might warrant holding for a higher

price, when the general situation does not.

The stimulus of the light rain—a little more than one inch—of two weeks ago, has passed and things seem as dry as ever again. Early cabbage was helped some but yields were very light. Tomato and cucumber growth was also stimulated considerably. But dry rot continues in tomatoes, especially on higher ground and in the dryer places and losses from this unusual cause will range from 50 to 75 per cent of the crop with no corresponding increase in price as most of the crop is contracted to canners at a fixed price. One large grower's yield estimated by the contracting canner at 18 tons per acre in early July is now estimated at 4 tons per acre. The cause of this dry rot is said to be a drawing back of moisture from the tomato by the growing vine which is unable to get sufficient moisture from the soil.

Apples Move Slowly

The apple movement is very slow with comparatively little buying outside of the canners and dryers, Alexanders are especially slow. Gravensteins are hard to sell at any price. Wealthy prices range from 90c to \$1.10 for A grade 2½ inch fruit. A few Twenty-Ounce are beginning to move, although they are really too green to ship. The main crop of Wealthies will be picked this coming week (September 8-13). At present prices, many of them will go into storage.

Bean harvest has already begun. Dry weather ripened the crop early by causing the leaves to dry up and fall. The yield can hardly average more than 10 or 12 bushels per acre. It seems to me that there is much less plowing for wheat than usual and the acreage will be small as the crop has been very unprofitable recently.—Hilton, N. Y., September 7, 1930.

With the 4-H Clubs at Syracuse

(Continued from Page 5)

Shorthorns: Oscar Jansen, Ulster County; and Brown Swiss: James Harkness, Delaware County.

The showmanship contest was keener than ever. The winners were as follows: Holsteins: Bernard Casper, Chemung County; Jerseys: James Fischer, St. Lawrence County; Guernseys: Donald Sheldon, Dutchess County; Ayrshires: Clinton Stimson, Tioga County and Brown Swiss: James Harkness of Delaware County.

The grand champion showman of them all was Donald Sheldon of Dutchess County.

Twenty-six counties with a total of 78 contestants entered the stock judging contest held on Monday of the Fair. The winners in this contest were as follows: 1st, Walter Brockway of Delaware County; 2nd, Walter Miller of Albany County; 3rd, Fred Legge of Yates; 4th, Francis Oley of Onondaga County. These 4-H boys will represent the state at the dairy judging contest held at the National Dairy Show in St. Louis in October. The four high county teams were as follows: 1st, Delaware; 2nd, Onondaga; 3rd, Monroe and 4th, Ulster. Three dairy demonstration teams competed for the trip to St. Louis, which was awarded to Otsego County.

The total attendance of club people in camp was 602 of which 172 were special delegates, club agents and chaperones the remainder being livestock exhibitors.

Galvanized screen of one-fourth or one-half inch mesh, obtainable in rolls 18 inches wide, makes the best tree protector. Made large enough the protectors will last several years. Hog rings make good fasteners.

With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



These Two Sires Paid Handsome Profits

FIVE hundred dollars extra income yearly per farm has resulted from the work of each of two dairy bulls in southern New Jersey. Their daughters were much better than their dams and these latter were good. How often is heard the statement, "I made a mistake when I sold that bull to the butcher!" Imagine then the joy and satisfaction that comes to the dairyman who builds a safety bull pen, continues to retain a bull on which he has pinned his faith and finds that the first half dozen milking daughters prove to be remarkable cows. This is the recent experience of Lester Harris of Salem County and Edward Phillips of Cape May County.

Daughters 26% Better than Their Dams

In this testing year recently ended, Mr. Harris had the highest herd average in the Salem No. 1 Herd Improvement Association. His Holstein herd sire, King Ormsby Pontiac Cagnes was largely responsible for the splendid average of 10,237 lbs. of milk and 395.1 lbs. of fat because all but one of the 8 daughters of this sire each produced over 350 lbs. of fat as two year olds, their average production being 26% higher in milk than their dams at the same age. Two years ago Mr. Harris' herd average was 300 lbs. of fat. This bull's prepotency for high fat test is a common subject of conversation by the dairymen of this section of the state. The characteristic test for Holstein milk is 3.4% fat. Each of these daughters tested better than 3.8% and their average this past year was 3.91%. The herd test for the 13 purebred Holsteins was 3.85. When the records of the daughters and their dams are changed to mature equivalents, the daughters average 15,263 lbs. of milk and 595.7 lbs. of fat, the dams 12,119 lbs. of milk and 439 lbs. of fat. All cows in the herd were milked twice daily.

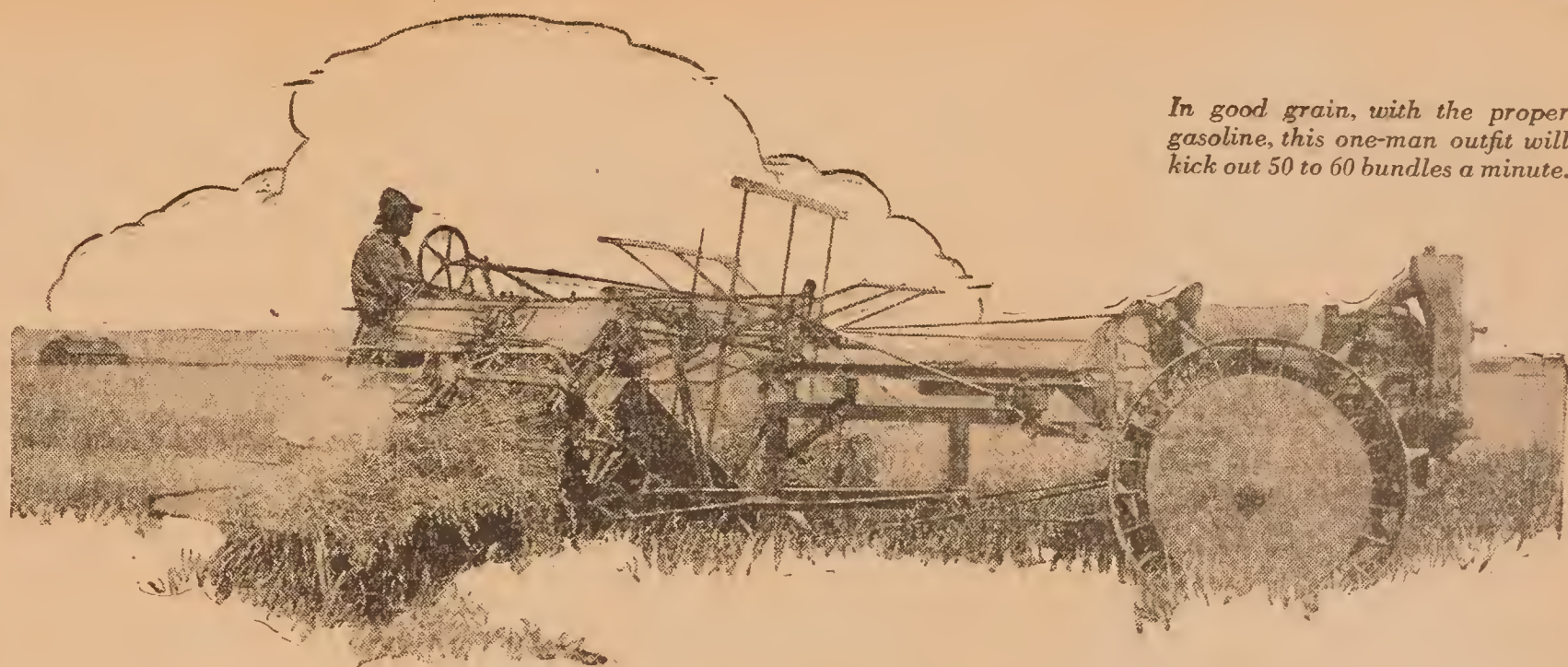
Mr. Harris is now in a position to plan his future breeding program constructively. Not wishing to inbreed he has exchanged this sire for a splendidly bred one owned by a bull association in a neighboring county. In two or three years he will bring his proved sire back to linebreed on the granddaughters. The bull association referred to is equipped with modern bull pens and the Harris bull will be managed in a way that will be conducive to his potency and longevity.

Old Bull May be Safely Kept

The other bull that has put his owner's herd at the top of the list of herd averages of the Salem-Cumberland-Cape May Association is Blanchette's Admiral, a Guernsey bull that was owned by Edward Phillips. Mr. Phillips' herd average was 10,266 lbs. of milk and 490.5 lbs. of fat. The mature equivalent records of 5 daughters of this bull averaged 12,156 lbs. of milk and 595 lbs. of fat and their dams' mature average was 9761 lbs. of milk and 463 lbs. of fat, an increase of 24.5% in milk and 28.5% in fat. These records were made on twice a day milking.

This sire's life history affords an object lesson of value. Mr. Phillips thought well of this sire's breeding and the type of his heifer calves, but not wishing to inbreed he sold him to an institution in an adjacent county. He felt certain he could re-purchase him if the records of a few of the first freshening daughters proved him to be a success. Imagine Mr. Phillips' surprise when several of the daughters each milked 40 lbs. a day as two-year-olds on twice a day milking. An effort was made to buy back this sensational sire but the story of his achievements had spread to his new owner who re-

(Continued on Page 8)



In good grain, with the proper gasoline, this one-man outfit will kick out 50 to 60 bundles a minute.

... at Harvest Time, too— SOCONY is an able "Farmhand"

NEW YORK and New England farmers, with an eye to efficiency combined with economy, use Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl and the lubricant, Socony Motor Oil. They have learned that the use of these products keeps engines cool, reduces repair bills to the minimum.

They know also that they can get better results at less cost from:

Mica Axle Grease made for axle lubrication on wagons and farm machinery. Made of the best grease stock and ground mica, it fills the pores and crevices in the axle and forms a hard, bright, smooth coating that reduces friction.

Socony Disinfectant for general disinfecting in stables and barns. It is a concentrated coal-tar product, more than twice as strong as carbolic acid as a destroyer of disease germs, and it is non-poisonous, non-corrosive and non-caustic.

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Moreover, we make many more products for use on the farm. How many of them are serving you?

Prairie Harvester Oil ... Eureka Harness Oil ... Standard Hand Separator Oil ... Socony Turex Oil (for Diesel and Oil Engines) ... Socony 990-A Motor Oil for Model A Fords ... Parawax ... Socony Lubricate (Household) Oil ... Socony Leather Dressing ... Veedol Summer Tree Spray Oil ... Socony Banner Gasoline and Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl.

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from imported sire. BEN DAVIS, Wolcott, New York

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Chester and Yorkshire 8 weeks old
Berkshire and Chester 8 weeks old **\$3.75 ea.**
9 weeks old, \$4.50 each
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Pigs going to Vermont 35c extra for vaccination according to State law.

C.O.D. Sold subject to approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them and your money will be refunded.
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
6 to 8 weeks old.....\$4.00
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Choice Chesters, 8 wks. old \$4.75

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 208 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

PIGS CHESTER WHITES AND DUROCS

Here is your chance to buy real quality pigs of either of the above breeds direct from the breeder. These pigs are from highgrade sows and pure bred boars, and are rugged growthy youngsters. The quality you buy in a small pig means fifty pounds more at killing time.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

	Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2	Fluid Cream		2.00
2A	Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B	Cond. Milk		
	Soft Cheese	2.41	
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
	Hard Cheese	1.95	1.75
4	Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for Sept. 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighed average.

* * *

August Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for August for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.40
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.34
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	2.24

	Net Pool	Net Cash
August 1929	2.57	2.42
August 1928	2.63	2.53
August 1927	2.42	2.32
August 1926	2.36	2.26

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.24 per hundred (\$2.44 for 3.5% milk.)

	Price to Producers	3% Milk	3.5% Milk
August 1929		2.56	2.76
August 1928		2.60	2.80
August 1927		2.44	2.64
August 1926		2.37	2.57

Butter Market Turns Upward

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 5, 1930	Sept. 13, 1929
Higher than extra	40 1/2-41	40	40 1/2-46 1/2-47
Extra (92 sc.)	-40	-39 1/2	-46
84-91 score	34	34 1/2-39	40
Lower Grades	32	33 1/2-34	38 1/2-39 1/2

Rather unexpected firmness developed toward the close of the week ending September 13. The soft spots that we reported last week continued to develop to the extent that on September 8 and 9 creamery extras were selling at 39c. On

the 10th an improved demand from the buying element and a more favorable statistical situation started prices on the upgrade, recovering not only all of the lost ground but actually showing a gain.

Reports from producing areas in the central West especially Minnesota and parts of Iowa indicate quite sharp falling off in the make. This apparent shrinkage gives a fairly firm undercurrent to the market in spite of the occasional periods of uneasiness. At the present prices there is money in selling butter out of cold storage. That is why receivers are reluctant to force up the price of fresh goods, in order to avoid an increase in the amount of butter taken out of storage. The present out-of-storage movement is about twice as heavy this year as it was a year ago. On September 5 the four cities reported 64,850,474 pounds of butter on hand compared with 69,125,574 pounds held on the same week day a year ago.

Cheese Market Unchanged

STATE FLATS	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 5, 1930	Sept. 13, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20 1/2-21 1/2	20 1/2-21 1/2	24 -25 1/2
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	24 -26	24 -26	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average			

There has been no change in the cheese market since our last report, the trade holding steady on both cured and fresh stock. Fresh makes are held with confidence although there is no snap or briskness to the demand. Country costs remain steady and supplies are not burdensome. We look for no change in the near future.

On September 4 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 19,604,000 pounds of cheese compared with holdings on the same week day a year ago totaling 21,043,000 pounds. From August 28 to September 4 cold storage holdings increased 132,000 pounds whereas during the same period a year ago holdings increased 574,000 pounds.

Fancy Eggs Continue to Gain

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 5, 1930	Sept. 13, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	43-51	41-49	53-60
Average Extras	37-42	36-40	49-52
Extra Firsts	29-35	29-34	41-47
Firsts	27-28	27-28	37-40
Undergrades	25-26	25-26	35-36
Pullets	28-32	28-32	33-40
Pewees	20-26	19-22	23-30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	35-43	36-44	47-54
Gathered	25-30	27-35	36-46

Prices received for fancy eggs continue to advance slowly. It is a hard uphill fight and only the choicest are reaping the harvest, with most standing still and a few losing ground. Anything but extra fancy stock is moving slowly. Extra fancy Pacific coast whites are moving well but other classifications are slow, some tending to accumulate. The choicest Jersey eggs easily bring top quotations but there are many fancy shipments from other nearby producing sections that fail to bring better than 48c.

Eggs are laboring under unsatisfactory storage balances. On September 5 the ten cities making daily reports had on hand 5,508,000 cases of eggs which is practically 900,000 cases more than they held on the same day last year. Present prices of fresh eggs are high enough to permit the profitable withdrawal of some of the high cost early packs of fancy stock. That is why the fresh egg market is having such a hard time for it is feeling this diversion in the trade. Storage stocks in the Metropolitan district are still working down gradually but the withdrawal in the ten cities is still about twice as heavy as it was a year ago.

As the market comes to a close there is enough in the undercurrent to encourage us to expect a possible continued upward movement.

Live Fowls Selling Better

FOWLS	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 5, 1930	Sept. 13, 1929
Colored	26-29	23-28	31-33
Leghorn	20-23	22-24	18-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	20-28	22-32	26-35
Leghorn	21-23	25-27	26-28
BROILERS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
OLD ROOSTERS	15-16	15-16	-23
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	-40	35-38	40-45
DUCKS, Nearby	20-25	21-24	23-28
GESE	-16	15-16	

Live fowls sold better during the week ending September 13 although as the market came to a close prices had eased off a shade. On Wednesday colored fowls

hit a high price of 30c. This was a little extreme, however, and quotations moderated. Supplies were not heavy in fact a shortage was reported in some quarters. Freight receipts carry a heavy proportion of chickens and the receivers have been up against a hard proposition to move out except at concessions. Fowls are being used to help the chicken market; naturally the chicken market is very weak although as the week came to a close Leghorns showed a little improvement. Turkeys are showing consistent gains and ducks have been doing a shade better.

Potatoes Selling Well

Jersey and Long Island potatoes are experiencing fairly good inquiry where quality is concerned. Jerseys grading No. 1, in 150 pound sacks, have been bringing from \$3.00 to \$3.50 with Long Islands from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Long Islands in bulk have been bringing from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 180 pounds with Maines twenty-five cents less.

Expect Light Bean Crop

Indications point to a bean crop lighter than that of a year ago according to reports of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Although this year's acreage is 20 per cent greater than that of a year ago, nevertheless, because of premature ripening and a light set of small pods the crop is expected to fall short of that harvested last year. Michigan also reports a light crop. As yet this lighter crop prospect has not been reflected in the New York market. Pea beans are bringing from \$8.00 to \$8.50; Red Kidneys \$12.25 to \$13.00; White Kidneys \$9.25 to \$10.00; Yellow Eyes \$7.50 to \$8.25; average Marrows \$7.75 to \$8.75; Jumbo Marrows \$9.25 to \$10.00.

Hay Firmer

Hay receipts have been liberal at Manhattan and limited at Brooklyn. The demand was active especially for the top grade causing prices to advance \$1.00 per ton. Most offerings have been in mixed carlots of Nos. 2 and 3 hay large, and some No. 1 down to poor No. 3 in small bales. Sales of small bales averaged a shade higher at Brooklyn. The market closed with a firm undertone. Rye straw in liberal receipt at \$15 to \$16.

Hay in large bales: Timothy, No. 1, \$29.00; No. 2, \$27-28; No. 3, \$25-26; Sample, \$20-21; Timothy light clover or light grass mixed, No. 1, \$27-28; No. 2, \$25-26; No. 3, \$22-24.

Pastures, Milk Production and Feed in New York

From September crop report of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, based on the information furnished by crop reporters.

THE decline in the growing condition of pastures from 74 per cent on August 1 (the 10-year August 1 average being 82) to 51 on September 1, (the 10-year August 1 average being 80) represents the sharpest decline that has taken place in New York during this period since 1915, when September pasture conditions were first published. These conditions are especially serious at this time because they are also an indication that "after-feed" on meadows which is so generally used either for grazing or as supplemental barn feed in the fall is extremely short, and will not furnish nearly the usual amount of this excellent roughage.

Because of the dryness which prevented or retarded usual second growth, the September estimate of hay production falls slightly below that made August 1. An increased number of cattle and reduced carry-over of hay from last spring, along with the fact that many dairymen have been forced to feed hay during the late summer because of the pasture shortage, makes the dry roughage situation less favorable than in several years. Added to this is an apparently greater demand than in several years for market hay, to be shipped into states where acute drought conditions developed serious shortages of feed. The crop as now estimated amounts to 5,888,000 tons, compared with 6,653,000 tons in 1929 and 6,439,000 tons in 1928. When the carry-over is added, the comparisons of the quantities available for feed or sale from the crop of each of these seasons is as

follows: 1930: 6,447,000 tons; 1929: 7,500,000 tons; 1928: 7,621,000 tons; 5-year average 7,770,000 tons.

Silage Corn

The corn crop which started off the season with unusual vigor and even to August 1 promised exceptionally well, has suffered severely. The September 1 condition of 68 per cent compares with 75 last September, and 80, the 10-year average for this date. Even with a six per cent increase in acreage, it now seems evident that the production, taking grain, silage and fodder together, will probably be about two per cent less than last year, and 13 per cent below the average of the past five years. Some corn has been fed for emergency rations, silo filling has already commenced and even with good growing weather, only a part of the acreage could improve, while the frost hazard will increase, as the season advances.

The bright spot in the farm feed situation is the fact that the oats and barley crops are the best in years, and together now promise on an increased acreage over 70 per cent more grain than last season, when these crops were very short. Buckwheat, however, with another light crop, will probably have even less than last year's light crop. Home grown grains, however, represent only a relatively small part of New York's dairy feed requirements.

Milk Production

On September 1, milk production per cow on farms of crop reporters was at the lowest point for this date during any of the six years for which these records have been available. This situation was general over most of the state, with an especially sharp decline from last year in the central counties. It will be recalled that last season's production on August 1 was unusually low, though abnormal declines to the November low period of the year were prevented by unusually generous feeding and by exceptionally good quality of the hay crop, together with some increase in the number of fall freshening cattle. Abundant rains late in the fall, and mild weather also helped to restore pastures and were favorable for milk production.

The farm feed situation this season seems less favorable than last year and because of the depth to which production has fallen, the usual fall decline in milk production will have to be checked to an even greater degree than was the case last year, to have the same amount of milk available for November use. The situation is such that it will bear close watching.—R. L. GILLET, Agricultural Statistician.

Farm Radio Programs

READERS of American Agriculturist are interested in listening to real farm radio programs. May we suggest that you tune in on WGY at 12:00 to 12:30 p. m. eastern standard time? Every day except Saturday and Sunday you will hear a program prepared especially to interest you, including weather reports, market reports and talks.

In addition to the market reports given out during the WGY farm program, market reports are broadcast from the following stations: WEAH, at 11:45 to 12:00 eastern standard time; WJZ, 4:30 p. m. eastern standard time; and WCAB, Trenton, N. J., 11:00 a. m. eastern standard time.

These Two Sires Paid Handsome Profits

(Continued from Page 7)

fused to part with him even at a very liberal figure.

All forward-looking dairymen admit they want a well-bred sire, if they raise their cows. Increasing numbers are now recognizing the fact that a 4-year-old bull is just as well-bred as he was at one year old and that it does pay to hold fast to the sire that promises well because of the performance and quality of his near ancestors. The years pass rapidly and in a few years every bull's true value is soon measured by the actual production of his first several daughters in comparison with their dams that were fed and managed under identical conditions.—E. J. Perry.

Ship Your Eggs to

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HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.
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They HOLD what they CATCH—and add to your Pelt Profit. They Pay You to Use Them—You Pay to Use Others. Send for our NEW Catalog—FREE—BEFORE buying this Fall's Trapping Equipment. GIBBS "TWO TRIGGER" Traps prevent "Wring-offs"—60c ea.; \$6.50 doz. No. 1 "Single Grip" Trap, 15c ea.; \$1.65 doz. Postpaid. If your dealer does not have them, order direct. W.A. Gibbs & Son, Dept. S-37, Chester, Pa.

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For Sale 20 choice coonhounds cheap on trial. Kevill Kentucky Kennel, Kevill, Ky. B21

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\$20 to \$25 each. Shipped on approval—no payment required. Also Aberdeen-Angus cattle. JAMES S. MORSE - LEVANNA, N. Y.

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125 Acres & splendid \$5000 house, 9-rooms, running water & furnace, suitable tourists; on busy macadam hwy & bus line, splendid fishing, boating, bathing; home-use fruit, valuable wood, rich fields, basement barn, garage. Opportunity at \$3600 including all furniture, implements, etc.; \$1000 needed. See pg. 52. This is only one among a thousand described in this big Free catalog. Write today. **STROUT AGENCY**, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.



You do not need to sacrifice **FISHER BODY** *Extra Values* in the car you buy

Certain definite and visible extra values are built into every Fisher Body car. Note them carefully, and consider their actual worth before you decide on any car.

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✓ **Fisher Wood and Steel Construction**—This type of construction joins the qualities of hardwood with those of steel. Over scientifically braced wood framework are mounted strong steel panels. Thus the wood reinforces the steel and the steel reinforces the wood. This is the only type of body construction that provides maximum strength, resiliency, durability and quietness.

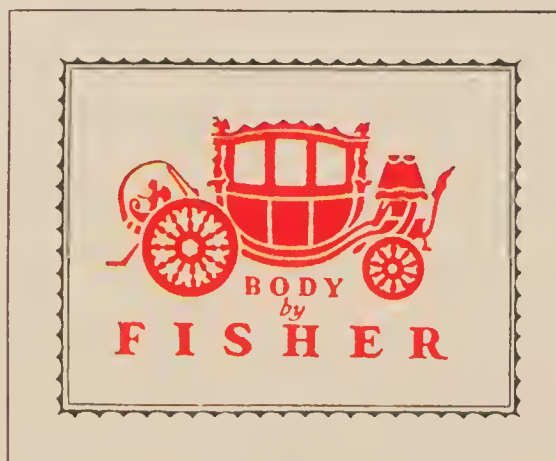
✓ **Fisher Roof Construction**—This well known type of Fisher bow and slat roof construction has been improved to meet the more exacting requirements of modern motoring for increased safety, durability and quietness. Strong steel braces at the sides and corners of the roof rails further strengthen the roof structure. Steel panels over the wood roof rails afford additional strength and greater beauty.

✓ **Fisher Interiors**—The finest and most durable fabrics obtainable are used for upholstering Fisher Bodies. Comfortable Fisher cushions with strong and resilient coil springs and the adjustable front seat provide an added degree of convenience and motoring comfort.

✓ **Clear Vision and Safety**—Clear and undistorted vision is afforded by the highest quality genuine plate glass used throughout Fisher Bodies. Fisher non-glare vision and ventilating windshield is a major safety factor, giving a wide range of clear vision through a single pane of plate glass and also reducing the annoying reflections of glare. The narrow pillar posts of unusual strength, also contribute to driving safety by eliminating the “blind” spot in the driver’s range of vision.

✓ **Many Other Fisher Features**—Such features as the Protectalok door handles; window lifts that function easily and trouble-free door locks made of the finest materials obtainable, lend additional qualities of extra value to the more attractive style, the extra durability and greater comfort, convenience and safety of every car equipped with Body by Fisher.

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"Tests Show **VITALIZED RUBBER** has 2 to 3 times longer life"

Says the nationally known tire authority

Dr. K. J. Thompson

Ph.D., B.Sc.



Distinguished as a scholar, Dr. K. J. Thompson holds the following scientific degrees:

Ph.D., Leipsig, B.Sc., London and Wales, N. D.A.,—1851 Exposition Research Scholar. At present he is Director of Chemistry and Engineering for one of the leading tire manufacturers, and author of technical articles and bulletins on tire manufacture.

ONE of the recognized authorities on tire manufacture today is Dr. K. J. Thompson. International Scholar and Researcher, his achievements have played an important part in the development of modern tires. There are few men in America whose opinion carries equal weight.

He says, "Extensive flexing tests in my laboratory show conclusively that the 'Vitalizing' process employed in the manufacture of RIVERSIDE Tires gives rubber 2 to 3 times greater life. It enables it to resist ageing and makes it far tougher, stronger and more resilient. As a result we find the tire mileage in RIVERSIDE Tires greatly increased."

How rubber is vitalized

Rubber deteriorates with age, just as steel rusts. Both of these effects are caused by *oxidation*. Chemists found a way to prevent oxidation in steel—the result is *stainless steel*. Now they have found a way to retard oxidation of rubber by adding a new chemical agent, "anti-oxidant"—the result is "*vitalized rubber*."

"Anti-oxidant" keeps tires young and more elastic. Cracking and premature ageing are virtually overcome. "Sun-checking" and brittling are practically ended.

NEW UNLIMITED GUARANTEE

RIVERSIDE Tires have gone steadily forward for 19 years. Never has there been a time when their quality could be questioned. Their march of quality progress has been indicated by guarantees of 6,000—8,000—10,000—12,000—16,000 miles. This year guarantees were increased again, to 18,000—22,000—30,000 miles—the highest figures ever included in a binding tire guarantee. And still the quality improves!

They have now reached a degree of excellence where no mileage guarantee can indicate the true measure of service these tires will give. So now we demonstrate our faith in RIVERSIDES by the strongest, fairest tire guarantee ever written:

Every Riverside is guaranteed to give satisfactory service without limit as to time or mileage!

Over 30,000,000 tire miles of tests have convinced us that any customer buying RIVERSIDES will get far more than his money's worth. The new guarantee promises SATISFACTORY SERVICE — the biggest thing your tire money can buy.



NEW!
UNLIMITED
Guarantee
of
Satisfaction

Examples of Our Low Prices

SUPER-SERVICE RIVERSIDE

New Unlimited Guarantee

30x4.50 \$10⁹⁰ 33x6.00 \$18⁹⁵

SIX-PLY RIVERSIDE

New Unlimited Guarantee

30x4.50 \$8⁴⁵ 33x6.00 \$13⁶⁵

FOUR-PLY RIVERSIDE

New Unlimited Guarantee

29x4.40 \$5⁶⁵ 31x5.25 \$9⁹⁵

TRAIL BLAZER

New Unlimited Guarantee

29x4.40 \$4⁸⁵ 28x4.75 \$6³⁵

NEW HEAVY SERVICE TRUCK TIRE

30x5 \$19⁸⁵ 36x6 \$38⁹⁰

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Prices slightly higher in Texas

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“A new set of rings—
first repairs she’s
had in three years.”

WHILE we were out at Mr. Hendry's* farm in North Dakota he had his tractor hooked up to a separator. The motor sounded mighty sweet. And we spoke of it. There's a surprise for you in his reply. He said, "I've been doing road work, threshing, plowing and feed grinding with this tractor for *three years*. I'm going to put a new set of rings in her this winter; the first repairs that I have bought, and then she'll be practically as good as new. Of course, she's had nothing in her except Mobiloil."

"Then you've never really had any tractor trouble at all!" we exclaimed.

"Trouble? Yes sir! I've had just plenty of trouble. But not with this machine. You see, I had another tractor before I bought this one. In that one I used every kind of oil that came along. Well, I learned my lesson and it was an expensive one. At the end of three years that machine was a complete wreck. One might say the lesson cost me the price of a tractor."



"Yes sir! Besides cutting my repair expenses to a minimum this Mobiloil gives me extra savings by giving me more hours of running between drainings. It lasts longer in the crankcase."

What has your experience been?

Maybe you have had even better results than Mr. Hendry or maybe not quite so good. Anyway, it just goes to show what can be done when a tractor gets the proper care. And it shows that Mobiloil is perhaps the most important factor of all in keeping a tractor on the job over a number of years without unnecessary repairs.

Why, we know a farmer in Ohio who ran his tractor for *six* years before replacing the rings. The only answer is that he never used anything but Mobiloil during that time.

Now let's look to the transmission

You want to keep that tractor on the job for just as many years as possible. Careful attention to transmission lubrication will help tremendously. And still more important, an efficiently lubricated transmission helps keep the tractor working like new so that it will develop maximum power over a longer period of years.

If you will look in the instruction book which came with your tractor, you will see the important recommendation to renew the transmission oil at the end of every 500 or 600 hours. That means *at least* once every season.

When you drain the transmission case, be sure to wash it out well with kerosene. It's also a good idea to get in there with a brush and do a little scrubbing, too.

Then you are ready to put in fresh oil. Mobiloil "C" or Mobilgrease during the summer and Mobiloil "CW" during cold weather are specially made for this purpose. They will not break down under long, severe service. The engine load will be lightened and gear teeth protected from wear.

Important news concerning pressure fittings and grease cups

We have developed some new lubricants for those pressure fittings and grease cups. For instance, we have a new lubricant called Mobilgrease.

You are applying the grease gun or turning down grease cups once or twice every day. Try Mobilgrease on these pressure fittings. It creeps readily to all friction points. It does not wash out with rain. It *stays* on the job longer and lubricates better because of its unique composition. For grease cups use Mobilubricant. And to prevent water pump leaks use Voco Waterproof grease. It affords a perfect water pump packing gland

seal and will not clog the radiator.

Many of your other implements also carry pressure fittings and grease cups. Give them the care they need by making use of these new lubricants made by the manufacturers of Mobiloil.

Why does Mobiloil give such remarkable service?

In Mobiloil, ALL the essential properties of a full-duty oil are present and in correct proportion.

These properties are: **OILY CHARACTER**—provides moving parts with rich lubrication and holds down wear; **HEAT RESISTANCE**—lasts longer—keeps down oil consumption, and makes for economical use; **CARBON CONTROL**—keeps carbon deposits from piling up in your cylinders; **OXIDATION CONTROL**—keeps oil sys-



"These drums of Mobiloil with their convenient faucets give me a mighty handy season's supply of oil."

tems from clogging, and valves from sticking and gumming.

Next time you are in town, have your dealer consult his complete Mobiloil Chart, just to check up on the proper grades of Mobiloil to fit your own particular needs—for car, truck and tractor.

Also, have your dealer tell you about the economy and convenience of getting Mobiloil in 55-gallon or 30-gallon drums.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery

Make this Chart your Guide

The correct grades of Cargyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32°F. (Freezing) to 0°F. (Zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1930		1929		1928		1927	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
PASSENGER CARS								
Buick.....	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 70, 77.....	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc.
Chrysler, Imperial.....	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
Chrysler, other models.....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
De Soto.....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros.....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Durant, 614.....	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Durant, other models.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Erskine.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Essex.....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc.
Ford, A.....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	E	Arc.
Ford, T.....	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
Franklin.....	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
Hudson.....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
Nash Twin Ig. 8, 490, Adv. 6, Sp. 6, Twin Ig. 6.....	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
Nash, other models.....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Reo (All Models).....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Studebaker Comr. 8.....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
Studebaker Pres. 8.....	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
Studebaker, other models.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Whippet.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
MOTOR TRUCKS								
Autocar, 2 cyl.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Autocar, 4 cyl.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Autocar, 6 cyl.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Diamond T, 150.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Diamond T, sa3, sb7.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Diamond, other models.....	A	Arc	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Dodge Bros. 4 cyl.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros., other models.....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
Federal, 1k6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	A
Federal, x8, u5, w4, u17, r3, u15, wb4, 4rw, fw, 72b, 2rw, t20, t21, t2w, t3w.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Federal, other models.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Ford, AA.....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	E	Arc.
Ford, T1.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	Arc.
G. M. C., t10, t11, t15, t19.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
G. M. C., k107, k15T, k17, k102, k52, k72, k102, k54.....	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
G. M. C., other models.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Graham.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Graham Bros.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Indiana, 41.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Indiana, 658, 628, 627, 627A, 627AW, 615, 615A, 400, 300, 200, 626.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ind., 140, 170, 195, 220, 611, 6111, 64, 89, 120.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Indiana, other models.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
International, 54c, 74c, 33, 43, 63, 103, 54DR, 74DR.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International, 68SD, SPD Int'l., hs54, hs54c, hs74, hs74c, hs104c, 104c.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Internat'l, other models.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack, B, bc.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Mack, other models.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Reo.....	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Republic, 15, 15w, 25, 25w, s25w, 30, 30w, 35, 35A, 35B.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Republic, 25-6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Republic, other models.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Service.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Stewart, 21, 21x, Buddy Stewart, other models.....	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Studebaker, 8 cyl.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker, other models.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
White, 15, 20, 15b, 20A, 20B.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
White, 59, 60, 61.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
White, other models.....	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case, 25-45.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case, other models.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Fordson.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart-Parr.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL
For their correct lubrication use Cargyle Mobiloil "C", "CW", Mobilgrease, Mobilubricant, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Mobiloil Chart shown by all dealers.

*Not his real name

Mobil Oil



IT'S WISE TO CHOOSE A SIX

10,000 dealers offer you the protection of Chevrolet's new Service Policy

A new Service Policy—without question, one of the most liberal ever offered in the history of the automotive industry—has recently been adopted for the benefit of Chevrolet owners, and is now being carried out by more than 10,000 authorized Chevrolet service dealers in every section of the country.

Put into force as a signed agreement between the dealer and the purchaser, this new policy offers many advantages of special benefit to motor car owners who live on the farm.

It specifies, first of all, that every new Chevrolet car will be delivered to its owner in perfect condition—eliminating the necessity for frequent trips to the city for adjustment and inspection during the “breaking-in” period.

It provides for a free inspection and adjustment at the 500-mile mark, and free inspections every 1000 miles thereafter. It calls for replacements covered by Chevrolet's standard warranty,



The Sport Coupe, \$655, f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan

without a penny's cost to the owner for either parts or labor.

And it states that this replacement provision will be carried out by any Chevrolet dealer anywhere in the United States, regardless of where the car may have travelled during the period covered by the standard warranty.

Consider what it means to have a broad-gauged service policy like this to rely on. Consider its dollars-and-cents value, the protection it affords, the time it saves. And add to this the fact that only a car of *unusual quality and dependability* permits Chevrolet to offer so liberal a policy.

Before you consider any other low-priced automobile, be sure to investigate the many advantages of the Chevrolet Six. You'll find that, from every standpoint—price, comfort, safety, endurance and economy—it's an ideal choice for service on the farm.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation



More than 10,000 Chevrolet dealer service stations cover every section of America

CHEVROLET SIX

Sport Roadster . \$555	Club Sedan . . . \$665	ROADSTER or PHAETON	Sedan Delivery . . \$595	1½ Ton Chassis \$520
Coach \$565	Sedan \$675		Light Delivery	With Cab \$625
Coupe \$565	Special Sedan . . \$725		Chassis \$365	Prices f. o. b. factory
Sport Coupe . . \$655	(6 wire wheels standard on Special Sedan)		Roadster Deliv'y \$440	Flint, Mich., special equipment extra
			(Pick-up box extra)	

\$495

Farm News from New York

September Report Shows Big Drop in Potato Crop

The material on which the following information is based is taken from the government crop report as of September 1. These reports for New York are compiled cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, from the information furnished by many farmer crop reporters and others closely in touch with farming representing all agricultural sections. The potato figures from the different sections are

Potato Crop Prospects at a Glance

THE United States potato crop, now forecast at 339,278,000 bushels, is 21 million less than the light crop of 1929, and 53 million bushels less than the average production from 1924 to 1928. More important than these totals is the fact that the sixteen northern states, which ordinarily produce less than they need for local use, are short over 7 million bushels, compared with last year, and 13 million bushels, compared with the average. The nineteen "surplus" late states, on which the country must depend for most of its shipments until the new southern crop begins to move next spring, have 229 million bushels, in comparison with 245 million bushels last season and the five-year average of 274 million.

weighted by the relative importance of those sections and are reinforced by special reports from many commercial growers. Forecasts of production presume that growing conditions after the date of the report will be average to the end of the season. Hence, more than usually favorable or unfavorable weather, attacks of disease, etc., may change the early estimates.

DUE to the continuation of drought condition in many northern states and their gradual spread to the eastward and northward, the potato crop suffered serious setbacks during the month of August in many of the late states from New York and Pennsylvania westward. In those areas where the vines are still green, good weather, and the proper supply of moisture, if it comes in time, can bring about considerable improvement. On the other hand, early frosts, continued dry weather or blight could give a further drop in the October forecast. The far western states, from Colorado and Idaho westward, have been well favored, and prospects for an excellent crop are good. On the other hand, the very important Aroostook County, Maine, section, which has been such a very important factor in the eastern markets in recent years, has suffered from excessive rainfall and severe attacks of late blight, which have already caused substantial losses, while the final results are yet to be determined. Under these conditions, the outlook in that area is somewhat gloomy, to say the least.

Four of the eastern states, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania and New York, which have at their door the greatest density of population in the country, have in sight, as now reported, 91,000,000 bushels, compared with 104,000,000 last year and 98,000,000, the five-year average. Pennsylvania, of these four states, has an acute shortage, while New York may have, if unusually serious weather conditions should prevail, or may reach average, if they are good. This and the uncertain future Maine situation are the greatest unknown quantities, although Maine's fields are mostly dead, while many of New York's are still alive.

The situation in the three important states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota is most interesting from a marketing standpoint, since present

prospects point to 59,000,000 bushels there, compared with last year's light crop of 66,000,000, and the five-year average of 92,000,000. Because these states are advantageously situated to ship east, south or west, the shortages here, if harvest verifies them, will have a marked effect on the situation.

In years of light potato crops, especially if prices are good, there is more careful harvesting, more economical use by housewives, a larger demand for small sizes, and a greater conservation all along the line. Everything now points to a more widespread distribution of the northern surplus than is usual, and it will be a particularly important fall in which to watch the October and November estimates and to study all phases of potato marketing.

As to New York, the Long Island crop, now at the end of growth and partly dug, is estimated at 7,479,000

bushels, compared with 3,696,000 bushels last year. About September 1, commercial growers from all parts of the state reported 60 percent of the vines still green, compared with 63 at the same date last year, and 71 in 1928. Dry weather had checked growth seriously in all but the northern counties, and especially in the Steuben and Erie county areas, although little or no late blight was evident, and, with the favorable greenness of the vines, considerable improvement could take place with plenty of rain. On the other hand, continued drought or an early freeze would mean disaster to many fields. The upstate crop, with these things in mind, is placed at 20,876,000 bushels, compared with the light crop of 21,144,000 bushels last season, while the total state crop of 28,355,000 bushels compares with 24,840,000 last year and the five-year average of 31,046,000 bushels.—R. L. Gillett.

Horticultural Society Surveys Fruit Crop

EACH year the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets cooperates with the members of the New York State Horticultural Society in issuing two reports on fruit conditions in the state. The first one is issued early in the growing season, the second which we are publishing for your information, about the first of September. R. L. Gillett, Agricultural Statistician, in commenting on these reports says:

"The reports give an excellent picture of the situation and become more valuable as more years' figures become available. It has been a real pleasure to assist Secretary Roy P. McPherson in compiling this late summer report which should not, of course, be confused with the regular government crop report to be issued later." The report is as follows:

The relative situation with respect to the fruit crops has not changed materially since the July report of the Society. While there have been some changes in the relative "conditions" or percentages of a full crop, these have generally not been great, and can be explained by unusual weather conditions. The summer has been abnormally dry, with the drought conditions most acute in the western counties and the Lower Hudson Valley. Fruit crops have generally ripened unusually early, due to the periods of warm, dry weather, and quality has been excellent. On crops such as winter pears and apples, there is still time for improvement or deterioration, depending on such matters as scab, insects, drought or excessive rain, severe storms, etc.

Apples—Over a 10 year period, including 1930, the average "condition" of apples as reported by the Society has been 54.8 per cent on July 1, and 53.4 on September 1. In 1923 and 1924 and in each of the last four years, there has been a decline between July and September while in the other years there has been an increase. The crop, taking all varieties together is apparently somewhat better in western New York, and much better in the Hudson Valley than last year. Summer and fall varieties, McIntosh and Greening are much heavier than last year. On the other hand, Baldwins, the major variety with a condition of 34 are substantially below average. Ben Davis has a condition of 62 per cent.

The per cent of the crop expected to pack "Grade A" (no obsolete) is 67, com-

pared with 55 last year and 59 the ten-year average.

Few price offers were being made for winter apples at the time the reports were mailed. Nine such reports in western New York averaged \$2.49 per barrel, tree run, and 6 averaged \$3.94 for grade A, packed, per barrel. In the Hudson Valley, 19 reports averaged \$3.15 tree run, and \$3.64, packed. The wide range in prices quoted indicates that both buyers and sellers are not ready to make commitments.

Pears—In contrast to the moderate apple crop, the pear crop is excellent both as to quantity and quality. Bartletts are especially plentiful, while Seckels are excellent and Kieffers, though not so good

Apple Crop Expected by Districts

Barrels of fall and winter apples of marketing quality grown by members reporting.

	Expected 1930	Harvested 1929	Harvested 1928
Western District.....	114,355	94,437	145,322
Central District.....	19,400	12,775	17,810
Eastern District.....	4,450	5,550	4,265
Southwestern District....	1,200	1,500	1,100
Southern District.....	600	1,200	600
Southeastern District.....	88,408	53,920	68,125
New York State.....	228,413	169,382	237,222

as the others, are above average. The principal varieties, in per cent of a normal crop, are as follows:

	1930	1929	1928	1927
All Varieties	78	27	38	45
Bartletts	82	25	32	45
Seckels	72	21	44	44
Kieffers	64	30	44	44

Peaches—Peaches have developed very well in most sections. While the loss of trees in recent years has cut down the total production considerably, the load borne on those trees that are in good condition is exceptionally good, being represented by 79 per cent compared with 58 last year, 74 in 1928 and 27 in 1927.

Quinces—The average condition of 61 per cent compares with 62 last year and 55 in 1928.

Grapes—The crop promised earlier in the season has apparently been cut somewhat by the dry weather especially in western New York. Concord's promise to ripen somewhat earlier than usual, which should insure a superior sugar content.

The Expected Crop by Varieties

This table gives the more important state averages or totals from the report, with corresponding figures for earlier years, in percent of a normal or full crop as of September 1.

	All Varieties	Fall Varieties	McIntosh	Baldwin	Greening	Northern Spy
1930	57	74	67	34	68	40
1929	44	46	41	51	28	38
1928	30	64	30	36	57	38
1927	39	44	52	33	22	49
1926	73	79	40	64	76	31
1925	60	62	71	56	43	66
1924	51	67	53	31	59	39
1923	55	46	54	68	38	46

Fishkill Farms Surplus Auction Sale of Registered Holsteins

September 27, 1930

1 P. M., Daylight Saving Time

The Ladies of Wiccopee Grange will serve lunch at noon.

Cows and Bred Heifers

Fishkill Sadie Vale Colantha Inka (Ear tag 34)
A daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. As a junior 3 year old she made a class B record of 16,926 pounds milk and 733 pounds butter. Bred March 19th to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Triumph Inka DeKol (Ear tag 75)
As a senior 2 year old she made a class C record of 10,901 pounds milk and 491 pounds butter. Bred March 20 to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Lady Inka Hengerveld (Ear tag 70)
At 2 years, 9 months, 29 days she made 12,521 pounds milk and 550.17 pounds butter (class C). Bred February 18 to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Inka Belle DeKol (Ear tag 99)
As a junior 2 year old she made a class C record of 11,220 pounds milk and 500.9 pounds butter. Bred June 4 to Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe.

Fishkill Avon Artis DeKol (Ear tag 116)
A daughter of Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th. Bred December 19 to King Piebe 19th.

Fishkill May Dolly DeKol (Ear tag 170)
Has just completed a semi-official test which has not been reported as yet. Bred March 3 to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Inka Hengerveld (Ear tag 198)
A daughter of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol. Freshened August 27, 1930.

Fishkill Hero Colantha May (Ear tag 229)
A daughter of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol. Bred Feb. 1, 1930 to King Piebe 19th.

Fishkill Hengerveld May (Ear tag 231)
Daughter of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol. Bred March 16, to King Piebe 19th.

Fishkill Piebe Gloria (Ear tag 241)
A daughter of King Piebe 19th. Bred in May to Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe.

Fishkill Colantha Belle Piebe (Ear tag 246)
A daughter of King Piebe 19th and bred in May to Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe.

Fishkill Colantha Rachel Piebe (Ear tag 248)
A daughter of King Piebe 19th. Bred in May to Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe.

Fishkill Lilith Colantha DeKol (Ear tag 108)
A daughter of Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th. Bred July 5 to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Inka Pontiac DeKol (Ear tag 115)
As a senior 2 year old made class C record of 10,252 pounds milk and 453 pounds butter. Bred in May to Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Fishkill Hilda Hengerveld (Ear tag 230)
A daughter of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol. Bred to King Piebe 19th and expected to freshen just before the sale.

Fishkill Inka Piebe (Ear tag 244)
A daughter of King Piebe 19th. Bred to Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe.

Bulls

Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe (Ear tag 258)
Born March 28, 1929. A son of the great King Piebe 19th from families famous in show ring and production records. His dam is Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka, who made as a 4 year old a 7 day record of 30.85 lb. butter and 748.6 pounds milk, and 365 day record of 819.32 pounds butter and 19,266 pounds milk.

Ear Tag 292
Born July 9, 1930. A son of King Piebe 19th.

Ear Tag 294
Born August 6, 1930. A son of King Piebe 19th, son of Fishkill Inka Dichter DeKol (9,255 pounds milk 436 pounds butter as junior 2 year old) a full sister to a world record cow.

Ear Tag 297
Born Sept. 4, 1930. A son of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol, and out of Fishkill Payne Colantha Inka (class C record of 16,607 pounds milk and 689 pounds butter at 3 years and 1 month, a New York State record).

Every cow guaranteed in calf at time of sale except those recently fresh. **Herd Federal Accredited.**

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted.

Write for catalog

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
R. Austin Backus, Sales Mgr.

Make School Grounds Attractive

Valuable Lessons Can Be Learned in Their Development

THE state-wide movement begun this year to make rural school grounds more attractive is bearing fruit in the form of definite plans for planting and care. This crop of suggestions undoubtedly will result in more inviting surroundings, a feature generally overlooked for a long, long time. But the time has come when public buildings as well as homes need to be enhanced by the kindness of

culturist offered prizes totaling one hundred dollars in order to stimulate interest in this worthy project.

Although the contest started late in the school year, eight counties enrolled for it: they were Cattaraugus, Onondaga, Niagara, Orleans, Herkimer, Madison, Cayuga and Allegany.

Definite contest rules were laid down by the contest committee, and a score card for judging the plans was submitted as a guide to the school groups working on the plans. For one of the chief objects of the contest was to get school children interested in making their own surroundings attractive besides furnishing them with the knowledge and experience needed to carry out the plan.

The score card used by the judges is perhaps the shortest possible explanation of what the plans were intended to cover, these plans being worked out after all possible information on the subject had been obtained, either from special lectures or from books and bulletins. Here is the score card:

1. Plan
 - (a) Design of grounds.....10
 - (b) Accuracy and neatness.....5
 2. Grading
 - (a) Provide good drainage.....7
 - (b) To produce smooth useable areas.....5
 3. Playground
 - (a) Position and size.....8
 - (b) Equipment.....6
 - (c) Condition.....6
 4. Walks and drives
 - (a) Position.....6
 - (b) Condition.....6
 5. Trees
 - (a) Position.....6
 - (b) Variety.....4
 - (c) Condition.....2
 6. Shrubs
 - (a) Position.....6
 - (b) Variety.....4
 - (c) Condition.....2
 7. Lawn
 - (a) Condition.....10
 8. Upkeep and care of grounds.....7
1. The plan will be judged by the

correct layout of the grounds, consideration being given to the opportunity afforded in each individual case and the advantage taken of this opportunity. The practical design of Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in this score card and the selection, position and attractiveness of Nos. 5, 6, and 7 must be taken into consideration. The neatness and accuracy in drawing the plan to scale will bear weight in the proportion stated.

2. The property should be graded to produce smooth useable areas of sufficient size to easily take care of the necessary games. The ground should slope enough for good drainage.

3. The playground on a school property is of utmost importance. The size of it should be in proportion to the number of students in the school and the equipment and play areas in accord with the age of the students.

4. The walks and drive should economically and adequately serve the local need. The sidewalk should give good and easy access to the entrances to the buildings and to the playgrounds. The drive should give good access to the fuel storage and provide sufficient space for parking.

5. The trees should be placed as suggested in the bulletin "Design and Development of School Grounds." They should be good hardy material, be kept well pruned and thrifty in growth. If the grounds are not large enough for trees this item should be eliminated.

6. The shrubs may be selected and arranged as suggested in the bulletin mentioned above and should have the same qualifications.

7. The lawn should be graded smoothly and have a good even sod.

8. The summer care will consist of mowing the lawn, keeping the weeds

out of the shrubbery beds and pruning when necessary.

The contest closed in the counties on June 30, and the sketches winning first county prizes have been submitted to the state judging committee to determine the state winners of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes to be given by American Agriculturist. County prizes were arranged for by the various county committees. State prizes will be awarded.

Smart and Practical



COAT PATTERN NO. 2625 is excellent for making up an ensemble for all-day wear. Soft tweed in autumn coloring for coat and skirt with a peach-colored blouse would be ultra-smart. The princess lines and flaring skirt of the coat place it decidedly as this season's model. The coat pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting and 1½ yards of 5-inch fur and 2½ yards of 39-inch lining. PATTERN PRICE, 15c. The dress pattern (blouse and skirt) is NO. 2623 and is 15c also.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fall Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

green grass, growing shrubs and perhaps trees.

Any permanent plantings require careful consideration before being set out and it was to encourage thoughtful planning that the Home Bureau Federation took the lead in the contest known as the Rural School Beautification Contest. Their committee was composed of Mrs. A. C. Pomeroy, Mrs. Henry Burden and Mrs. George Yawger. Co-operating with the Federation's committee were landscape specialists from New York State College of Agriculture, the Farm Bureau, the State Department of Education and the 4-H organization. American Agri-

Most Attractive



DRESS PATTERN NO. 2658 is cleverly slenderizing with its wrapped bodice and gently flaring skirt. In black crepe silk or navy georgette or in one of the pretty printed silks, a dress in this style would be invaluable in the wardrobe. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch all-over lace. PRICE, 15c.

ed at the annual meeting of the Federation in November.

But the proof of the pudding is in the eating and so it is with any good plan. In the case of beautifying school grounds, a plan is necessary in order for all to understand, but it is not enough to stop there. In some cases it may be necessary to get more room for playground, so that children will not be forced to go into the highway in search of a level spot for play. The playground serves its purpose better if a certain amount of play equipment is provided, teeters, swings, slides, etc.

A well-ordered arrangement of plantings, and a carpet of grass stimulate children to take pride and pleasure in their surroundings rather than the wish to destroy everything in sight. Furthermore, they can glean quite a lot of information about planting, fertilizing and caring for the plants which are used in the planting scheme.

In view of these facts, it is natural to expect that the project will not be considered complete until grass, shrubs, playground equipment, school gardens and what not are in their re-

(Continued on Page 18)

Perforated Quilting Patterns



Harp 251 Feather Circles 253 Peacock Fan 256

Perforated patterns are very successful when the same design is to be used a number of times. As these patterns are made on tough high grade paper they will last for many stampings if they are handled with care.

HERE IS A LIST OF SOME OF OUR PERFORATED QUILTING PATTERNS

- M205—Conventionalized Rose and Bluebell will space into a 14-inch block or can be used singly on border or corners.....25c
M250—Dove of Peace (for blocks from 11 to 14 inches square).....20c
M251—Harp Pattern (14 inches exact—Use on blocks up to 17 inches).....30c
M253—Feather Circle 10 or 14 inches (state size wanted).....20c
M254—Pineapple Design (7x9).....25c

- M255—Lace Vein Feather Right and Left patterns, each 4 by 10.....25c
M253—Feather Circle 3 or 6 inches (state size wanted).....20c
M256—Peacock Fan for borders (7 inches high).....20c
M257—Narrow Cable for 3-inch band.....20c
M258—Wide Cable for 6-inch band.....25c
M269—Conventional design 7½ in. square 25c
M633—Tulip Pattern (for 9-inch block or larger).....20c
M634—Corner and Border Pattern to match tulip square.....25c

STAMPING PASTE

We supply black stamping paste under number M206 at 25c postpaid. This box of paste is very effective to use in stamping and there is enough of it to last for many stampings.

M206—Box—25 Cents

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

Women's Interests at the State Fair

Genesee Home Bureau Wins First With Hooked Rugs

WOMEN were everywhere at the State Fair in Syracuse. They were there in huge numbers, not alone as visitors because much of the business of the Fair was conducted by women. Furthermore, this business was not limited to the household arts formerly regarded as woman's field alone; they were everywhere, in the horse show, in the cattle barns, certainly in the commercial booths and in the group meetings of organizations which use the Fair for that purpose. Whether the growing numbers of women in Fair activities has been altogether responsible, I cannot say, but I do know that it has helped towards a greatly improved tone of the Fair itself.

Each year shows a step forward in the educational features of the Fair. Last year the Indian village took permanent form with its bark houses and growing gardens. This year it was the splendid new 4-H building for housing the boys and girls with their exhibits and activities. It is these finer, more thoughtful features of the fair's program that will continue to hold the interest of the people after the mere desire to be amused has been satisfied.

The Witter Museum

The Museum is crowded most of the time by people who want to see its collection of old farm and home tools and the fine demonstrations of old-time arts and crafts. Its Colonial Kitchen with Miss Lucile Brewer cooking delicious things on the open fire and in the brick oven, the real old log cabin filled with genuine antique furniture explained by Mrs. Elizabeth Eastman, the flax spinning, the old cooper making barrels and kegs, the aged cobbler with his shoes—it was never hard to surround themselves with an eager crowd.

It may be true that women no longer do the fine sewing their mothers did. At any rate, the so-called women's department did not have the tremendous amount of crocheted, knitted and embroidered pieces formerly seen there. But there were practically none of the over-decorated, too elaborate things which used to be considered proper Fair entries in the needlework department. It looks as if modern women are concentrating their energies elsewhere.

In the Indian Village, Indian women were busy with their bead-work, their weaving and making little novelties which commanded a ready sale from the visitors. They made a very picturesque addition to the ensemble with

their colorful costumes and interesting crafts.

Women Exhibit Flowers

In the section devoted to professional flower growers I saw several women's names and a particularly fine gladiolus exhibit, I noticed, was staged by a woman grower. Naturally, most of the amateur flower growers were women. In fact when I got into the section housing the flowers, I just wanted to camp there and absorb all the beauty from those choice displays.

The competition in table decorations was an eye-opener in many ways. For instance, the first prize table had a centerpiece of large yellow marigolds interspersed with the small dark red ones and all softened by maidenhair fern. One does not expect such a fine effect from this rather stiff and awkward flower—but an expert arranged them, I don't know whether it was a man or woman.

There were eight counties having home bureau exhibits with daily demonstrations in the booths by the county home bureau managers and the county women.

Genesee County Wins

Genesee County Home Bureau took first prize with their exhibit of home-hooked rugs which project they had developed from the artistic viewpoint of good design and from the practical aspect of having a useful article or one which could be sold to advantage.

There were several rugs displayed in the booth all of which had been made by women who made their own designs, dyed the rags to get the right colors and then hooked so as to have a neatly finished product. A home-made rug frame was on display, made by the husband of a project worker who made rugs for sale.

Ontario County Home Bureau with its charming room for an adolescent girl took second prize. If all the furniture, drapes and decorations had been bought new, they would have cost \$195.63 according to actual catalog prices. But mill-ends of voile had been dyed for curtains, osnaburg was dyed for the ruffled couch cover, an old broken down easy chair had been mended and christened with a glazed chintz slip-cover, the vanity dressing table was a shelf on wall brackets with a frilled valance to match the chair and the other furniture, a desk, straight chair, and small chest of drawers had been rustled out of the attic and given a colorful coat of paint. The total cost was \$35.01, a saving of \$160.62. The labor was not estimated as it was figured that the girl herself or her mother could do all that needed doing. The clothes closet deserves special mention because of its attractive covers for dresses, the cardboard hat standards which cost but little and the adjustable clothes rod which could be raised as the girl grew taller.

Yates County had third prize for its booth showing how to care for clothing. There were the inevitable ironing board and iron, a kit of stain removers, a clothes

press for dad and brother and another for mother and daughter.

Broome County had as its theme Beautifying Home Grounds and had quite a collection of shrubs and flowers which can be obtained either from the woods or from nurserymen.

Chenango County displayed and discussed the proper selection of clothing, a very popular subject if the crowds before the booth were any guide. Chemung County showed the right foods for health with a fine display of canned fruits and vegetables and a fresh supply of stored ones with just the right container for everything. Madison County showed how infant hygiene rules can best be observed with proper emphasis on comfortable clothing, sun baths, protection against diphtheria and regular feeding. St. Lawrence County showed a child's dining room clever in every detail. The emphasis was on a quiet place for a child to eat, chair and table of right height, dishes of suitable size and attractive appearance and all surroundings in keeping with the youthful interests. Such a corner could be arranged in almost any room.

Complete Your Toilet
with
Cuticura Talcum
Fragrant and Refreshing

Price 25c. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 4B, Malden, Mass.

Here's the GREATEST BATTERY EVER BUILT for Individual Electric Plants

*Gives 50% more service than any
other battery of similar size*

Not just another battery but an utterly new type—now offered for the first time to owners of farm electric plants.

It's called the Delco-Light IRONCLAD and it is different than any battery you ever saw before. First, it's heavier and more rugged. It has tremendous reserve power that you can depend on for any emergency. It lasts longer, gives better service and costs less to use. It's the same type battery that is now used on Uncle Sam's submarine boats—in mine locomotives—in industrial trucks and tractors—in fact, wherever the last word in battery service is demanded.

*Good for
4,000,000 Watt Hours!*

Think of it! That's half again as long as the life of the average battery of similar size. And here's the reason. The positive plate is

built in accordance with a revolutionary new design. Active material is placed in tiny, slotted, hard-rubber tubes so it can't break away and shed, crack or peel. The negative plates are extra heavy and armor plated to resist wear. The elements are suspended from the cover. The space beneath is entirely clear. No bridges or plate supports to catch sediment and cause short circuits.

The Battery for YOU

If you want a battery that will modernize your farm electric plant—a battery that will give you years of super-service—a battery that will last half again as long as the next best—then the Delco-Light IRONCLAD is the battery for you. Write today for illustrated literature that tells all about this marvelous battery. Mail the coupon now—before you forget.

The nearest distributors are listed below. In addition there is a Delco-Light Dealer in every community.

Domestic Electric Co., Inc.,
39 West 45th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

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Suburban Electric Development Co.
5624 Penn Avenue, East End,
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The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

Deep ravines at places broke the shores; following the bend of the bluffs, she got into these ravines and only learned her error when she found that she was departing from the shore. She had come, in all, perhaps eight miles; and she was "playing out"; other girls, she assured herself—other girls would not have weakened like this; they would have had strength to make certain no boats were there, or at least to get help. She had seen no houses; those, she knew, stood back from the shore, high upon the bluffs, and were not easy to find; but she scaled the bluff now and looked about for lights. The country was wild and wooded, and the moonlight showed only the white stretches of the shrouding snow.

She descended to the beach again and went on; her gaze continued to search the lake, but now, wherever there was a break in the bluffs, she looked toward the shore as well. At the third of these breaks, the yellow glow of a window appeared, marking a house in a hollow between snow-shrouded hills. She turned eagerly that way; she could go only very slowly now. There was no path; at least, if there was, the snow drifts hid it. Through the drifts a thicket projected; the pines on the ravine sides overhead stood so close that only a silver tracery of the moonlight came through; beyond the pines, birch trees, stripped of their bark, stood black up to the white boughs.

Constance climbed over leafless briars and through brush and came upon a clearing perhaps fifty yards across, roughly crescent shaped, as it followed the configuration of the hills. Dead cornstalks, above the snow, showed ploughed ground; beyond that, a little, black cabin huddled in the further point of the crescent, and Constance gasped with disappointment as she saw it. She had expected a farmhouse; but this plainly was not even that. The framework was of logs or poles which had been partly boarded over; and above the boards and where they were lacking, black building paper had been nailed, secured by big tin discs. The rude, weather-beaten door was closed; smoke, however, came from a pipe stuck through the roof.

She struggled to the door and knocked upon it, and receiving no reply, she beat upon it with both fists.

"Who's here?" she cried. "Who's here?"

The door opened then a very little, and the frightened face of an Indian woman appeared in the crack. The woman evidently had expected—and feared—some arrival, and was reassured when she saw only a girl. She threw the door wider open, and bent to help unfasten Constance's snowshoes; having done that, she led her in and closed the door.

Constance looked swiftly around the single room of the cabin. There was a cot on one side; there was a table, home carpentered; there were a couple of boxes for clothing or utensils. The stove, a good range once in the house of a prosperous farmer, had been bricked up by its present owners so as to hold fire. Dried onions and yellow corn hung from the rafters; on the shelves were little birchbark canoes, woven baskets, and porcupine quill boxes of the ordinary sort made for the summer trade. Constance recognized the woman now as one who had come sometimes to the Point to sell such things, and who could speak fairly good English. The woman clearly had recognized Constance at once.

"Where is your man?" Constance had caught the woman's arm.

"They sent for him to the beach. A ship has sunk."

"Are there houses near here? You must run to one of them at once. Bring whoever you can get; or if you won't do that, tell me where to go."

The woman stared at her stolidly and moved away. "None near," she said. "Besides, you could not get somebody before some one will come."

"Who is that?"

"He is on the beach—Henry Spearman. He comes here to warm himself. It is nearly time he comes again."

"How long has he been about here?"

son it was heard most often in winter. It was very seldom heard by any one in summer; and she was of the summer people. Sounds were coming from the woods now. Were these reverberations the roll of the Drum which beat for the dead? Her voice was uncontrolled as she asked the woman:

"Is that the Drum?"

The woman shook her head. "That's the trees."

Constance's shoulders shook convulsively together. When she had thought

at the lake and then, with a sudden movement, strode on; he halted again, and now Constance got the knowledge that he was not looking; he was listening as she was. He was not merely listening; his body swayed and bent to a rhythm—he was counting something that he heard. Constance strained her ears; but she could hear no sound except those of the waters and the wind.

"Is the Drum sounding now?" she asked the woman.

"No."

Constance gazed again at the man and found his motion quite unmistakable; he was counting—if not counting something that he heard, or thought he heard, he was recounting and reviewing within himself something that he had heard before—some irregular rhythm which had become so much a part of him that it sounded now continually within his own brain; so that, instinctively, he moved in cadence to it. He stepped forward again now, and turned toward the house.

Her breath caught as she spoke to the woman. "Mr. Spearman is coming here now!"

Her impulse was to remain where she was, lest he should think she was afraid of him; but realization came to her that there might be advantage in seeing him before he knew that she was there, so she reclosed the door and drew back into the cabin.

CHAPTER XX

THE SOUNDING OF THE DRUM

NOISES of the wind and the roaring of the lake made inaudible any sound of his approach to the cabin; she heard his snowshoes, however, scrape the cabin wall as, after taking them off, he leaned them beside the door. He thrust the door open then and came in; he did not see her at first and, as he turned to force the door shut again against the wind, she watched him quietly. She understood at once why the Indian woman had been afraid of him. His face was bloodless, yellow, and swollen-looking, his eyes blood-shot, his lips strained to a thin, straight line.

He saw her now and started and, as though sight of her confused him, he looked away from the woman and then back to Constance before he seemed certain of her.

"Hello!" he said tentatively. "Hello!"

"I'm here, Henry."

"Oh; you are! You are!" He stood drawn up, swaying a little as he stared at her; whiskey was upon his breath, and it became evident in the heat of the room; but whiskey could not account for this condition she witnessed in him. Neither could it conceal that condition; some turmoil and strain within him made him immune to its effects.

She had realized on her way up here what, vaguely, that strain within him must be. Guilt—guilt of some awful sort connected him, and had connected Uncle Benny, with the *Miwaka*—the lost ship for which the Drum had beaten the roll of the dead. Now dread of revelation of that guilt had brought him here near to the Drum; he had been alone upon the beach twelve hours, the woman had said—listening, counting the beating of the Drum for another ship, fearing the survival of some one from that ship. Guilt was in his thought now—racking, tearing at him. But there was something more than that; what she had seen in him when he first caught sight of her was fear—fear of her, of Constance Sherrill.

He was fully aware, she now understood, that he had in a measure betrayed himself to her in Chicago; and he had hoped to cover up and to dissem-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Alan locates a carferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery and gets a job on the carferry. He comes to believe that Burr is Corvet. On a winter's night, Burr, who is steering the ferry rams another vessel which he believes to be a ghost ship. The cars break loose and the ship flounders. Rescue ships save some survivors. Constance waits for word of Alan. Spearman hopes that Alan is lost. Constance leaves for the north to watch Spearman and to locate Alan. She walks along the shore of the lake until exhausted.

"Since before noon. Sit down. I will make you tea."

Constance gazed at her; the woman was plainly glad of her coming. Her relief—relief from that fear she had been feeling when she opened the door—was very evident. It was Henry, then, who had frightened her.

The Indian woman set a chair for her beside the stove, and put water in a pan to heat; she shook tea leaves from a box into a bowl and brought a cup.

"How many on that ship?"

"Altogether there were thirty-nine," Constance replied.

"Some saved?"

"Yes; a boat was picked up yesterday morning with twelve."

The woman seemed making some computation which was difficult for her.

"Seven are living then," she said.

"Seven? What have you heard? What makes you think so?"

"That is what the Drum says."

The Drum! There was a Drum then! At least there was some sound which people heard and which they called the Drum. For the woman had heard it.

The woman shifted, checking something upon her fingers, while her lips moved; she was not counting. Constance thought; she was more likely aiding herself in translating something from Indian numeration into English. "Two, it began with," she announced. "Right away it went to nine. Sixteen then—that was this morning very early. Now, all day and tonight, it has been giving twenty. That leaves seven. It is not known who they may be."

She opened the door and looked out. The roar of the water and the wind, which had come loudly, increased, and with it the wood noises. The woman was not looking about now, Constance realized; she was listening. Constance arose and went to the door too. The Drum! Blood prickled in her face and forehead; it prickled in her finger tips. The Drum was heard only, it was said, in time of severest storm; for that rea-

about the Drum—and when she had spoken of it with others who, themselves, never had heard it—they always had said that, if there were such a sound, it was trees. She herself had heard those strange wood noises, terrifying sometimes until their source was known—wailings like the cry of some one in anguish, which were caused by two crossed saplings rubbing together; thunderings, which were only some smaller trees beating against a great hollow trunk when a strong wind veered from a certain direction. But this Indian woman must know all such sounds well; and to her the Drum was something distinct from them. The woman specified that now.

"You'll know the Drum when you hear it."

Constance grew suddenly cold. For twenty lives, the woman said, the Drum had beat; that meant to her, and to Constance too now, that seven were left. Indefinite, desperate denial that all from the ferry must be dead—that denial which had been strengthened by the news that at least one boat had been adrift near Beaver—altered in Constance to conviction of a boat with seven men from the ferry, seven dying, perhaps, but not yet dead. Seven out of twenty-seven! The score were gone; the Drum had beat for them in little groups as they had died. When the Drum beat again, would it beat beyond the score?

The woman drew back and closed the door; the water was hot now, and she made the tea and poured a cup for Constance. As she drank it, Constance was listening for the Drum; the woman too was listening. Having finished the tea, Constance returned to the door and reopened it; the sounds outside were the same. A solitary figure appeared moving along the edge of the ice—the figure of a tall man, walking on snowshoes; moonlight distorted the figure, and it was muffled too in a great coat which made it unrecognizable. He halted and stood looking out



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WOMEN'S WANTS

YARN: Knitting at bargain. Colored Wool for Rugs \$1.15 pound. Samples FREE. H. A. BARTLETT, Mfr. Box R, Harmony, Maine.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 16)

ble that betrayal with her. For that reason she was the last person in the world whom he wished to find here now.

"The point is," he said heavily, "why are you here?"

"I decided to come up last night."

"Obviously." He uttered the word slowly and with care. "Unless you came in a flying machine. Who came with you?"

"No one; I came alone. I expected to find father at Petoskey; he hadn't been there, so I came on here."

"After him?"

"No; after you, Henry."

"After me?" She had increased the apprehension in him, and he considered and scrutinized her before he ventured to go on. "Because you wanted

to be up here with me, eh, Connie?"

"Of course not!"

"What's that?"

"Of course not!"

"I knew it!" he moved menacingly. She watched him quite without fear; fear was for him, she felt, not her. Often she had wished that she might have known him when he was a young man; now, she was aware that, in a way, she was having that wish. Under the surface of the man whose strength and determination she had admired, all the time had been this terror—this guilt. If Uncle Benny had carried it for a score of years, Henry had had it within him too. This had been within him all the time!

"You came up here about Ben Corvet?" he challenged.

Yes—no!"

"Which do you mean?"

"No."

"I know then. For him, then—eh. For him!"

"For Alan Conrad? Yes," she said.

"I knew it!" he repeated. "He's been the trouble between you and me all the time!"

She made no denial of that; she had begun to know during the last two days that it was so.

"So you came to find him?" Henry went on.

"Yes, Henry. Have you any news?"

"News?"

"News of the boats?"

"News!" he iterated. "News to-night! No one'll have more'n one news to-night!"

(To be Continued Next Week)

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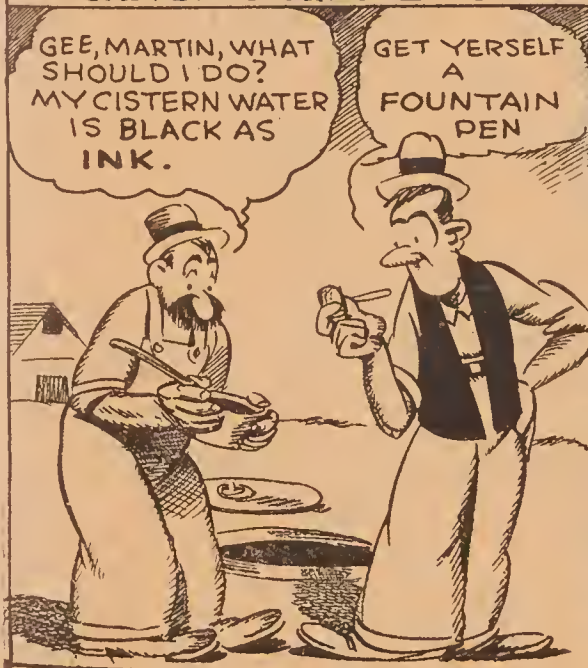
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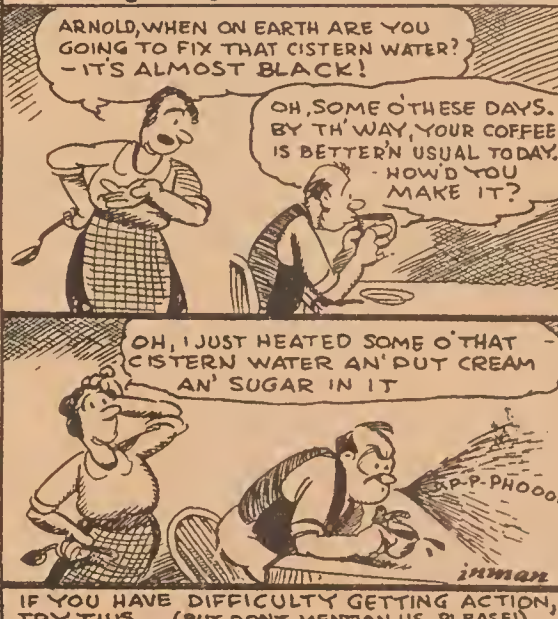
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With the A. A.

Fruit Grower

Picking and Storing Apples

THERE are a number of factors concerned in the successful storage of fruit which every fruit grower should understand. Continuous chemical and physiological changes occur in the flesh of the apple. At first, they are the processes concerned in ripening, but as soon as that is complete the processes concerned in breakdown and decay begin. High temperatures hasten both ripening and decay, while low temperatures slow down these processes. It is important to remember, however, that no temperature above actual freezing will entirely prevent either ripening or decay, and apples which are later to be sold fresh must not be frozen as the flesh breaks down and becomes discolored.

Fully Ripe Fruit Deteriorates

Fruit that has reached its maximum in soft ripe edible quality begins to deteriorate slowly but surely, even under the best of storage conditions. Its storage capacity is very low; in fact, nil if one is desirous of selling fruit of prime quality. For successfully storing, then, fruit must be picked before it is soft ripe. It must be what may be termed market or firm ripe. To avoid losses from storms, dropping and over-ripeness, growers sometimes pick their fruit too green. Apples

picked too green lack color and finish, are susceptible to scald in storage, are inclined to shrivel and lack quality. High colored apples are much less subject to scald than poorly colored fruit of the same variety. Let apples like Stayman, Rome and Paragon stay on the trees as long as they will hang. When they become "loose" on the spurs they must be picked promptly, however, otherwise a high wind may cause a severe loss from drops.

Pick and Handle Carefully


An old warning is to pick apples without bruising. Roughly picked and handled apples will not keep well. Cuts through the skin and pulled out stems allow diseases to infect the apple and start decay. Apples destined for storage should be transferred from the trees with as little delay as possible. Fruit left out in the orchard or in a warm shed for several days after picking is more likely to scald and be affected with other troubles than fruit picked and stored promptly. Fruit free from disease harvested from a well managed orchard makes the best storage record. On the other hand, fruit from a poorly sprayed orchard with a percentage affected with scab, blotch, black rot and other diseases is a liability in storage. Diseased fruit should not be harvest-

ed or stored with sound fruit. Remember that low temperature will only check development of disease.—M. A. BLAKE, (Reprinted from the New Jersey State Horticultural News).

Used Duster to Cool Apple Storage


LAST fall, the Ohio Experiment Station used a powder duster to cool an apple storage house. It is not uncommon for growers to use an electric fan to force the cool outside air into the storage house during the night and then close the ventilators during

the day, but it is claimed that this was the first time a duster was used for that purpose. The duster was used by cleaning it thoroughly and placing it outside one of the ventilating inlets so that the hose of the duster was directed through the inlet into the storage house. In this case they also directed a small amount of water into the blower in order to keep the moisture content of the storage house up to the proper degree. Inasmuch as evaporation is always a cooling process this also tended to lower the temperature inside the storage house.



With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer



Forty-fourth Week at Storrs

IN the forty-fourth week of the Storrs contest, total production for all pens amounted to 3,562 eggs or a yield of 50.9 per cent. This is a drop of only 56 eggs as compared with the previous week and is 255 eggs more than was produced in the same week last year.

It appears at present that the total for the full year will almost exactly equal or perhaps slightly exceed last year's record of 205 eggs per hen for the entire 1,000 birds.

The table affords a comparison by months of the production per hen in the current contest and the competition of last year.

Month	1929	1930
November	15.3	16.8
December	17.5	17.4
January	18.5	17.8
February	17.5	17.9
March	20.1	21.5
April	20.6	21.2
May	21.6	20.7
June	19.0	18.0
July	17.7	17.4
August	15.8	15.4
Total to Date	183.6	184.1

Steelman Poultry Farms, Lansdale, Pennsylvania	2366
Hollywood P. Farm, Woodinville, Washington	2302
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Corvallis, Oregon	2292
Bournedale Farm, Millerton, N. Y.	2246

Per cent Production by Varieties

20 Australorps and Giants	51.4
60 White Wyandottes	55.2
120 White Rocks	37.4
140 Barred Rocks	60.5
280 Rhode Island Reds	50.2
380 White Leghorns	51.4
1000 Average all varieties	50.9

Make School Grounds Attractive

(Continued from Page 1)

spective places for the world to see and admire, and, best of all, for the children to use and enjoy. This means a good pull together for the committees, the teacher, the children, the trustee and the community at large, but it is well worth the effort. It means here a little and there a little, the fundamental things coming first, such as laying out the grounds and grading the lawn. After that things could be chosen in order of their importance. This year's contest was limited to plans for landscaping the school grounds and it is only the beginning of the race towards the goal of more attractive surroundings for rural schools. Ten years from now it should be a common sight when driving over country roads past rural schools to see a grassy lawn, neat foundation plantings, some shade trees, adequate, equipped playgrounds, and, in season the little plots where children learn to garden by actually gardening. Surely this is not an impossible dream, but it will take the combined efforts of all agencies interested in education to bring it about. And it should be planned so carefully that every lick will count, with no need to undo anything because it was wrongly placed.

The Leading Pens

White Wyandottes	
The Locusts, West Cornwall, Conn.	2131
Jack Wrennal, Barton, Nr. Preston, England	1971
Barred Rocks	
R. C. Cobb Littleton, Mass.	2315
Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pennsylvania	2212
Spring Brook P. Farm, So. Wethersfield, Ct.	2086
White Rocks	
E. H. Rucker, Ottumwa, Iowa	2012
Davidson Bros., Upton, Mass.	1744
Kalerok Farm, Westford, Mass.	1723
Rhode Island Reds	
Edw. N. Larrabee, Peterboro, New Hampshire	2442
F. S. Chapin, Longmeadow, Mass.	2292
Homestead Farms, Newtown, Conn.	2262
W. Otis Day, Westford, Mass.	2216
White Leghorns	
Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Girard, Pennsylvania	2541

BABY



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PROSPECTIVE VICTIM—Well, hot waffles, and watermelon. —PASSING SHOW.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

“Before You Ship—”

THEODORE Cohen who, we understand was the proprietor of the Farmers' Sales Company of 535 Broadway, Schenectady, N. Y., was recently arrested on the charge of carrying on business under an assumed name. We understand that 535 Broadway is an apartment house but later letter heads of the Farmers' Sales Company gave 525 Hamilton St. as their address.

The arrest of Cohen came as a result of investigation by Chief of Police Funston after he had received complaints from farmers saying that they did not receive returns for poultry and eggs shipped to Cohen.

The American Agriculturist Service Bureau has received several similar complaints. We were successful in getting a settlement on one complaint but there are still several who have not received their money. We will do our best to see that they get paid but the circumstances do not make us very optimistic. This is just another instance showing that it is not safe to ship poultry or eggs to anyone unless you check up to be sure of their reliability, and financial standing.

“Free?”

THE old free lot scheme is still with us. The best advice we can give is as follows: If you get a notification from a real estate company that you have won a free lot, ask yourself the

following questions and be sure of your answers before you part with any money. First, is the lot so narrow that you will have to buy another lot before you can build on it? If this is the case is the combined price of the two lots more than both lots are worth? Second, if the free lot promoter asks you for money, just to pay for the cost of recording the deed and having titles to it, is the lot which you get worth this amount of money?

The numerous letters we have had from our subscribers has led us to believe that free lots are doubtful assets for anyone to own.

Our Letters Not Answered

On May 8, 1930 I sent a money order to Rupert & Sons of Geneva, N. Y. who advertise Nursery Stock. I have not received a word from them although I have written several letters asking about this order. The Postmaster at Geneva said that the money order was cashed on May 8.

WE wrote several letters to Rupert & Son but have never received a single reply from them. We followed the matter further and received some confidential information to the effect that any attempt to secure settlements from Rupert & Son is not likely to be successful. Of course, the sum is too small to warrant legal action so we are giving the facts for the information of other subscribers.

WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance
Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

Paid subscribers to Aug. 1, 1930....\$190,298.76
Paid subscribers during Aug. 1930.. 5,582.12

\$195,880.88

G. W. Whitaker, Huntingdon, Mass.....\$ 50.00	Mrs. Edward Bartram, Jewett, N. Y..... 40.00
Travel accident—fractured foot and nose	Auto accident—contused forehead, legs and arm
Mrs. Raymond Blair, Sherburne, N. Y..... 35.71	Ed. A. Miller, Ballston Lake, N. Y..... 130.00
Auto collision—fractured knee, lacerations of nose	Auto collision—fractured pelvis
Andie Henderson, Hyndsville, N. Y..... 20.00	Mrs. Grace Merwin, Gilboa, N. Y. 14.28
Auto accident—fractured ribs, cuts on legs	Travel accident—sprained ankle
Mary S. Spelling, Florence, N. Y..... 30.00	Lee P. Powers, Merrifield, N. Y..... 50.00
Auto accident—contused chest and arms	Auto collision—fractured ribs
Estella Kennedy, McGraw, N. Y. 20.00	Rose B. Powers, Merrifield, N. Y..... 50.00
Auto collision—lacerations of face	Auto collision—fractured leg
Mrs. Leona Lynch, VanEtten, N. Y. 20.00	E. W. Lockhart, Canastota, N. Y..... 21.43
Auto accident—sprained knees and ankle	Travel accident—amputated finger
C. H. Jones, Hall, N. Y. 15.71	Gabriel O. Silverberg, E. Brookfield, Mass. 27.14
Auto accident—lacerated face	Travel accident—contused chest
C. E. Bennett, Auburn, N. Y. 30.00	C. A. McClintock, Hemlock, N. Y. 20.00
Travel accident—sprained ankle, shoulder knee	Travel accident—sprained ankle
Clint Storie, Gouverneur, N. Y..... 11.43	F. I. Pelton, estate, Monticello, N. Y..... 1000.00
Travel accident—fractured arm	Travel accident—mortality
Mary L. Birney, Athens, Pa. 30.00	L. H. Strong, Afton, N. Y. 25.00
Auto accident—fractured leg	Travel accident—lacerations of face
Ray Harris, LeRoy, N. Y..... 10.00	Mrs. Emma Buchner, Bascom, N. Y..... 10.00
Tractor exploded—burned hands	Auto accident—bruised chest
Andrew Linn, Springfield, N. Y..... 30.00	Mrs. Mason Rose, New Paltz, N. Y..... 5.00
Auto accident—lacerations	Auto accident—contusion of leg
F. S. Robbins, Fabius, N. Y..... 20.00	Spencer Cowles, Tarrifville, Conn. 17.14
Auto accident—lacerations	Auto accident—cuts on face, arm
Otis Boardman, Randolph, N. Y..... 20.00	Byron Goodemote, Springville, N. Y..... 22.86
Policy No. 342, Garage fire—burned hand	Travel accident—injury to wrist
Leander McEwen, Hale Eddy, N. Y..... 40.00	J. L. Hulet, Fulton, N. Y..... 20.00
Travel accident—fractured collar bone	Auto accident—lacerations of hand and leg
James McDermott, Manlius, N. Y..... 10.00	H. W. Chellis, Meriden, N. H..... 50.00
Auto accident—cut forehead	Auto accident—fracture of arm
Emma V. Wilson, Townsend, Del. 20.00	Mrs. Lewis H. Quest, Grove City, Pa..... 30.00
Auto accident—cut on arm and knee	Travel accident—injury to back and arm
F. W. Easton, Ira, N. Y..... 60.00	Jack Aldrich, Port Byron, N. Y..... 20.00
Travel accident—fractured ankle	Travel accident—partial fracture of collarbone
Clinton Stainbrook, estate, Cambridge Springs, Pa. 1000.00	W. P. Simons, Ulster, Pa. 45.00
Travel accident—mortality	Auto accident—lacerations
Olin J. Osterhout, estate, Schenectady, N. Y. 1000.00	E. J. Thurston, Montpelier, Vt. 50.00
Travel accident—mortality	Auto accident—fractured ribs
Marguerite Chalker Shear, estate, Wells-ville, N. Y. 1000.00	William Carter, Buckland, Mass. 40.00
Auto accident—mortality	Travel accident—fractured ribs, bruises
Jessie M. Blanchard, Hinesburg, Vt..... 50.00	Melvin Ruhl, Bridgeton, N. J..... 27.86
Auto accident—general contusions	Auto accident—contusions and lacerated foot
Alton W. Grinnell, Moravia, N. Y. 20.00	Raymond Richards, Farmingdale, N. J..... 14.28
Auto accident—injury to chest	Auto accident—fracture of arm
Mrs. Alton W. Grinnell, Moravia, N. Y..... 40.00	Florence Stowell, Camden, N. Y..... 30.00
Auto accident—cut face and neck	Auto accident—sprained knee, shoulder
David C. Jones, Morrisville, N. Y..... 15.00	John Poole, Rushford, N. Y. 14.28
Auto accident—sprained wrist, injured knee	Travel accident—dislocated fingers
George M. Hazard, Charlotte, Vt. 80.00	John Wood, Sidney Center, N. Y..... 5.00
Auto accident—concussion of brain	Travel accident—bruised shoulder
W. L. Richards, Cazenovia, N. Y..... 30.00	C. C. Blythe, Perry, N. Y. 30.00
Travel accident—hurt hand—amputation of finger	Auto accident—fractured ribs
Kenneth Coye, Smyrna, N. Y..... 10.00	Leo Coad, Barton, N. Y. 30.00
Travel accident—bruised face and elbow	Auto collision—lacerations on elbow
	W. S. Wright, Canastota, N. Y. 10.00
	Auto accident—fractured knee, leg and back
	Richard Selmes, Westown, N. Y..... 15.00
	Auto accident—injury to back

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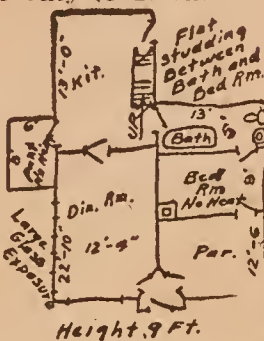
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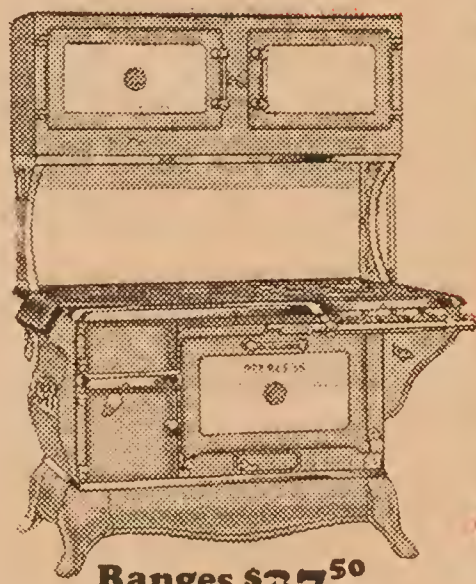
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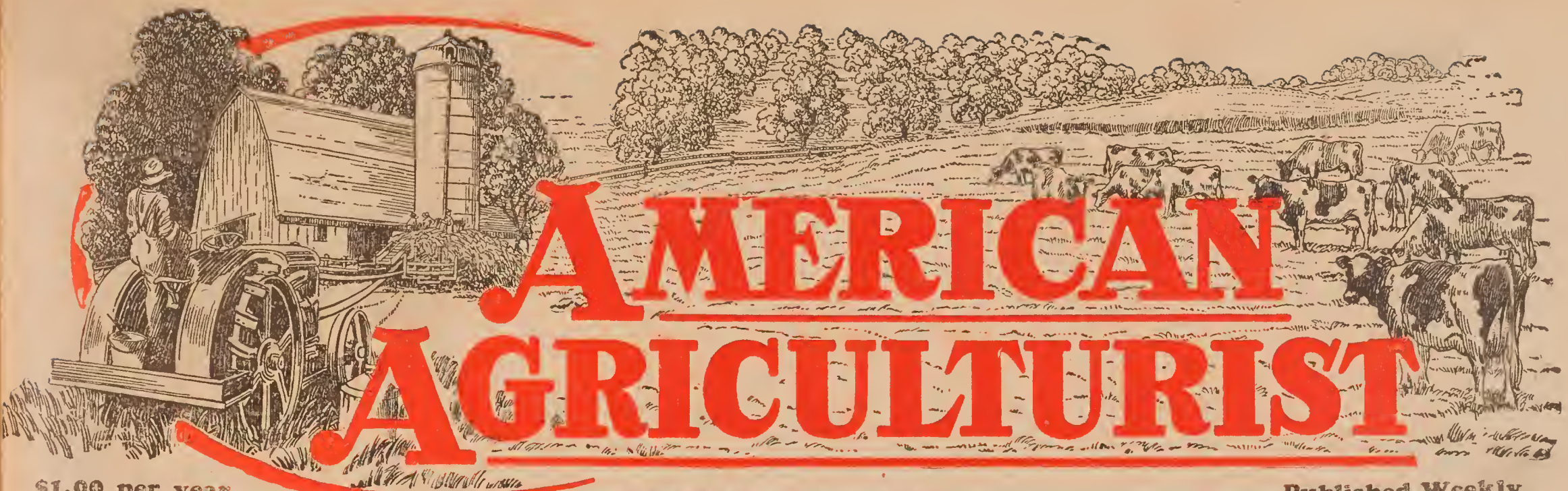
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September 27, 1930

Published Weekly

Butter by the Million Pounds

A Visit to Hiawatha's Country Where the Cow Is Queen

By E. R. EASTMAN

ALWAYS when business takes me on near and far journeys to interesting places and people, I wish all our friends who read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST might be along. Good things are always better when shared. Maybe we



E. R. Eastman

would have to divide up the party, however, for more than 160,000 farm families might be a little awkward to handle in one group!

I am just back from a week spent in the middle west, well-named, the "granary of the world". Not being able to have you along I made mental notes of a few high spots of interest so that I might pass them on to you through these columns. This trip took me across New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Probably the first thing that you would ask is, "What about the drought?" I would not say a word that would detract from the sympathy for the sufferings and loss of thousands of farmers because of the drought, but I am convinced after this trip that what I said earlier in the summer editorially, was right, and that is that the effects of the drought have been over-emphasized.

Conditions are very spotted. Many farmers will have little or no crops. With many others the harvests are right up to

normal. There is no question that corn has been hard hit. I did not see a good looking corn field after I left New York State, and there is no doubt that corn will be very short crop.

Talking with a good many farmers, and with those who come in contact with them, I find the general feeling is one of optimism. Clifford Gregory, Editor of "Prairie Farmer", one of the best farm papers of the central west, when talking about the drought, said, "American agriculture is always being ruined. It has been ruined for years because of surplus. Along comes the drought and wipes out some of the surplus, and now the claim is that agriculture is ruined by the drought!" I repeat, however, that this kind of sentiment is poor consolation to those farmers, and there are many of them, who really have suffered irreparable damages because of dry weather.

Those who love the fine, old dairy country of New York would feel perfectly at home in Wisconsin. With New York, Wisconsin leads the nation in the production of dairy products. It has more level land than New York, but one can stand in any one of a thousand places in Wisconsin and look out across the meadows and pastures, and not realize that he is more than 1,000 miles from our own eastern farm country. The climate, while colder than ours, is tem-

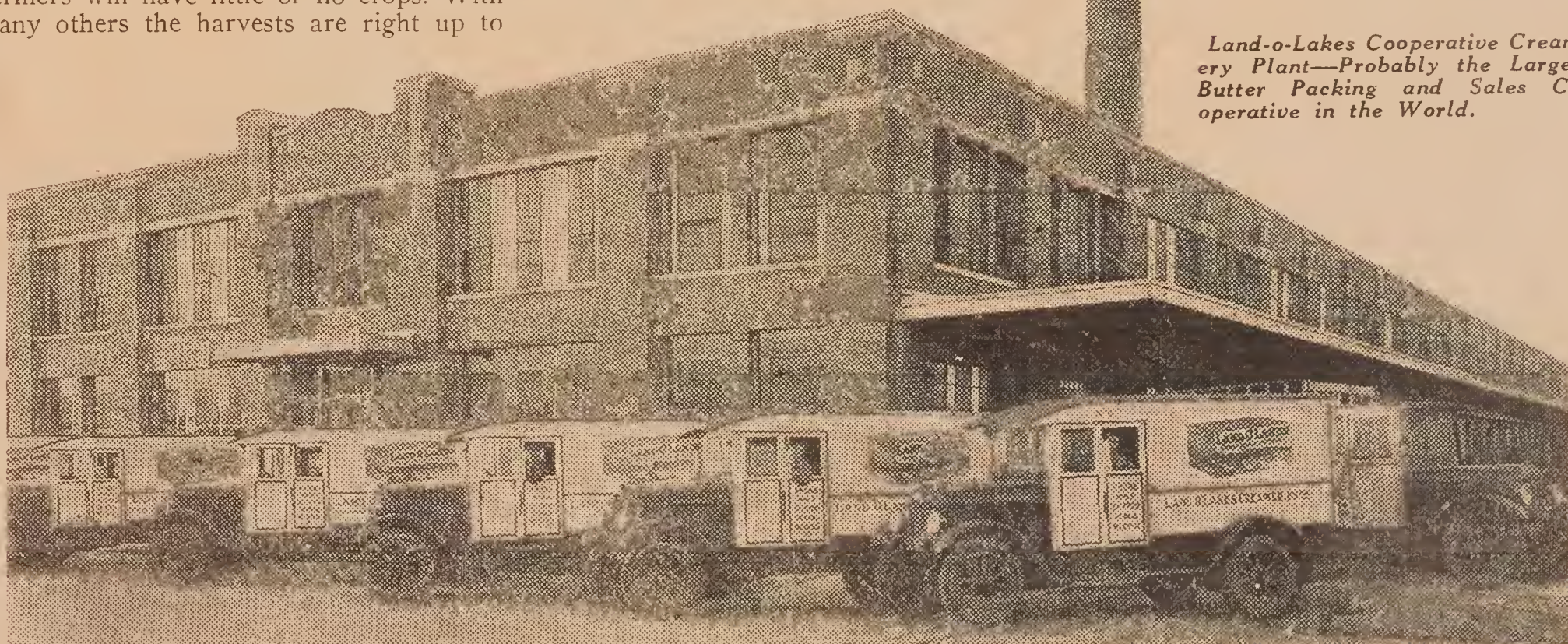
pered by the Great Lakes. The soil is excellent and a great variety of products are grown.

Milwaukee which we are apt to think of as a great booze town, is one of the prettiest, finest cities that I know with miles of great, wide streets, and parks overshadowed with our own maples and elm trees. Milwaukee and much of Wisconsin itself was settled by Germans and Norwegians, a law-abiding, thrifty, hard-working people who make the best of citizens.

A friend took me to call on the Milwaukee Milk Producers Association, a farmers' organization controlling the milk supply of the city of Milwaukee. There are 3,300 members out of about 4,000 shippers. These members were receiving for September milk \$2.40 a hundred for milk testing 3.5% butter fat, less a cartage charge of 25c a hundred. The organization is a bargaining one, and although small, is, I am told, very successful in obtaining a good price for its members' milk. The secretary, Mr. C. F. Dineen, said that milk sales in Milwaukee were about 12% less than last year, and that production was slightly higher. He stated, in answer to my question, that good grade Holstein dairy cows, freshening this fall, were now selling for about \$125 per head which is approximately \$50

(Continued on Page 14)

Land-o-Lakes Cooperative Creamery Plant—Probably the Largest Butter Packing and Sales Cooperative in the World.



Little Recipes for Little Cooks

Now You Can Make Pie With This Simple New Recipe!

by Betty

Won't That Be Fun?

Dear Little Cooks:

School again, and I didn't get half through playing, did you? Anyway I learned a lot of cooking and new recipes to give you, nice ones that I'm sure you'll like.

This time I am going to tell you how I make pie. Maybe you know that pie is one thing that every little cook is always crazy to try and it's one our mothers just shake their heads about and say, "Sometime when you're a little older. Pie crust is too hard for a little cook."

At least mine did till she discovered a kind of pie that she said seemed just invented for little cooks. It is made of graham cracker crumbs and that is lots easier and more wholesome, too, mother says. Your mother will like this recipe, too, because it makes a brand new dessert.

Then I have a hearty supper dish that will make everybody laugh just to hear the name. It is "Little Pigs in the Potato Patch." See how many little pigs you can chase out!

With heaps of love to all my little cooks,

Betty

Graham Cracker Pie

First I get a small pie plate or maybe an old saucer ready. Then I melt the butter and crush the crackers. I do this on the bread board with a rolling pin, being careful to get them very fine. I add cinnamon and butter and mix these well with the crumbs, I put about two-thirds of the crumb mixture in the pie plate and press it down in an even layer all over the bottom and sides of the plate like a crust. I try to press it so it is quite firm and smooth.

Small Recipe

5 graham crackers
2 tablespoons melted butter
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
Filling for pie
2 tablespoons sugar
½ cup milk
Pinch salt
¼ teaspoon vanilla
1 egg yolk
½ tablespoon flour
½ tablespoon corn-starch

Large Recipe

20 graham crackers
½ cup butter, melted
1 teaspoon cinnamon
Cream filling for pie
½ cup sugar
2 cups milk
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
4 egg yolks
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons corn-starch

Then for the filling, I mix the flour and corn-starch and sugar in a bowl. I heat the milk and then pour it on the sugar, flour and cornstarch. Of course, I stir it hard as I pour to keep it from getting lumpy. Then I put it back on the stove to cook till it looks clear and quite thick.

I beat the egg yolk while that is cooking and then I pour it over the egg yolk. Cook one more minute to cook the egg and then it is done, and I pour this cream filling into the graham cracker crust that I have ready.

Then take 1 egg white and beat it stiff and add 2 tablespoons of sugar and beat more. Spread this over the cream filling and sprinkle crumbs over the top and bake for 20 minutes in a slow oven.

Let this pie get very cold before serving.

I make the family-sized pie just the same way, only I take 3 egg whites for the frosting (or meringue) and after they are stiff I add 6 tablespoons of sugar.

Crustless Apple Pie

This is awfully good, I think, and most every little cook has apples to use this time of year. It can be made of fresh or canned apple sauce,



Lesson Number Twenty

The Mailman Brings Betty Many Letters from Her Friends

Betty gets many letters and greetings, especially on the various holidays, and she enjoys them all. Now and then she gets an extra big thrill when a letter comes addressed simply to "Betty, Brown County, Minn." One letter like that came all the way from a little cook in New York City —no last name and no town on the envelope, but Betty got it all right. Wouldn't that thrill you too?

but the apple sauce should be quite thick and sweet (but not very sweet).

I make the graham cracker crust just as I did for the graham cracker cream pie. I put in two-thirds of the crumbs, pressing them down as before and then I pour in the apple sauce, and over the top I put the other third of the crumbs, spreading carefully. I put this where it will get very cold and serve it with whipped cream. It certainly is good!

Almost any thick fruit sauce could be used in place of the apple sauce filling in the graham cracker crust. Apricot, peach, wild plum or cherry would all be good, mother thinks. What a lot of pies we can make now!

Lemon Pie

First I measure out the boiling water and put it in a sauce pan. Then I mix the flour and corn-starch and sugar well in a bowl. I pour the water on these and stir hard till it is all smooth. Then I put it in the pan to cook, stirring all the time till it is thick and clear. I beat the egg well and pour the thick mixture over it.

Filling

Small Recipe

½ cup boiling water
¼ cup sugar
½ tablespoon corn-starch
¾ tablespoons flour
¼ tablespoon butter
¼ lemon rind and juice
½ egg or 1 egg yolk

Large Recipe

2 cups boiling water
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons corn-starch
3 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon butter
1 lemon rind and juice
2 eggs

Then I put it back to cook a little more and I set it on the back of the stove till I am ready to add the grated rind of the lemon and the lemon

juice and butter. I stir these in and pour my lemon filling into a graham cracker crust made just as I did for the other graham cracker pies.

I wonder which kind you will like best?

Little Pigs in the Potato Patch

For the small recipe, wash and peel one good-sized potato, cut it into quarters and boil it in boiling water to which ¾ teaspoon of salt has been added. Boil till the potato is done or soft and then drain off the water. Mash with a potato masher, or a tablespoon if the masher seems too large for the small dish of potato.

When it is mashed all smooth and fluffy, add milk as mother does for her mashed potato. Make it just a little more moist than usual. I can't tell you just how much milk to take because I don't know just how big a potato you will take and some potatoes seem to take more than other kinds too.

When I have added the milk and beaten the potato all light again, I make a nice pile or hill of potato on a buttered glass plate or baking dish. Then into this hill of potato I stick little pork sausages. I stick them in so there is just a little end, like a pig's nose, sticking out. You will probably want two little pigs in this small potato patch. I melt butter and brush the potato with that and bake the potato and sausages for about an hour or until the sausages are done and the potato brown. Serve these very hot with some nice muffins and jam.

For the family, take as many potatoes as you think they will want and about two sausages to each potato.

Don't let any little pigs get away!

New York State Tries Low-Cost Roads

State Highway Department to Experiment with Several Types

AT the last session of the New York State Legislature the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated to be used by the State Department of Public Works for experimentation with low cost roads to be used where traffic is not heavy.

Over one-half of New York State farmers still live on dirt roads and the outcome of these experiments vitally interests every one of them. Knowing this, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST asked the State Department of Public Works for a statement showing where they intended to conduct such experiments and the type of road to be tried out in each instance. Following is their reply:

District 1

Perry Filkin, District Engineer, Albany, N. Y.

We propose to improve the town highway located in Rensselaer County, between Valley Falls and Easton, in the town of Schaghticoke, a distance of approximately one mile.

The type of surfacing to be used is two layers of gravel, each approximately 5 inches in thickness. This material will be thoroughly rolled and consolidated, after which it will be surface treated with suitable bituminous material.

District 2

L. D. Brownell, District Engineer, Utica, N. Y.

We propose to improve for a distance of 2.4 miles the town highway in the town of Steuben, Oneida County, placing a gravel surfacing thereon which will be further treated with bituminous material of asphalt or tar.

District 3

Guy W. Pinck, District Engineer, Syracuse, N. Y.

We propose to improve two different sections of town highway in this district.

In Cayuga County, in the town of Aurelius, southwest of the City of Auburn on a section 1 1/3 miles

in length, broken stone macadam with a 4 inch bottom course and a 2 inch course mixed in place, bituminous macadam of tar, is the type of pavement planned.

In Seneca County on the town highway between Romulus and Waterloo on a section three miles in

Help for the Dirt Road Farmer

EVERYBODY in both the state and the nation is proud of the advance that has been made in recent years in building hard-surfaced, improved roads, but in spite of all this progress it is a sad fact that the majority of farmers still live on dirt roads. That is the reason why American Agriculturist gave enthusiastic support to the Pratt Bill passed by the last legislature in New York, which more than doubles state aid for the town dirt roads in hundreds of New York State towns.

Another dirt road bill of great importance was passed providing for funds to experiment in dirt road building and improvement. The State Highway Department has since been carrying on these experiments, and we take pleasure in explaining just what has been done in the article on this page. This is the first time and the only place where an account of this important work has been published.

length, we propose by contract to use the "Walker" method of construction which may be briefly described as follows.

The Walker method consists mainly of a thorough working of the natural soil, by the deep plowing of the soil and furrowing the same to the center of the road, the removal of all stone and gravel and pulverizing of the material.

Following this the surface is honed by the use of special blading machinery, the surface is then rolled with a special type of rolling device and is further honed and all depressions filled up. This honing and rolling is continued until proper type of contour of the surface is obtained, after which a surface coat-

ing of course, screened sand is applied and worked in for a wearing surface. The entire process necessitates the use of specially devised contractor's tools and equipment.

District 4

H. E. Smith, District Engineer, Rochester, N. Y.

We propose to improve one mile of town highway in Livingston County. A gravel foundation will be placed upon this highway and the surfacing or top course of the same will be mixed in place, bituminous macadam of tar.

District 5

C. R. Waters, District Engineer, Buffalo, N. Y.

We propose to construct one mile of penetration macadam type of pavement in Chautauqua County using gravel as a surfacing and top course material for the pavement.

District 6

O. J. Dempster, District Engineer, Hornell, N. Y.

We propose to construct one mile of penetration located one mile immediately north of the hamlet of Howard, in the town of Howard, Steuben County, using screened gravel as a surfacing material two courses each 5 inches in depth with a width of surfacing of 12 feet.

District 7

Roy F. Hall, District Engineer, Watertown, N. Y.

We propose to improve approximately one mile of town highway in Jefferson County, surfacing the same with crushed stone to be consolidated by traffic. Stone to be laid in two courses each course 4 inches in depth.

District 8

J. S. Bixby, District Engineer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

We propose to improve one mile of town highway located in the town of Stanford, Dutchess (Continued on Page 15)

What Will Your Cows Eat Next Spring?

Meet the Emergency by Sowing Rye and Vetch Now



THE very hot weather of the present summer in New York along with a general scarcity of rainfall has resulted in many failures with meadow seedings that were put out this spring in the usual manner. Many older meadows have also been so badly hurt that they probably will yield but little or nothing next year. Besides this damage to meadows, pastures in many cases have had the life burned out of them so that probably for next year, at least, they cannot be depended on to give normal yields. Although the kinds of injury mentioned are more or less general in all sections of the State, they are greatest where the drought has been most severe, and on the soils which commonly suffer most from dry conditions, especially the clays, sands and gravels. Forehanded farmers are already asking what they can do to meet these conditions and are making inquiry about things that can be done now that will help to ensure adequate livestock forage another season. This article is intended to give some a timely suggestion on this matter that may be taken advantage of at once.

Winter or hairy vetch is especially worthy of consideration, as in areas to which it is adapted it can likely be successfully planted within the next week.

For success with this plant it is necessary to choose well-drained soils where usually during the winter there is no standing water and no heaving. It is well suited to gravelly and sandy lands. In fact, one is not likely to choose a sit-

uation that is too dry for it, and he may easily choose one that is too wet for the crop to do well, or even to grow at all. Soils on which red clover and alfalfa commonly winter well will usually carry hairy vetch satisfactorily so far as the water in the soil is a factor in its successful growing.

Hairy vetch has about the same lime requirement as alsike clover. It then is a plant that will grow on rather sour soils, but some may be too acid for it to do its best. Where necessary the lime needed may be applied to the land as it is being prepared for seeding.

Inoculation Necessary

Vetch seed should be inoculated when planted on land that has not recently carried the crop or peas successfully. This is an especially important consideration and many plantings of vetch fail each year because of neglect of this detail. With vetch, artificial inoculation cultures are none too successful. It is better to use soil from fields

which have carried peas or vetch before, but where the soil is not available the cultures may be employed, it being recognized that there is more risk than when they are relied upon for alfalfa and similar plants.

Vetch commonly will respond to applications of phosphoric acid and on most soils it is the only plant-food needed. Two hundred pounds or more to the acre of the sixteen per cent grade of superphosphate will furnish the needed phosphorus. On very poor sandy lands, and on other situations where manure has not recently been used some potash may give good returns and some nitrogen may serve to carry the plants until the inoculation applied with the seed becomes active. Under such conditions a coating of farm manure together with superphosphate will furnish the needed plant-foods. If the manure cannot be used a complete fertilizer such as a 4-16-4 or a 5-20-5, applied at the rate of 200 pounds or more to the acre should furnish the crop the needed fertility.

Seeding in September

Seeding should take place as far before October first as possible. The land should be prepared as for winter wheat or rye and sowing should take place in accord with the above mentioned calendar or as soon as the conditions of the soil are such that germination will readily occur. About 30 pounds of seed are used to the acre and commonly the vetch is put out with one-bushel to one and a half bushels of rye or wheat, usually rye.

Hairy vetch and the grain crop sown with it come forward rapidly (Continued on Page 6)

Not Too Late Yet

PASTURES have been poor, the hay crop was nothing to brag about and it is probable that there will be less corn put into silos than there was a year ago. Professor Barron suggests an emergency measure which will provide some feed for the dairy herd early next spring. He points out that dry weather this summer will almost certainly hurt pastures next year.

Unfortunately, Professor Barron's story did not reach us in time to print in our September 20 issue, but we still believe there is time to take advantage of his suggestions, particularly in sections where the growing season is longest. If you anticipate that your supply of feed next spring is likely to run short, why not drop everything else for a few days and put in some vetch now?

By J. H. BARRON

Extension Professor, Field Crops
New York State College of Agriculture

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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The Milk Situation

MILK prices for October will be the same as for September milk. Judging by the demand and the supply there was no possibility of getting any better prices for farmers. There is plenty of milk in the market, and the indications are now that there will be a large supply all winter. The warm spells in September have helped keep up the demand which has a tendency to sag all the time because of the business depression. On the other hand, recent rains have improved up-state production conditions, and this together with increased prices, have encouraged dairymen to keep production up.

In talking recently with a man who has been connected with the milk business for years, he made the interesting comment that one of the chief troubles with the New York milk market situation is due to bringing in milk from dairies that have never sold their milk in fluid form before.

"Production per day, per dairy", said this man, "has not increased recently. The demand even during the present business depression would take care of all of the milk from the regular old-time fluid milk shippers, but in recent years dairymen who formerly sold their milk to cheese factories, or who separated and shipped their cream, have all been encouraged to get in a position to sell fluid milk. It is these formerly outside dairymen who create the surplus."

This may be correct. On the other hand, there have been times in the year when the production was short, that the milk from these marginal producers was needed to keep New York City from going outside of the milk shed for its supply.

One small favorable fact is that there is a slightly increased demand for grade-A milk. We are informed that with one large company this amounted to a 4% increase. Grade-B about holds its own. Most of the trouble in the market is with the wholesale milk sold in loose form. The recent so-called milk investigations have injured the market for this loose milk to a considerable extent. Incidentally they have "petered" out. If they had not been injurious in their effects on milk consumption, they would have been a joke, for just as soon as the politicians found out how the farmers up-state felt about the investigations,

the investigators began to look around for some good excuse for dropping the milk question like a hot potato.

When They Leave Home

ALMOST since we can remember, we have dreaded the early fall because it is the lonesome, homesick time after the long, happy summer vacation when the young folk go back to school and college. Not so long ago it was we who went forth every fall from the old farm home. Now the situation is reversed, and we know how father, mother, and older brother felt when we left because our own home is now lonesome, and the family circle is broken by the absence of our two boys in college.

It was but yesterday that they were babies. Every time we turn around, everything we do at home, reminds us of the Big Boys, their irritating pranks, their kindly little acts of affection, and activities both in play and work that we all did together. There are times when a too active memory is an affliction—times when we wish we were more "hard-boiled", or at least more phlegmatic, thick-skinned, and disposed to take life as it comes without thinking too much about events that cannot be helped.

Yet such experiences help to give one a better understanding of others troubles and a more sympathetic attitude toward those who travel with us through the years. For example, we said, a few days ago, to mother who has raised a large family and who now lives all alone, "Well, Mother, I'm lonesome. The boys are gone."

"I know", she answered with tears in her eyes, "but what do you think of me? Mine are all gone these many years, and two will never return."

We understand, too, just how thousands of parents all up and down this broad land are feeling right now, trying to adjust themselves to the absence of children gone away to college or business.

But, of course, none of us would have it otherwise. It is right for the children to go. The American parent believes in education and in giving the children every opportunity to make good citizens of themselves, and to lead happy, useful lives. The sad part for most of us is the fact that when the boys and girls once go they never come back to the old home except for short visits. In this respect many farmers are fortunate in having a son return to go into partnership, or in having both sons and daughters settle in nearby communities.

Anyway, it does no good to mourn over inevitable and natural events of life. We owe it to ourselves to make new adjustments, create new interests and to go marching on more determined than ever to take things as they come and wrest some happiness as we go along.

Life is a Big Book filled with many Chapters.

When Must a District Transport Its Children to High School?

THE last session of the New York State Legislature amended the school law making it obligatory, under certain circumstances, for the school districts to transport their pupils of high school age to high schools. We have explained this law once or twice in these columns, but are still getting a number of questions about it.

Just when is a district obliged to transport its children? The Department has interpreted this law in answer to this question to mean that a district is not obliged to transport children unless the distance is greater than three miles, and then only if the parents are unable to provide transportation for their own children. Many districts, however, are going further than this interpretation and are providing transportation of children to high school when the distance is less than three miles. They are not forced to do so, but it is a commendable thing to do. The Department of Education recognizes that there are two sides to the question and that the financial circumstances in some districts must be taken into consideration.

When is a parent unable to transport his own

children? The Department states that the answer to this is that if parents have conveyances, and if they have been providing transportation for high school children in the past, they should be able to continue to do so. The age of children has nothing to do with it.

Buffalo's Unfortunate Market Situation

WITHOUT question one of the principal ways to aid both farmers and consumers is to develop large farmer and terminal markets in our larger cities, but certainly no progress will ever be made if every city copies what has been done this summer in Buffalo. Two large markets are now under construction in the city of Buffalo. Each is being financed by a group of railroads. The New York Central and Pennsylvania are members of one group, and the Erie and Nickel Plate of the other. One of these new terminals is bound to fail. This will mean a loss of several million dollars, and while competition lasts between the two markets, market conditions for all concerned will be very unsatisfactory. No better example can be had of the evils of lack of cooperation than this Buffalo market situation.

The State Department of Agriculture has put a lot of time in studying the market situation in Buffalo in an effort to develop a plan that would be acceptable to everyone, and that would give all parties concerned better market facilities. An argument, chiefly among the railroads, developed as to the location of the market. Meetings of farmers were held and most of them were in favor of a change from the old location on Elk Street to a new produce terminal and farmers' market located on the Clinton-Bailey Avenue site.

It is very evident from this experience that the only way successful terminal and farmer city markets can be developed, is by the leadership of the state itself through its Department of Agriculture and Markets,—with enough state financial aid for such markets to give the state the right to dictate the kind of market that shall be built and maintained, and the place where it shall be located. Otherwise local political and competitive conditions will constantly result in situations similar to that in Buffalo.

Watch for Grange News

WE are very pleased to announce the addition of a new department to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the form of regular Grange news, written by Frank J. Riley, secretary of the New York State Grange.

There is, of course, something of interest happening every minute in this largest of New York State's farm organizations, and there is no one in better position to know what is going on in the Grange world, nor better able to write it in interesting form than Secretary Riley. Watch our New York news page every week for Grange news.

Eastman's Chestnut

ALL of you who are interested in Barnyard Golf will recall D. D. Cottrell's stories every year in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about our horseshoe pitching contests at the Syracuse Fair. You may also remember Mr. Cottrell's interesting story in one of our issues this summer about his visit to Oberammergau to witness the famous Passion Play.

He was telling us a story the other day of a man whom he met on the boat coming back who had been seasick all the way over and all the way back, and therefore was pretty much disgusted with traveling in general and Europe in particular. Like many another returning American, the beautiful Goddess of Liberty facing out to sea looked mighty good to him. Standing by Mr. Cottrell's side when the Statue of Liberty first hove into sight, he addressed her with sentiments coming directly from his heart in the following words:

"Well, old girl, if you ever see me again you will have to turn around!"

Heating the Home

Does Your Present System Keep the House Comfortable at Low Cost?

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

Household Editor, American Agriculturist

IN a climate where some artificial heat is needed for more than half the year, it is a question which comes to the front just now when the longer, cool nights make us seek the indoors. From the day when fire was accidentally produced by rubbing together two dry bits of wood until the present day when fire may be made or quenched at will, there is a long and interesting story of development.

But, strange to say, until comparatively recent years, there was little progress made in harnessing fire to serve the human race. True, there was the improvement of transferring the outdoor camp fire to the indoor fireplace but, aside from that, little had been added to the store of heating or cooking appliances. It is only since 1850 that cook stoves and heaters became common. In her early married life my own grandmother had her cook house out in the back yard so the heat generated by the open fire would not render the living rooms too hot for comfort.

But once the step was made to the manufactured stoves and heating systems progress has been rapid. One has but to study the various types on the market, feel of his pocketbook, and decide which he will have. He will need all the information he can get, for even the ordinary room heater has been so improved that it is no more like the old box stove than the modern electric refrigerator is like the tin pail suspended in the well to keep milk cool.

Moisture Is Important

A home which is healthfully heated has even, adequate, sufficiently moist heat throughout. Many things influence the degree of heat which ought to be maintained. Old people require more heat; in a room where one is very active, less heat is needed; the amount of clothing worn has much to do with temperature desired. Generally speaking, room temperature should range between 60° and 70° Fahrenheit with a humidity of not less than 30% at the higher temperature. A wet and dry bulb thermometer hung on an inside wall will keep one informed as to the moisture condition of the air in a room.

There is a feature about having a house well heated that is important. It is far more apt to be ventilated properly than one that is insufficiently heated. The plague of winter colds and similar ills is always worse when ventilation is poor or when it is impossible to maintain an even body temperature. A room excessively warm in one spot and cold in another or a house with one warm room and others cold makes it very difficult to adjust clothing properly to meet this body need for regular heat.

Comfort is usually the greatest argument and, as is the case with practically everybody, the cost is the greatest factor in deciding just how much comfort one can afford.

Here are some figures estimating the cost of various heating units varying from the one-room heater to the complete central heating system. These figures appeared in the report of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and were prepared under the direction of the Industrial Survey and Research at Washington. The prices were based upon figures from contractors in several cities using as a basis a typical two-story and basement frame house 24 X 24 ft., 6 rooms and bath, each room having two exposures.

Heating Equipment

Piped Warm Air System:
Furnace incased in galvanized iron;

asbestos and tin lined; two recirculating ducts; patent air filter; automatic humidifier; installed in accordance with standard code\$300-\$400

Hot Water System:

Round boiler; cap. 650-700 sq. ft. radiation; asbestos covered; tube radiators, expansion tank in basement.....\$500-\$744

Square boiler; jacketed and insulated; damper regulator; tube radiators \$450-\$640.

One Pipe Steam System: (less radiation required than for hot water).

Round boiler; cap. 400 sq. ft. radiation; asbestos covered; radiators and end of mains vented with vacuum valves; tube radiators\$400-\$538

Square boiler; jacketed and insulated; radiators and end of mains vented with vacuum valves; tube radiators\$375-\$500

Installation for Basementless or Smaller Homes

Warm Air Pipeless Furnace: Installed in basement...\$125-\$150.

Hot Water System:

Special square boiler in kitchen; tube radiators (for 6 rooms and bath, 2 story house)\$350-\$400

Warm Air Heaters:

Installed in living room; depending on size of heater\$35-\$154

Individual Room Heaters

Kerosene Heaters:..\$4-\$14.

Cabinet style with 2 burners; porcelain enameled, mahogany finish\$33

Electric Heaters; lamp socket type \$3-\$10.

If stoves must be used the warm air heater installed in the living room gives an even heat for a limited number of rooms. During the last few years these have been designed in far more attractive shapes and colors which contrast very favorably with the very ornate black and nickel affairs of some years back.

The new "parlor furnace" is really two stoves in one, being built along the lines of a furnace. The inner stove holds the fire and the outer stove holds an envelope of air about the inner stove. The space between the two

stoves is open at the bottom and the top contains a large register face which allows the heated air to rise, the ceiling deflecting and spreading it to all corners of the room or rooms. Most of these new heaters have large water pans in the space between the inner and outer stove and if kept filled, the air is kept properly moist. For those who must depend upon stoves, this type is best. But there is a limit to the space they can make comfortable and where more than one is used, that multiplies labor. A central system, of course, centralizes labor and fuel and is much easier to care for.

If there is no basement and a cen-

tral system is desired there are systems which operate from a boiler in the kitchen of a small house. This requires a water supply. One such system operates for houses of only one story very satisfactorily and is not very expensive to install. If there is a basement and water is a problem, then the pipeless furnaces do a lot towards making the house comfortable as well as reducing the number of fires tended. The construction of the house has much to do with the satisfactory operation of the pipeless furnace, as complete circulation of air from room to room is imperative.

The piped warm air system overcomes this difficulty and can be used in practically any house. The warm air systems heat up and cool off quickly.

(Continued on Page 14)

When Vegetable Growers Ride Together

By PAUL WORK

THE summer has been amply punctuated with tours and field days for vegetable men. Canners were invited to see the experiments at Geneva on August 18th, and on the 19th and 20th, the Vegetable Variety Field Days were held at Ithaca and Geneva. This occasion brings together forty or so of seedmen and college specialists from other states as well as this. The Empire State Potato Club tour and machinery field day on the 19th and 20th was one of the greatest farm meetings that has ever been held in this state.

The attendance at K. C. Livermore's farm at Honeoye Falls was estimated at 3500 to 4000 and a system of amplifiers was installed to make the proceedings audible to all.

New York-Long Island Tour

In spite of many conditions making it difficult for growers to leave home,

a full bus load of upstate New York growers took part in the market and farm tour which the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association conducted August 22nd and 23rd in the metropolis and on Long Island. G. E. Smith of Pennsylvania and a party of three from New Jersey joined the group. The New Yorkers included growers from Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and other points, as well as students and college specialists.

Space will permit only the briefest mention of a few high points. This tour should become a permanent feature of the association work, as there has never been a time when growers were more persistently beset with competition from countless shipping points in this and other countries. We need to know how our goods are handled in New York and how New York goods affect our markets.

Starting at 3:15 Friday morning the group visited the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad piers and Washington Street where the wholesale houses are concentrated. They saw the methods of loading and bracing cars which insure good arrival after transcontinental shipment, and which our own growers are inclined to neglect. This point is emphasized when one sees the "recoops" or packages which have required repair at the pier. Cheap trade is eager for these goods, but the results for the shipper are disastrous.

The Contrast in Quality

The contrast among shipments in original quality, grading packing and packages is most striking as one walks up and down the sidewalk of Washington Street. The long distance shipment and some upstate lots are in attractive new containers of clear, white lumber with adequate wrapping liners and labels as needed. Most of the nearby goods appears in most forbidding form. Boston gardeners are as expert as any in the country, but when they ship to New York they are inclined to use the oldest and worst of their returnable packages. The Boston box is a good package, but they offer practically no display when they are packed vertically, and when a box is blackened and damaged, it is anything but attractive. Some New England shippers are exceptions to this rule and it makes a difference. Producers near New York use berry crates for small vegetables and these continue their trips to market as long as they survive. The New Jersey tomato crate which is still handled to a great extent on a returnable basis is open to the same objection.

The Wallabout market is one of the most interesting in this country, and in some respects would be listed among the most primitive. The layout and arrangements are just as they were decades ago. Prospects seem favorable for material improvement in conditions

(Continued on Page 6)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IM GLAD to see September come, the summer's been too hot, by gum, with summer so obstreperous, perhaps fall will make up to us the suffering that we've been through, at least that's what it ought to do. It may be that the weather man will treat us better if he can, perhaps he's had a change of heart and now is ready to depart from scorching weather so that we can git cooled off once more, by gee. The worst thing with the weather is we cannot do a thing, gee whiz, no matter how much we complain, dry weather will not turn to rain. It may be cold or may be hot, with all our cussing we cannot change that there weather one degree we have to let the weather be.

Of all the things that should be done I'd say the most important one is learnin' how to regulate

the weather, for as sure as fate, no matter what plans we may make to cut the acreage, or take the surplus off to far Cathay, the weather man will find a way to upset all we try to do, he'll lick us all ere we get through. With all the things that science knows our crops are still a-gettin' froze, or burned up in the summer's heat, or flooded out, or dried; our wheat will not produce the yield we plan unless we fix the weather man. If we want farm relief we must, control the weather or we'll bust!



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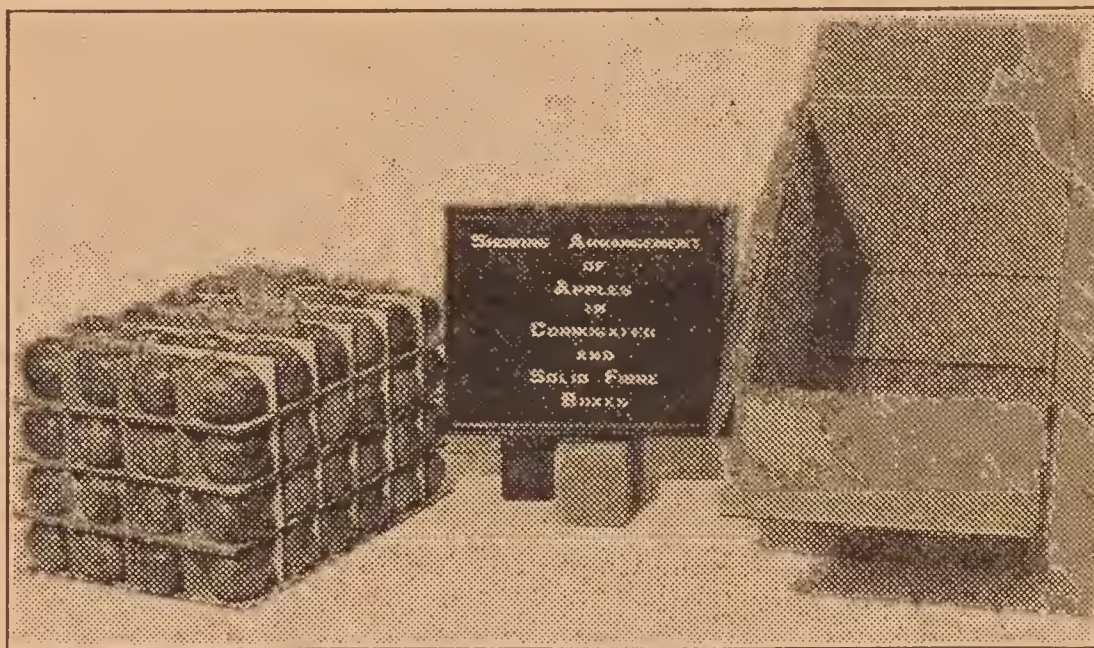
With the A. A. Fruit Grower

Apples in Corrugated Boxes

TO the person who has been accustomed to selling apples in barrels it might seem rather troublesome and expensive to pack apples in corrugated boxes with corrugated board separating every apple. On the other hand, to the person who has seen apples selling in New York City for from 5c to 10c apiece from pushcarts, the idea does not seem so foolish, especially when it is realized that a large percentage of the apples sold in this manner in New York City come from the west and

corrugated boxes is interested in cost. While it is true that this method of packaging costs more money, the cost is not excessive and the rapid growth of the idea is so successful that the extra profits more than make up for the difference in cost.

It has been found that apples packed in corrugated boxes can be very successfully stored in cold storage. It is not necessary to ventilate the boxes inasmuch as the corrugated board is a very efficient insulator and when ap-



Courtesy of Paperboard Industries Association
How the apples are packed for market

naturally shut out from the market an equal amount of apples grown in New York State and other eastern sections.

As a matter of fact, the packing of apples in corrugated containers has been going on successfully for some time until now quite a few apples are sold in this way although, of course, the number is small when compared to the total amount of apples sold in New York City.

Apples, of course, are more variable in size than eggs and this item alone has brought up some problems so far as their packing is concerned. Whereas the present standard wooden box as specified by the U. S. Department of Agriculture must contain 40 pounds net, this item is not so important when selling apples in corrugated boxes because in this way they are sold by count but not by weight. At the same time, of course, it is necessary to pack the apples in such a way that they will fill the box completely and this makes it necessary to use different combinations according to the size of the apple. Growers and jobbers working in cooperation with the Paper Board Industries Association have succeeded in reducing sizes to six principal units as shown in Table A.

Naturally, everyone who has contemplated the packing of apples in

ples packed in this way are stored, they come out without "scald" which is rather prevalent with some of the varieties when stored in bushel baskets or barrels.

Corrugated boxes are successful for the cold storage of apples under normal apple storage conditions, i. e., where a temperature of from 30½ degrees to 32 degrees F is maintained with a relative humidity of 80 per cent. If the humidity rises to more than 85 per cent the moisture is absorbed by the cloth strip which covers the joint, where the box is fastened together by the boxmaker, and allows it to loosen and peel off. This necessitates the application of a new strip

Table A

Count	Size (in.)	Cell size (in.)	Arrangement
210	2 1/4	2 1/4 x 2 1/4 x 2	7x6x5 tiers deep
150	2 1/2	2 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 2 1/4	6x5x5 tiers deep
120	2 3/4	2 3/4 x 2 3/4 x 2 3/8	6x5x4 tiers deep
96	3	3 x 3 x 2 3/8	6x4x4 tiers deep
75	3 1/4	3 1/4 x 3 1/4 x 2 3/4	5x5x3 tiers deep
64	3 1/2	3 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 3	4x4x4 tiers deep

before the box of apples is shipped. However, to remedy this condition in storage houses where humidity varies too greatly, the boxmaker uses cloth tape which is treated with paraffin on its outer surface.

While we are not suggesting that any New York State growers plunge on this method of packing, we do believe that it is worth study and even a trial. Of course, apples packed in this way, cater to a select trade and command fancy prices. For this reason it may be necessary to select a little different outlet for apples packed in this way but certainly this method of selling is growing and deserves attention if any attempt is to be made to hold the eastern market for eastern fruit.

What Will Your Cows Eat Next Spring?

(Continued from Page 3)

in the spring and at an early date furnish green feed for any kind of stock. If one begins to cut early and plants both a rye-vetch and a wheat-vetch combination he may have good green feed for a period of two to three weeks previous to the time alfalfa or

red clover may be ready. Vetch sown with grains makes good hay, though if the best hay is to be made the grains should not be allowed to come to more than the heading out stage. Vetch also makes good silage and when used for this purpose may along with its companion grain crop, become somewhat more mature than when made into hay. In making such silage the important considerations are to pack well and to have the material free from external moisture but not too much dried out. The crop is also excellent for pasturage for all kinds of livestock and has the special virtue of becoming available early in the season when there is not much of anything else that may be used, and when regular pastures that have been hurt the previous season may need some time for recuperation if they are again to become as productive as possible.

Vetch is very palatable and all kinds of stock relish it. It is considerably higher in its content of digestible protein than alfalfa. Hence it is especially beneficial to growing animals, and milking cows.



With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

When Vegetable Growers Ride Together

(Continued from Page 3)

on this market with segregation of speculators, provision of water and other conveniences.

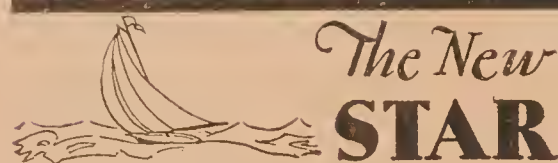
Long Island vegetable farms present a most interesting picture of the changes that have taken place in the past twenty years. At Valley Stream a number of growers are carrying on in much the same manner as two decades ago with a large number of closely planted small crops. Prominent among these are carrots, radishes, spinach, beets and others. Irrigation is usual and the return per acre is very heavy. Harold Simonson of Glen Head grows about 180 acres of vegetables, with some 75 acres of his own strain of Long Island Beauty sweet corn. His methods are less intensive than those of the Valley Stream people, but fertilizer is used in quantity and humus is maintained by means of green manure crops—rye, vetch and sweet clover. This farm dispatches a five-ton truck load every day, throughout a very long season, and much of the time two truck loads go in to Harlem market.

The party spent the night of the 22nd at the New York State School of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale. In spite of a driving rain, the tour was only slightly hampered as it visited a number of farms on Saturday. William Koschara came to the sandy scrub-oak land of central Long Island many years ago and he has successfully built up the fertility of his soil and is especially successful with peppers and tomatoes. He grows his own early plants in coldframes and is an advocate of the blocking method. Under this plan, the plants are pricked out about four inches apart each way. Ten days before field setting, a large straightened hoe is used to cut between the rows each way, thus removing roots which have extended into the territory of neighboring plants and affording opportunity for root replacement within the immediate block.

Mr. Koschara has a novel way of controlling cutworms. The land is prepared somewhat in advance of planting time, and on hot days the soil is gone over with an Acme harrow which stirs and turns the surface. The worms are thus exposed to the hot sun and are unable to get under cover. After several treatments of this sort, the plants are set and losses are reduced to a minimum.

The Long Island Vegetable Research Farm at Riverhead was visited and the work there was explained in some detail. The farms of H. R. Talmage and Henry Meyjes were seen and the party returned to New York in time for evening trains.

WATER IN LIGHT BREEZES



The New
STAR

The New Star Windmill pumps in 8 to 10-mile breezes because it is correctly designed, equipped with Timken bearings and positively lubricated—every working part runs in oil.



We will send you FREE, our book which shows how easy and inexpensive it is to have this modern convenience. It shows how to figure and install a water system powered with the New Star, the windmill that pumps in every breeze. Let us send this valuable book without obligation. Write TODAY.

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29 Oak Street, Kendallville, Ind.

by THE BUILDERS OF HOOSIER WATER SERVICE



★ **STAR WINDMILLS** ★

With the A. A.
DAIRYMAN



The Cattle Show at the State Fair

By E. S. SAVAGE

WE had 1500 head. That in itself was amazing, 1200 regular show cattle in the open classes and 300 head shown by the boys and girls. I have been at Syracuse each year for about 12 years and I have never seen a better show. It was well balanced in numbers of the different dairy cattle breeds with a fair representation of the beef breeds, particularly Aberdeen Angus.

An outstanding exhibit was the exhibit by Aberdeen Angus breeders. We had offered a series of prizes for Aberdeen Angus regional or district herds. Each herd was to consist of 10 animals. The Eastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association districted the State of New York and the western portion of New England into Western, Central, and Eastern districts. Each district showed a herd of ten animals. The Eastern group won first, the Central group second, and the Western group third.

Beef Animals Present

These thirty polled black beef cattle made a beautiful show of their own when paraded in the Coliseum after they were judged. Interest in Aberdeen Angus cattle is increasing very rapidly. I believe New York had a greater increase in new breeders of Aberdeen Angus cattle last year than any other state, 44 new breeders in all.

We cannot take space to list all the winners in the different breeds of dairy cattle. As I look back on the Fair the Holsteins had the largest and best exhibit. The Ayrshires I would place second and the Jersey and Guernsey shows as of equal merit and numbers.

I am particularly interested in the county and district club exhibits. I wish to see the breeders of each of our breeds organize themselves into county or district clubs and then let each club get out one or more exhibits of its best cattle. The entries need not be limited to one entry from each club. Each club may have as many entries as it pleases. Thus we can have friendly rivalry among our clubs and have some fun. In this way money can be earned for the clubs and the cattle also be shown in the open classes.

The following county and district clubs showed Holsteins and won in the order named: Washington, Otsego-Herkimer, Oswego, Chenango, Onondaga, Tioga and Lewis.

In Ayrshires the clubs were placed in the following order: St. Lawrence, Otsego-Delaware, Adirondack, Finger Lakes, Central New York and Allegheny-Steuben. The Guernsey clubs showing were the Capital District, Cayuga, Columbia and Onondaga.

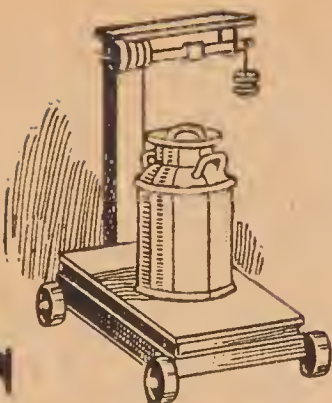
The Jersey Breeders had the following clubs: Albany, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Washington, Onondaga and Chenango.

The Brown Swiss Breeders were from Washington, Orleans and Monroe County Clubs.

The breeders who work together should be highly commended for their work in getting out these county herds. They learn a lot and this kind of work is improving our cattle.



COP—Why can't I take your license away for reckless driving?
"Ha, ha! I haven't any license."
—JUDGE.



"Milk Production Steps Up 600 lbs. Each Month"

Says Uncle Charlie



Harry Lahur credits B-B Feed for increased income

HARRY LAHUR, well-known dairyman of Fair Haven, Vt., has found that B-B feeds have a remarkable effect upon profits. He writes: "A few weeks ago I began feeding B-B Dairy Ration to ten cows. Almost immediately I got 20 pounds more milk a day . . . and that increase has been maintained. Six hundred pounds per month extra goes a long way." Any dairyman will agree with that.

No Question About Profits Here

After a year's test of Bull Brand, H. C. Black, Onondaga, N. Y., has this to say: "My 22 cows produced \$8184.50 for the year. The cost for B-B was \$1910.05. I experienced ab-

solutely no udder trouble and the cows finished the year in as fine physical condition as the most exacting dairyman could wish."

"I never have produced as much milk as I have since using B-B exclusively," says C. M. Probst of Parksburg, Pa. "The second day on this feed I shipped more milk and they are keeping it up." As Mr. Probst's letter indicates, the results of B-B feeding are apparent immediately.

How's This for a Fair Offer

I want you to give Bull Brand a trial because I know that once you've checked results you'll never use anything else. All I ask is that you go to your local Bull Brand dealer and get enough B-B to feed one or two cows according to directions for a 30-day period. Then watch the milk flow increase.

And if Bull Brand doesn't prove to be more productive *per dollar of feed cost*—hand the empty bags back to the dealer. He'll pay you back, without question, every cent you paid for the feed. If by any chance your dealer hasn't stocked Bull Brand yet, write to me direct.

MARITIME MILLING CO.
Buffalo, N. Y.



Another Record with B-B Feed

Velma Dale Rag Apple, owned by McLaury Bros, Portland, N. Y. produced 7,698 pounds of milk during 84 days, an average of 91.6 pounds daily. She was fed on B-B Hi-Test Dairy Feed.



24%

DAIRY RATION

Feed with coarse roughages—timothy, mixture of timothy and clover, red top grasses, corn fodder.



20% DAIRY FEED

Feed with clover hay or medium quality alfalfa and silage.



16% DAIRY FEED

Feed with high quality clover or second growth alfalfa. Excellent for dry cows.



Feed Bull Brand Vitamized Laying Mash, Scratch Feeds, Chick Starter and Growing Feeds.



The Home of the Feed that's Guaranteed

CATTLE

2 Carloads Choice **Holstein & Ayrshire Cows** to Freshen in Sept. & Oct. Also pure breeds of each. HUTCHINS & LEGGETT, MALONE, NEW YORK

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS \$20 to \$25 each. Shipped on approval—no payment required. Also Aberdeen-Angus cattle. JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beauties. Males \$15-\$20; Females \$10. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PA.

HORSES

Horses Two Bay Belgium Colts coming three and four, own brothers, exact markings, \$250. Will take League Certificates at par. Six horse International Gas Engine mounted, clutch pulley \$50. A. J. WYNN, SMYRNA, NEW YORK

GOATS

GOATS Heaviest milkers from worlds best registered Thoroughbreds. Goldsborough's Goats, Mobnton Pa.

SHEEP

SHEEP WANTED—800 strong ewes. Write HORACE LEET, Cortland, N. Y. R6.

Registered MERINO RAMS and EWES Ex. well bred, mod. prices. Burton Pine, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Lower Prices on Rams, Dorsets, Delaines, Shropshires, Rambouillets, Southdowns, Cheviots and Chotswolts. Townsend Brothers, Interlaken, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say: "I saw it in American Agriculturist."

Reviewing the Latest Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.00
2A Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.41	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.95	1.75
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for Sept. 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighed average.

Butter Works Upward

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 19, 1930	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 20, 1929
Higher than extra	41 1/4-41 3/4	40 1/2-41	47 1/2-48
Extra (92 sc.)	40 3/4	40	47
84-91 score	34 1/2-40 1/4	34	39 1/4-40 1/2-46 1/2
Lower Grades	32 1/2-34	32	33 1/2-39

Active trading in fancy butter has carried the market upward with a steady and firm undertone. The supply of fancy fresh goods has been considerably short of the actual needs of the trade. On some days it has been necessary to piece out current requirements of fancy fresh butter. The situation is tense. As the week comes to a close a very conservative undertone prevails. Operators are anxious to avoid a too rapid increase in values lest the situation be strained.

At the end of the second week in September the reduction in holdings con-

tinued to increase. On September 12 the four cities were reported at 63,911,394 pounds, whereas a year ago on the same day the same cities reported 68,989,835 pounds. From September 5 to September 12 holdings in the four cities were reduced 939,080 pounds, whereas the reduction during the same period a year ago was only 135,739 pounds. At the rate we are going there seems no earthly reason why butter prices should not advance. A lot is said of the industrial situation being the cause of reduced laying. Reports from the trade show that more butter is being used than ever. It appears that the depression is being unduly emphasized as an excuse to depress butter prices.

On September holdings of butter in the United States were as follows:
Sept. 1, 1930143,096,000 lbs.
Sept. 1, 1929.....168,952,000 lbs.

Shortage Sept. 1, 1930... 25,876,000 lbs.
The five year average on September 1 was 147,076,000 lbs.

Cheese Holds Steady

STATE FLATS	Sept. 19, 1930	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 21, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20 1/2-21 1/2	20 1/2-21 1/2	25
Fresh Average			26
Held Fancy	24	26	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average			

The cheese market holds steady and the undertone at the close is very firm. Western markets have turned firmer and the local operators are in most cases holding for the outside quotations on all lines. The West is not offering any concessions as the week comes to a close, which gives enough strength to that undertone to lead us to expect the possibility of an upward trend.

Storage holdings in the ten cities making daily reports on September 11 totaled 19,592,000 pounds as compared with holdings on the same day a year ago totaling 21,036,000 pounds. The out of storage movement from September 4 to September 11 amounted to only 12,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year 13,000 pounds came out.

Egg Market Badly Unsettled

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 19, 1930	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 20, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	42-50	43-51	58-64
Average Extras	37-41	37-42	52-57
Extra Firsts	29-35	29-35	44-50
Firsts	27-28	27-28	38-42
Undergrades	25-26	25-26	36-37
Pullets	25-27	28-32	33-40
Pewees	20-23	20-26	23-30

NEARBY BROWNS	Sept. 19, 1930	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 20, 1929
Hennery	33-41	35-43	49-57
Gathered	29-32	25-30	36 1/2-48

The egg market is having a hard time these days. Combinations of unsatisfactory factors have operated to the detriment of the market. Light withdrawals from the warehouses in the four principal cities, liberal receipts, unsatisfactory weather are among the factors responsible for the situation. Some of the large chain stores have swung over to storage eggs throwing a lot of the current production on the open market. Quality of eggs has been running much better of late resulting in a surplus of fancy eggs. The Pacific Coast has been offering medium grade eggs at concessions and there have been a lot of high quality nearbys unsold. As the week came to a close the weather had improved, turning slightly cooler which had a steadying effect on the market.

Friday's posted figures in New York were almost twice what they were a year ago, and a number of cars of high cost, fresh mixed colors have been taken off the market here in the hope of some reaction later. That has relieved the present situation to some extent, but it does not look very good for any near future improvement. There are too many eggs. On September 1, 1930 we had 1,828,000 cases of eggs more than we had at the same time a year ago.

Fowls Plentiful; Chickens Scarce

FOWLS	Sept. 9, 1930	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 20, 1929
Colored	25-30	26-29	28-33
Leghorn	17-22	20-23	22-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	23-33	20-28	25-33
Leghorn	22-24	21-23	22-25

BROILERS	Sept. 9, 1930	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 20, 1929
Colored			
Leghorn			
OLD ROOSTERS	-15	15-16	35-37
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-30	-40	20-21
DUCKS, Nearby	19-26	20-25	40-45
GESE	-16	-16	23-28

Fowls arriving by express appear to be a little top heavy as the market comes to a close, although sentiment appeared

to be for a maintenance of values. Very few Leghorns brought top prices and most of them sold under 21c. On the other hand, chickens have been scarce and values have turned upward. Turkeys have eased off a little while Long Island ducks are on the upward trend.

Potato Market Draggy

The potato market closed quite draggy. Receipts have been liberal, but there has been no snap to the trade. However, prices have not changed. Long Islands in 150 pound sacks still bring from \$3 to \$3.35 while Jerseys in the same size package bring \$2.75 to \$3.25, and Maines bring \$2.50 to \$3. The quality of Maine potatoes of late has shown up to be a little more irregular. Bulk goods per 180 pounds from Long Island have been bringing \$3.50 to \$3.75, while for Maines the prices are \$3. to \$3.35.

Judging from what has happened in the past, potato prices will go still higher. Growers will now await with much interest, the October report which may show further decreases in the Maine crop due to blight and in the western states due to dry weather.

Hay Prices Unchanged

Hay prices show no material change. Straight timothy No. 1 brings from \$28 to \$29 with other grades ranging downward. Mixtures generally bring \$1 to \$2 less. We look for high hay prices this year, but as it always is when prices are good, the man who needs the money has no hay to sell. That is the hard part of it.

Fruits and Vegetables

The apple market has been extremely dull and weak on barrels and baskets, except for really fancy stock. Most of the better marks are going into storage and poor offerings are a drag on the market. Most varieties range from 50c to \$1.25 per bushel with the exception of McIntosh which range from 75c to \$2.

Pears and peaches are selling better. Grapes have been meeting a slow outlet, with most of the Concord ranges from 35c to 45c per basket and a few selected lots up to 50c.

Cabbage has been in slow demand and weak, State in bulk being quoted at from \$15 to \$17.

Tomatoes are in good demand for fancy quality stock. Ordinary lines show no improvement.

Cauliflower is no more than fair. Some Catskill stock has sold for \$2.50 although this is extreme, most sales ranging from \$1.50 to \$2. Long Island stock is gradually showing better quality.

The celery market is weak, prices ranging from 75c to \$1.50 for a large crate.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Sept. 20, 1930	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 21, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.81		1.29 1/4
Corn (Sept.)	.90 1/4		1.01 1/2
Oats (Sept.)	.37 1/2		.50 3/8

CASH GRAINS	Sept. 20, 1930	Sept. 12, 1930	Sept. 21, 1929
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.03	1.03 1/2	1.44 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.08 1/4	1.10 3/4	1.17 1/8
Oats, No. 2	.49 1/2	.50	.59 1/2

FEEDS	Sept. 13, 1930	Sept. 21, 1929
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	34.00	37.00
Sp'd Bran	24.00	32.50
H'd Bran	28.00	34.50
Standard Mids	24.50	36.00
Soft W. Mids	31.50	39.50
Flour Mids	30.50	38.00
Red Dog	31.50	42.00
Wh. Hominy	37.50	43.00
Yel. Hominy	37.50	42.50
Corn Meal	40.50	45.00
Gluten Feed	41.00	40.50
Gluten Meal	47.00	51.50
36% C. S. Meal	36.00	42.00
41% C. S. Meal	38.50	46.50
43% C. S. Meal	40.50	49.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	43.00	57.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Wants Flax for Exhibit

ONE of our good New Jersey subscribers is arranging an exhibit of flax and wool spinning for the 250th anniversary of the city of New Brunswick. She is much interested in getting some flax just as it grows in the field.

If any of our subscribers know where this can be obtained just drop a line to the Editorial Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and we will be glad to forward it to our subscriber.



LIVESTOCK BREEDERS



CATTLE

80 PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

selling at public auction

THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1930

COMPLETE DISPERSAL OF CHAS. W. LAMB HERD

Sale held at farm located 2 miles from Poolville, N. Y., 1 1/2 miles from Hubbardville, 5 miles from Hamilton, 6 miles from Earlville, on concrete highway between Hubbardville, and Poolville, N. Y.

SALE STARTS AT 10 A. M. In a large tent.

Dinner served at noon.

Herd fully accredited All negative to blood 60 day retest. test for abortion.

40 Fresh cows and very close springers together with a beautiful lot of yearling heifers, and heifer calves.

Many high record cows, that have produced up to 102 lbs. of milk in a day, and made 31.55 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

Half a dozen richly bred bulls, including a 3 year old bull with 20 of his daughters, whose 3 direct maternal dams, average 1000 lbs. of butter and 22,400 lbs. of milk. Others from good record dams.

These cattle will sell at prices which you can afford to pay—come prepared to bid on 'em.

Send at once for catalog to,

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, N.Y. CHAS. W. LAMB, Owner, Poolville, N. Y. Col. Geo. W. Baxter, auctioneer, Elmira, N. Y.

\$200.00 Buys

King Piebe Ormsby Ideal 3d,

No. 609136

Born Oct. 24th, 1929. Well grown and a good individual.

This Young Bull traces twice in his pedigree to the greatest living sire "KING ORMSBY IDEAL" sire of ten daughters with 1000 lbs. of butter in a year, and he is a Gold Medal son of a Gold Medal Sire. This young fellow also traces four times to the great century sire, "SIR VEEMAN HENGELVELD", with twenty-one 30 lb. daughters.

The Dam of this Young Bull is K. O. I. ZILLA NELLIE, now running on semi-official test as a two year old, and making large record for age. She being a daughter of KING ORMSBY IDEAL.

W. D. ROBENS & SON, Poland, N. Y.

First Annual.

Ulster County Holstein Sale

at Richards farm 3 miles southwest of New Paltz, N. Y.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1 P. M. SHARP 45—Registered Holsteins—45

T. B. tested. Passed two negative tests for abortion.

30 Cows Average C.T.A. records at 4.7 years. 11,590 milk and 395 lbs. fat

10 Choice Heifers 5 Young Bulls Catalogue upon request.

RAYMOND DuBOIS, Chairman, Sales Committee GARDINER, N. Y.

LAKESIDE GUERNSEY FARM

is offering for sale a few head of choice purebred cows and heifers. Years of select breeding back of each animal. Accredited and no abortion. H. C. TRIPP, Dryden, N.Y.

SWINE

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester 6 to 8 weeks old.....\$4.00

8 to 10 weeks old.....\$4.25

Choice Chesters, 8 wks. old \$4.75

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

PIGS CHESTER WHITES AND DUROCS

Here is your chance to buy real quality pigs of either of the above breeds direct from the breeder. These pigs are from highgrade sows and pure bred boars, and are rugged growthy youngsters. The quality you buy in a small pig means fifty pounds more at killing time.

6 to 8 weeks old \$4.00 each

Shipped C.O.D. Crated free.

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Don't let horses suffer . . . Reach for ABSORBINE

For 38 years farmers have relied on Absorbine, when strains and sprains threaten lameness. Brings quick relief to sore, swollen tendons and muscles. Aids healing of ugly gashes, sores. No blisters, no lost hair, no lay-ups. Famous for economy. \$2.50 a bottle—all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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Established 1850

Silos ☐ Stanchions ☐
Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐
Hog Houses ☐ Brooder Houses ☐

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TO
R. BRENNER & SONS
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GOOD OUTLET for PULLETS
358 Greenwich St., New York City

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y. City

FARMS FOR SALE

Strouts New Farm Catalog
\$4500 Secures 433 Acres With
46 Cattle, 4 horses, bull, tractor, tools, machinery, large amount hay, straw and grain included with this fine farm; 200 acres tillable est. cut 125 tons hay with large acreage in corn, potatoes and grain. 100-Cow spring watered pasture; Excellent 11-room house, hardwood floors, 120 ft. cement basement barn. 70 ft. poultry house, big tool house. Price only \$12,500 with \$4500 cash; real money-maker, see pictures pg 52. Write today, catalog 1000 bargains, Free.
STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

Farm News from New York

The Latest Information About Crop Conditions

LAST week we gave you the latest information on the condition of the potato and apple crops as well as the situation concerning the size of the hay and corn crops for feeding dairy cattle. This week we are reporting to you, figures on other important crops in the New York milk shed as given in the September 1 crop report recently released by the Federal Department of

Hogs—The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports a probable reduction of between four and six per cent in hogs for slaughter during the next twelve months, both because of smaller numbers and lighter weight. The average of hog prices for 1930-31 marketing year is expected to be higher than for the year ending September 30, but this will be accompanied by

parent in the quality of the exhibits. Good showmanship and originality were combined to make it one of the best shows in years. Cortland-Onondaga counties captured first prize for the Farm Bureau with an attractive exhibit on the production of alfalfa. Sullivan-Ulster were second with a poultry show. Genesee County won first prize for the Home Bureau with a demonstration on Home Craft. Ontario was second with Home Furnishing. Yates took third with an exhibit on the care of clothing.

The awards were made on three points—attractiveness, quality of material exhibited, and educational features. The awards were closely contested. So well did each county carry out the purpose of the exhibit that it will be difficult to surpass in the following years, the record they have made this year.

—By DONALD D. EASTMAN.

New York County Notes

Cattaraugus County—The severe drought still continues with a light shower occasionally in some sections, but not enough to bring any relief. Threshing is about done, many fields of buckwheat not cut as no grain filled and straw too short to reap due to dry weather since sowing. What corn there is is being put into the silos, but many will go empty as the corn crop shriveled and stopped growing weeks ago. There is a small yield of potatoes as the vines withered before growth was realized.

Four hundred and sixteen took the sixth degree at a special meeting of the State Grange held in the county on September 11. F. J. Freestone, State Master, reported it was the largest class thus far in their special session trip through the state. Louis J. Taber, National Master,

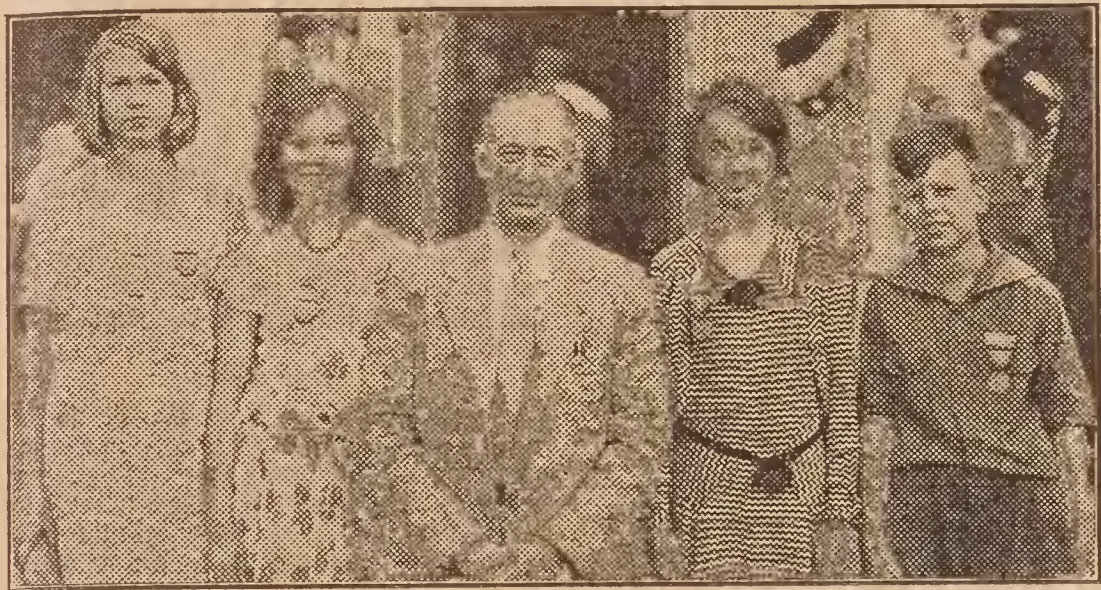
vested 300 bushels of onions from one-half acre of muck land at Elba. The profits were clear, the seed, land and machinery were donated and the Veterans did the work. The proceeds will go for a drum corp of the American Legion. Granger & Company of Buffalo have bought the Roberts Brothers Flour Mill at Batavia.—MRS. R. E. G.

Long Island—The first prize of \$50. for largest certified yield per acre of Green Mountain potatoes went at the Suffolk County Fair to Conklin Brothers of Bridgehampton who grew 444 bushels per acre. They also captured the sweepstakes cup for having the heaviest certified yield of any kind in Suffolk County. Carl Young of Riverhead, won the first prize of \$50. for having the largest yield of Cobblers. He had 416 bushels per acre. Second prizes of \$25. went to Harry T. Fahy of Bridgehampton, for next largest yield of Cobblers, 403 bushels per acre, and to J. C. and J. H. Corwith of Watermill, for next largest on Green Mountain yield, 442 bushels per acre. Last year the Corwiths took first place at Nassau County Fair with a yield of 358 bushels per acre.

H. J. Simonson of Glen Head, won first prize of \$50. for the heaviest yield of Green Mountains this year at the Nassau County Fair. County Agent W. G. Been reports that potatoes this year are of average size, but that total yield is somewhat less than average. The cauliflower crop has been cut 50 per cent by the drought, more unless rains come soon.

A. A.-WGY Farm News Now Broadcast Wednesdays

BEGINNING September 28, radio Station WGY will make some changes in the farm program which is broadcast



Prize winners in the state spelling contest recently held at the New York State Fair pictured with Dr. J. Cayce Morrison, Assistant Commissioner of Elementary Education, who conducted the contest. Left to right: Jane Nichols, Hallock, Suffolk County, first prize; Philip Malone, Monroe County, third prize.

Agriculture and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Field Beans—In New York State the yield of beans per acre is forecast at 9.3 bushels, compared with 12.5 bushels last year. The acreage this year is heavier than it was last and if the yield had been up to normal the crop would have been much heavier than usual. The New York State crop is estimated to be 1,116,000 bushels as compared with 1,250,000 bushels last year and a five-year average of 1,358,000 bushels.

Michigan's crop is forecast at 4,998,000 bushels, as compared with 5,691,000 bushels last year and a five-year average of 6,508,000 bushels. In spite of smaller crops in both these states, the U. S. crop is forecast at 19,458,000 bushels as compared with 19,693,000 bushels last year and a five-year average of 17,323,000 bushels.

Buckwheat—The New York State buckwheat crop is now forecast to yield 13.8 bushels per acre. This would mean a total crop of 2,926,000 bushels as compared with about 3,168,000 bushels last year. The U. S. crop is estimated at 8,459,000 bushels, compared with 11,505,000 bushels a year ago and a five-year average of 13,786,000 bushels. It looks as though some of us will have to go without our buckwheat cakes this winter.

Poultry—New York farmers report the same number of hens per farm as were reported last year, which number is slightly above the 1928 figure. They report one less egg per day per 100 hens than they reported a year ago.

relatively higher feed prices. Looking ahead, the Department says:

"It would seem that hog producers in areas which have fairly abundant supplies of feed might well increase the number of sows to be bred to farrow next spring, even though feed prices in relation to hog prices during the next year are relatively unfavorable. In areas where feed supplies are scarce and prices high, hog producers, before sacrificing their breeding herds, should consider that hog prices a year from this winter may be high enough to recompense even high cost production next year and that prices of breeding stock at that time may be high."

Farm and Home Bureaus Inaugurate New Plan at 1930 State Fair

AT a meeting of farm and home bureau leaders early this year, it was decided to demonstrate a new type of exhibit at the State Fair. Improved productive and marketing methods advocated by the Farm and Home Bureau were featured instead of the usual agricultural produce.

Cooperation of County Agents replaced the former competition. A team represented by two counties prepared each booth for the Farm Bureau. Cortland-Onondaga, Sullivan-Ulster, Madison-Orange, and Wayne-Orleans, arranged the Farm Bureau show. St. Lawrence, Madison, Chemung, Yates, Chenango, Genesee, Broome and Ontario sponsored the Home Bureau exhibits.

The success of the new plan was ap-



First prize County herd at the Regional Jersey Show, New York State Fair, Syracuse, September 1-6; shown by the Capital District Jersey Cattle Club.

C. H. Jennings, East Durham, H. M. Pockman, East Schodack and Ira G. Payne, East Schodack are the owners of the animals comprising the herd, which includes Mourier's Oxford Victor 310374 the junior champion bull of the show.

gave a short address on "Marketing."—M.M.S.

Genesee County—We are having fine weather for bean harvesting. Beans will be of very good quality even if the crop is short. Many farmers report less than half a crop. Grain yields are very heavy and of the finest quality. Oats are bringing 30c per bushel; barley about 60c and wheat 80c. Eggs are 32c a dozen; dairy butter, 35c to 40c a pound.

The fourteen members of the Genesee Voiture No. 1033 Forty over Eight, har-

between 12:15 and 1:00 eastern standard time. Most of our readers are familiar with these programs and listen to them regularly. In general, this hour brings to you weather reports, produce reports and usually a short talk on something of interest either to the farm or home.

The feature, "Editor Ed Looks At Life" will be given Mondays each week at 12:45 eastern standard time. The farm news furnished to WGY by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be given at 12:35 Wednesday.



The Cortland-Onondaga booth at the State Fair. Read the story on this page about the exhibit.

School bells ring



POST TOASTIES

is the wake-up breakfast — the wake-up lunch!

Gorgeously good for little folks — and big folks, too!

So easily digested, it releases quick new energy to the body.



The Wake-up Food!

Entertaining the Class

The Same Idea Might as Well Be Employed by Non-School Folks

"HAPPY Days are Here Again!" And they are indeed happy days when high school and college are in full swing, with their old friendships renewed and new ones made. Class parties are of course in order, and the progressive dinner is again in high favor, and why not, with the air sharp and cool for hiking from one home to another, or if distances are longer, automobiles are so easily available?

A Biographical Banquet

was announced by a sophomore group, and had a truly "highbrow" sound to their mystified guests. The explanation was forthcoming, when it was found that the banquet was served at five different houses, each representing a period of life.

Infancy of course, came first, and

something substantial, the very name implied that, so a couple of women who frankly admitted to "forty plus" passed pie and cheese, while the phonograph entertained with tunes of a couple of decades ago.

Old Age of course, comes to all, and so appeared at the finale of the Biography Banquet, offering coffee, old-fashioned mints and a quaint old dish

ous occasions, long to be remembered when school days were over.

—ELSIE DUNCAN YALE.

With Cooky Cutters

SOMETHING to take to the twin Snieces when I was going visiting it was a bit of a puzzle, for the small ladies had plenty of toys. But I found some bits of gayly colored material in my piece bag, and with the aid of cooky cutters, cut out bean bags of various shapes. Then I wound an embroidery hoop with colored muslin, making a small loop. Behold a bean-bag game which proved highly entertaining, for the hoop was hung on the bough of a tree, and the beanbags tossed through it.

Incidentally, the children have used cooky cutters as patterns for drawing animals, with very good success.—A. B. S.



READY-MADE BABY BUNTING NO. B5410 comes in pink or blue Bunny cloth with tinted white "elephant" patches ready to applique on. The original model was too cunning with the ears button-holed around the edges and fastened only at the end, so they could flap. Price, each \$2.00, ribbon for binding not included. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

of fruit, while a delightful soprano voice rendered the old-time songs which are always young.

A History Hike

A group of freshmen wished to follow in the progressive way with something "the same but different", and issued invitations for a "History Hike", which sounded even more "highbrow" to the recipients of the cards. This time it was a banquet representing different periods of American History.

Charming Puritan maids welcomed the guests at the first home, and bade them be seated at rough wooden tables, illuminated by candles in tin candlesticks. Bowls of steaming corn chowder were served and were indeed appreciated on a chilly evening. (Oyster stew or fish chowder could have been substituted).

The next home suggested Revolutionary Days, for Martha Washington and a bevy of her friends in quaint costumes, offered most delectable chicken pie. This was served, of course, by candle light, but this time the candle sticks were of glass or silver, implying more prosperous days.

On went the History Hikers to "Before the War" and enjoyed fruit ices and Lady Baltimore cake served by pretty southern girls in white with wreaths of artificial roses in their hair. The tables were lovely with red paper roses, and the candles gave a soft and flattering light.

The late Nineties set forth pie and cheese, appreciated by those whose appetites were sharpened by the hike, and the ladies of this period were, of course, garbed in trim shirtwaists, long skirts, and hair dressed in huge pompadours.

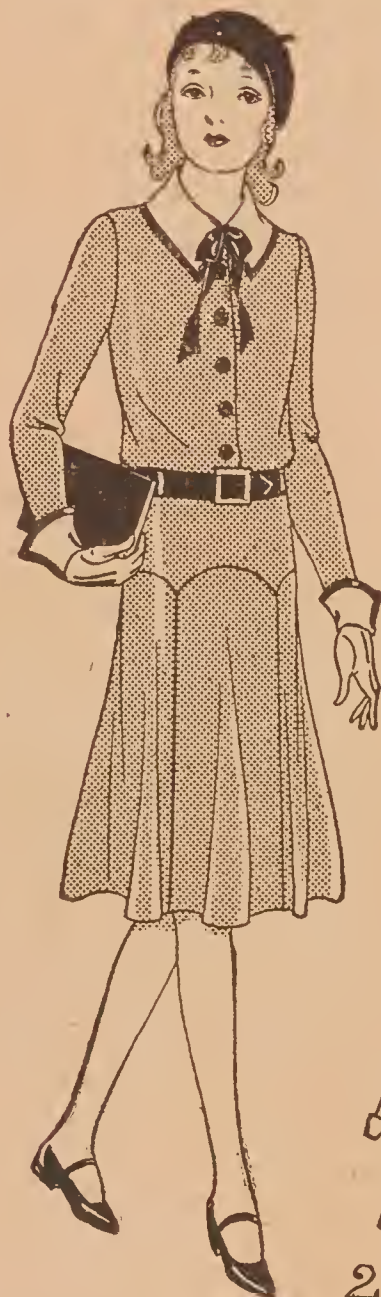
Modern Times ended the History Hike with coffee in electric percolators, and novelties in candy and wafers. A radio furnished sprightly music, and dancing soon began.

A Farm Breakfast

The Junior girls, wishing to show appreciation of the hospitalities given them by the boys of the class, issued an invitation to a Farm Breakfast. This, as might be inferred, was by no means a "reducing breakfast." Long tables were set out with coffee cakes, crullers, pie and jam, sausages and hot cakes were passed, with coffee and real cream. Girls in gingham gowns served, and a group from the glee club rendered "The Old Oaken Bucket" and "Old Gray Bonnet."

So the class parties were bright, joy-

Smart Schoolgirl Dress



2703

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2703 has a very tailored air whose jauntyness is most becoming to the young girl of school age, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. In every way it is stylish and practical. Wool jersey, lightweight tweed, rayon novelties, wool repp and the heavier cottons are admirable for this frock. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting and 2¼ yards of binding. PRICE, 15c.

the "infant" guests were seated at low tables with Mother Goose table covers. So called "bread and milk" was offered by trim nursemaids, and these viands proved to be clam bouillon, topped with whipped cream, and supplemented by animal crackers. A toy balloon was tied to each chair and bobbed merrily. A phonograph contributed nursery tunes, and the nursemaids did not hesitate to give admonitions as to conduct.

Childhood was next, and the "children" sat down to creamed chicken on biscuits, carrots, and a side dish of spinach, "so good for you." At the conclusion, whoever had not finished the allotted amount of spinach was fined a penny.

Youth suggested "Salad Days" and gay paper flowers lent loveliness to the pretty tables, where dainty salads were set forth by charming young waitresses. The music of ukeleles encouraged the guests to sing college songs.

Of course Middle Age called for

Graceful and Slimming



2706

FROCK PATTERN NO. 2706 with its softly becoming jabot collar and slimming lines is a favorite with everybody and especially those who have figures above the normal. Dark colors in canton crepe or transparent velvet with white jabot would be lovely as well as practical. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yards of 14-inch all-over lace and ½ yard of 39-inch light contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

Money for School

The Old Farm Served This Lad Unexpectedly

A FEW weeks ago a farm boy in Orange County who goes back to college this fall for his sophomore year, decided to try his luck at selling some of the surplus garden stuff. There actually was a surplus, mind you, in spite of the long drought and that in a garden planted solely for the home consumption of a family of five.

Over the hill, four miles away was a large summer resort. The old family touring car had just been turned into

a regular business of selling home-grown garden stuff at the summer resort.—D. C. H., New York.

Tested Recipes

Cranberry Catsup

Put one quart of cranberries, two cupfuls water and two cupfuls vinegar in stewing pan. Put a few kernels of all-spice, cloves, a little stick cinnamon and a bit of mace in muslin bag and drop in pan. Simmer until fruit is soft, press through colander, add two cupfuls brown sugar, cook ten minutes, put in bottles and seal.—L. M. T.

Cranberry-Quince Jelly

To one quart cranberries add one cupful quince preserve or three quinces put through meat grinder. Cook with just enough water to keep from burning for fifteen minutes, then add two cupfuls of water and one-half cupful sugar and cook until cranberries are soft. Mash thoroughly, pour into jelly bag and let drain for two hours, squeezing lightly. Boil juice twenty minutes, add an equal bulk of hot sugar, cook five minutes and set aside to jell. The amount of sugar needed will depend upon whether fresh quinces or quince preserve is used.—L. M. T.

Quick Jellied Cranberries

Cranberry jelly or sauce adds the "snap" that many winter foods lack. The tart taste and bright color give the variety that the hearty dishes need. Quick jellied cranberry is made by running a quart of washed cranberries through a food chopper, then combine with 1 cup of water. Boil quickly for six minutes, add 2 cups of sugar, boil for 3 minutes and pour into molds.

Tree of Life in Crewel Embroidery

WALL hanging number M564 is stamped on a 22-inch width of heavy pure linen, measures one yard long. Yarn assortment number M565 in 12 colors, shades of blue, rose, bronze, green, taupe, voile, yellow and gold two dozen 10-yard skeins enough to complete the hanging.

In the matter of stitchery it is impossible to go wrong. With wools,



stitches half an inch long or even longer lie flat, so the work goes rapidly. A well marked color chart and instruction sheet accompany each order. This is a project well worth doing.

M564—Design Stamped on Linen, at \$1.30.

M565—Wool to Embroider Hanging \$2.40.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Little Girl's Frock



BLOOMER FROCK NO. 2678 is smart and practical for the small girl and is not difficult to make. Cotton broadcloth, pongee, gingham or wool jersey would make up attractively in this design which cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting and 2 yards of binding. PRICE, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Fall Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

a good-looking truck and since he wanted to earn more money towards college expenses, what more direct way was there than to sell the surplus that would otherwise go to waste in the garden?

The afternoon before making a trip, he washed carrots and beets, put in a barrel of potatoes and picked apples and pears. The next morning he got up early and gathered corn, tomatoes and cucumbers and was off between nine and ten.

At some of the places where the lady of the house said she did not want anything for she had all she needed on hand, his usual reply was "Just come out and look at the things I gathered from the garden only an hour ago" and when the lady came and saw, the color and freshness of the vegetables generally conquered.

It took him about four hours to sell out his load each time.

To date this farm boy has made five trips and in those five trips made without any previous experience at selling anything except chickens and eggs around home, he cleared eighty-eight dollars.

Now he is thinking about what he might take in next summer, if he laid his plans with the intention of making

TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR

That's why

YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAMPER FELS-NAPTHA

WASH just as you like. Fels-Naptha works excellently in tub or machine. It's fine for soaking or boiling. It does a splendid job in hot, lukewarm or even cool water. Yes indeed, any and every way you use it, Fels-Naptha gives you extra help.

With good reason, too. For Fels-Naptha isn't "just soap." It is good golden soap combined with plenty of dirt-loosening naptha. You can smell the naptha! So here are two safe, active cleaners instead of one—two cleaners that work together under all conditions, loosening stubborn dirt and washing it away without hard rubbing.

Next washday, take advantage of this extra help. See how much quicker and easier it makes your washing! How sweet and clean it gets your clothes! Notice, too, how gentle Fels-Naptha is to the hands. That's because it works

so quickly that you don't have them in water so long.

Try this extra help for household cleaning too. Get Fels-Naptha at your grocer's today—and discover this bargain in value. A bargain that brings you not more soap, but more help. Extra help that saves you!

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only a two-cent stamp to help cover postage, and we'll mail you this chipper without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-9-27 Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

FELS-NAPTHA

The Belvedere

FORTY EIGHTH STREET

WEST of BROADWAY

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Resident and Transient

450 OUTSIDE ROOMS
Each With Bath and Shower
Serving Pantry

\$3 to \$6 PER DAY

Special Weekly or
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The Best Food in New York

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NEW FREE book quotes Factory Prices. Only \$5 Down on any stove, range or furnace. 200 styles and sizes. 24-hour shipment. 30-day Free Trial. Satisfaction or money back. 5-Year Guarantee. 30 years in business. 750,000 customers. Write today for FREE book. Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs. 801 Rochester Ave. Kalamazoo Michigan

Ranges \$37.50 Up "A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is \$1.00 a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Remittance must accompany order.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue. New York

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

From his slow, heavy utterance, a timbre of terrible satisfaction betrayed itself; his eyes widened a little as he saw it strike Constance, then his lids narrowed again. He had not meant to say it that way; yet, for an instant, satisfaction to him had become inseparable from the saying, before that was followed by fright—the fright of examination of just what he had said or of what she had made of it.

"He'll be found!" she defied him.

"Be found?"

"Some are dead," she admitted, "but not all. Twenty are dead; but seven are not!"

She looked for confirmation to the Indian woman, who nodded: "Yes." He moved his head to face the woman, but his eyes, unmoving, remained fixed on Constance.

"Seven?" he echoed. "You say seven are not! How do you know?"

"The Drum has been beating for twenty, but not for more!" Constance said. Thirty hours before, when she had told Henry of the Drum, she had done it without belief herself, without, looking for belief in him. But now, whether or not she yet believed or simply clung to the superstition for its shred of hope, it gave her a weapon to terrify him; for he believed—believed with all the unreasoning horror of his superstition and the terror of long-borne and hidden guilt.

"The Drum, Henry!" she repeated. "The Drum you've been listening to all day upon the beach—the Indian Drum that sounded for the dead of the *Miwaka*; sounded, one by one, for all who died! But it didn't sound for him! It's been sounding again, you know; but, again, it doesn't sound for him, Henry, not for him!"

"The *Miwaka*! What do you mean by that? What's that go to do with this?" His swollen face was thrust forward at her; there was threat against her in his tense muscles and his bloodshot eyes.

She did not shrink back from him, or move; and now he was not waiting for her answer. Something—a sound—had caught him about. Once it echoed, low in its reverberation but penetrating and quite distinct. It came, so far as direction could be assigned to it, from the trees toward the shore; but it was like no forest sound. Distinct too was it from any noise of the lake. It was like a Drum! Yet, when the echo had gone, it was a sensation easy to deny—a hallucination, that was all. But now, low and distinct it came again; and, as before, Constance saw it catch Henry and hold him. His lips moved, but he did not speak; he was counting. "Two," she saw his lips form.

The Indian woman passed them and opened the door, and now the sound, louder and more distinct, came again.

"The Drum!" she whispered, without looking about. "You hear? Three, I've heard. Now four! It will beat twenty; then we will know if more are dead!"

The door blew from the woman's hand, and snow, swept up from the drifts of the slope, swirled into the room; the draft blew the flame of the lamp in a smoky streak up the glass chimney and snuffed it out. The moonlight painted a rectangle on the floor; the moonlight gave a green, shimmering world without. Hurried spots of cloud shuttered away the moon for moments, casting shadows which swept raggedly up the slope from the shore. The woman seized the door and, tugging it about against the gale, she slammed it shut. She did not try at once to relight the lamp.

The sound of the Drum was continuing, the beats a few seconds apart. The opening of the door outside had

seemed to Constance to make the beats come louder and more distinct; but the closing of the door did not muffle them again. "Twelve", Constance counted to herself. The beats had seemed to be quite measured and regular at first; but now Constance knew that this was only roughly true; they beat rather in rhythm than at regular intervals. Two came close together and there was a longer wait before the next; then three sounded before the measure—a

"What are you going to do?" he demanded.

"I'm going out."

He moved between her and the door. "Not alone, you're not!" His heavy voice had a deep tone of menace in it; he seemed to consider and decide something about her. "There's a farm house about a mile back; I'm going to take you over there and leave you with those people."

"I will not go there!"

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Alan locates a carferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery and gets a job on the carferry. He comes to believe that Burr is Corvet. On a winter's night, Burr, who is steering the ferry rams another vessel which he believes to be a ghost ship. The cars break loose and the ship flounders. Rescue ships save some survivors. Constance waits for word of Alan. Spearman hopes that Alan is lost. Constance leaves for the north to watch Spearman and to locate Alan. She walks along the shore of the lake until exhausted. Twelve are rescued, the Drum beats for twenty that are lost, leaving seven unaccounted for.

wild, leaping rhythm. She recalled having heard that the strangeness of Indian music to civilized ears was its time; the drums beat and rattles sounded in a different time from the song which they accompanied; there were even, in some dances, three different times contending for supremacy. Now this seemed reproduced in the strange, irregular sounding of the Drum; she could not count with certainty those beats. "Twenty—twenty-one—twenty-two!" Constance caught breath and waited for the next beat; the time of the interval between the measures of the rhythm passed, and still only the whistle of the wind and the undertone of watersounded. The Drum had beaten its roll and, for the moment, was done.

"Now it begins again," the woman whispered. "Always it waits and then it begins over."

Constance let go her breath; the next beat then would not mean another death. Twenty-two, had been her count, as nearly as she could count at all; the reckoning agreed with what the woman had heard. Two had died, then, since the Drum last had beat, when its roll was twenty. Two more than before; that meant five were left! Yet Constance, while she was appreciating this, strained forward, staring at Henry; she could not be certain, in the flickering shadows of the cabin, of what she was seeing in him; still less, in the sudden stoppage of heart and breathing that it brought, could she find coherent answer to its meaning. But still it turned her weak, then spurred her with a vague and terrible impulse.

The Indian woman lifted the lamp chimney waveringly and scratched a match and, with unsteady hands, lighted the wick; Constance caught up her woolen hood from the table and put it on. Her action seemed to call Henry to himself.

He swore. "I'll carry you then!"

She shrank back from him as he lurched toward her with hands outstretched to seize her; he followed her, and she avoided him again; if his guilt and terror had given her mental ascendancy over him, his physical strength could still force her to his will and, realizing the impossibility of evading him or overcoming him, she stopped.

"Not that!" she cried. "Don't touch me!"

"Come with me then!" he commanded; and he went to the door and laid his snowshoes on the snow and stepped into them, stooping and tightening the straps; he stood by while she put on hers. He did not attempt again to put hands upon her as they moved away from the little cabin toward the woods back of the clearing; but went ahead, breaking the trail for her with his snowshoes. He moved forward slowly; he could travel, if he had wished, three feet to every two that she could cover, but he seemed not wishing for speed but rather for delay. They reached the trees; the hemlock and pine, black and swaying, shifted their shadows on the moonlit snow; bare maples and beeches, bent by the gale, creaked and cracked; now the hemlock was heavier. The wind, which wailed among the branches of the maples, hissed loudly in the needles of the hemlocks; snow, swept from the slopes and whirled and drove about them, and she sucked it in with her breath. All through the wood were noises; a moaning came from a dark copse of pine and hemlock to their right, rose and died away; a wail followed—a whining, whimpering wail—so like the crying of a child that it startled her. Shadows seemed to detach themselves, as the trees swayed, to tumble from the boughs and scurry over the snow; they hid, as one looked at them, then darted on and hid behind the tree trunks.

Henry was barely moving; now he slowed still more. A deep, dull reson-

ance was booming above the wood; it boomed again and ran into a rhythm. No longer was it above; at least it was not only above; it was all about them—here, there, to right and to left, before, behind—the booming of the Drum. Doom was the substance of that sound of the Drum beating the roll of the dead. Could there be abiding in the wood a consciousness which counted that roll? Constance fought the mad feeling that it brought. The sound must have some natural cause, she repeated to herself—waves washing in some strange conformation of the ice caves on the shore, wind reverberating within some great hollow tree trunk as within the pipe of an organ. But Henry was not denying the Drum!

He had stopped in front of her, half turned her way; his body swayed and bent to the booming of the Drum, as his swollen lips counted its soundings. She could see him plainly in the moonlight, yet she drew nearer to him as she followed his count. "Twenty-one," he counted—"Twenty-two!" The Drum was still going on. "Twenty-four—twenty-five—twenty-six!" Would he count another?

He did not; and her pulses, which had halted, leaped with relief; and through her comprehension rushed. It was thus she had seen him counting in the cabin, but so vaguely that she had not been certain of it, but only able to suspect. Then the Drum had stopped short of twenty-six, but he had not stopped counting because of that; he had made the sounds twenty-six, when she and the woman had made them twenty-two; now he had reckoned them twenty-six, though the Drum, as she separated the sound from other noises, still went on!

He moved on again, descending the steep side of a little ravine, and she followed. One of his snowshoes caught in a protruding root and, instead of slowing to free it with care, he pulled it violently out, and she heard the dry, seasoned wood crack. He looked down, swore; saw that the wood was not broken through and went on; but as he reached the bottom of the slope, she leaped downward from a little height behind him and crashed down upon his trailing snowshoe just behind the heel. The rending snap of the wood came beneath her feet. Had she broken through his shoe or snapped her own? She sprang back, as he cried out and swung in an attempt to grasp her; he lunged to follow her, and she ran a few steps away and stopped. At his next step, his foot entangled in the mesh of the broken snowshoe, and he stooped, cursing, to strip it off and hurl it from him; then he tore off the one from the other foot, and threw it away, and lurched after her again; but now he sank above his knees and floundered in the snow. She stood for a moment while the half-mad, half-drunken figure struggled toward her along the side of the ravine; then she ran to where the tree trunks hid her from him, but where she could look out from the shadow and see him. He gained the top of the slope and turned in the direction she had gone; assured then, apparently, that she had fled in fear of him, he started back more swiftly toward the beach. She followed, keeping out of his sight among the trees.

To twenty-six, he had counted—to twenty-six, each time! That told that he knew one was living among those who had been upon the ferry! The Drum—it was not easy to count with exactness those wild, irregularly leaping sounds; one might make of them almost what one wished—or feared! And if, in his terror here, Henry made the count twenty-six, it was because he knew—he knew that one was living! What one? It could only be one of two to dismay him so; there had been only two on the ferry whose rescue he had

(Continued on Page 13)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—FIVE TO TWENTY FIVE tons good alfalfa or clover hay—ground or baled. MIDDLE M. RANCH, E. Aurora, N. Y.

WANTED—RARE BOOKS. High Cash Prices Paid. Also letters written by Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, Edgar A. Poe, etc. Send for FREE "Rare Book Check List." F. CHRISTOPHER, 269 South 8th St., Newark, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE

\$4800—BUYS—Farm 180 acres, 25 head livestock, crops, tools, easy terms. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

FARM 140 acres. Land very productive. Alfalfa land. Good buildings. 475 apple trees. Write for particulars. Easy terms. C. A. GRIGGS, Central Bridge, N. Y.

CREEK VALLEY FARM on State road, 225 acres. Two houses. Splendid basement barn, silo, and other bldgs. Running spring water to one house and barn \$4000. Cash payment \$500. JOHNSON & SON, Norwich, N. Y.

PRODUCTIVE DAIRY AND GENERAL CROP FARM—Located town of Lima, Livingston County, N. Y. 152 acres, near main route U. S. 20. 2 1/2 miles to shipping center, Rochester markets. 127 acres fertile tillage, practically level, in good state of cultivation. Adapted alfalfa, potatoes, beans, wheat. Attractive 9 room house, electricity available. 20 cow basement barn 32x70 with silo. Other buildings. All good condition. Opportunity for tractor farming. Price low—\$8000 under liberal terms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth-promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75; 10 gallons \$13, at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kansas.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

EAFERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS, INVITATIONS. Samples free. STATIONERY HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

500 PRINTED BUSINESS ENVELOPES, \$1.50 postpaid. Samples, particulars—free! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS, 50 sets \$3.95. Samples free. STANDARD STATIONERY CO., Nicholville, N. Y.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6" \$1.30, 6 1/2" \$1.50, Gauzefaced 6" \$1.50, 6 1/2" \$1.75. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO. Dept. D. Canton, Maine.

SECOND HAND EGG cases for sale with flats and fillers. BROOKLYN CASE CO., 17 E. 89th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5c roll, prints 3c each. Trial offer. Photo Christmas greeting card 10c from any negative. 8x10 colored enlargement 75c. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

FOX TRAPPING METHODS. Water, dry land and snow sets. Send for particulars. CHESTER R. HALL, West Springfield, Mass.

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

WOMEN, GIRLS, who want to make \$4 extra money daily at home. Light work. Send 25c for instructions and sample used. Money refunded on return of sample. LA-MONGE CO., Dept. A, 75 Locust, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MIDDLE AGED MAN desires steady farm hand work. High wages least consideration. No rum, cigarettes. Bank references. H. H. R. Box 166, Middletown, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—As housekeeper or companion in small family, in Hudson Valley preferred. Thoroughly experienced. Capable of taking full charge. Best references. BOX 100, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—NEW CROP White Clover, 60 lbs. can \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover or Buckwheat in five pound pails at 35 cents plus 13 cents parcel post. Satisfaction or money returned. E. G. CORNWELL, Mansfield, Pa. Once a customer always a customer.

WOMEN'S WANTS

YARN: Knitting at bargain. Colored Wool for Rugs \$1.15 pound. Samples FREE. H. A. BARTLETT, Mr. Box R, Harmony, Maine.

STAMPED GOODS: Tapestry pictures or purse, pillow cases, laundry bag, lunch set, bedspread, apron, samplers, pillows, etc., choice \$1.49 complete with floss. SOUTHARD'S 31 South Broad St., Norwich, N. Y.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73W Security Savings and Comm'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

CIGARS—Trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 12)

feared; only two who, living, he would have let lie upon this beach which he had chosen and set aside for his patrol, while he waited for him to die!

She forced herself on, unsparingly, as she saw Henry gain the shore and as, believing himself alone, he hurried northward. She went with him, paralleling his course among the trees. On the wind-swept ridges of the ice, where there was little snow, he could travel

for long stretches faster than she; she struggled to keep even with him, her lungs seared by the cold air as she gasped for breath. But she could not rest; she could not let herself be exhausted. Merciless minute after minute she raced him thus—A dark shape—a figure lay stretched upon the ice ahead! Beyond and still farther out, something which seemed the fragments of a lifeboat tossed up and down where the waves thundered and gleamed at the edge of the floe.

Henry's pace quickened; hers quickened desperately too. She left the shelter of the trees and scrambled down the steep pitch of the bluff, shouting, crying aloud. Henry turned about and saw her; he halted, and she passed him with a rush and got between him and the form upon the ice, before she turned and faced him.

Defeat—defeat of whatever frightful purpose he had had—was his now that she was there to witness what he might do; and in his realization of that, he burst out in oaths against her—He advanced; she stood, confronting—he swayed slightly in his walk and swung past her and away; he went past those things on the beach and kept on along the ice hummocks toward the north.

She ran to the huddled figure of the man in mackinaw and cap; his face was hidden partly by the position in which he lay and partly by the drifting snow; but, before she swept the snow away and turned him to her, she knew that he was Alan.

(To be Continued Next Week)

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of _____ words to appear _____ times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$_____ to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Bank Reference _____

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Make Cinder Concrete

By Ray Inman

clean, hard, cinders, can be used as a base for concrete floors.

WHAT! NO CINDERS? YOU CAN GET THEM EASY ENOUGH. HERE'S HOW:

TAKE FAMILY TO NEAREST RAILROAD STATION AND BUY ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO SOMEPLACE OR OTHER.

SEE THAT EACH MEMBER OF FAMILY SITS BY A WINDOW (EVEN HAVE THEM HANG OUT THE WINDOW, IF POSSIBLE.)

UPON RETURN HOME HAVE FAMILY GATHER AROUND AND SHAKE OUT POCKETS, SHOES, EYES, EARS, ETC., ETC.

YOU WILL FIND YOU HAVE ENOUGH CINDERS FOR SEVERAL FLOORS, A BASEMENT OR TWO AND A WALK.

THEY SHOULD BE USED HOWEVER, ONLY ON FLOORS THAT ARE TO CARRY MODERATE LOADS. GARAGES, BASEMENTS, BARNS, ETC.

BUT WE'VE USED CINDERS IN THE GARAGE WHERE THE AUTOMOBILE GOES, AND IN THE BARN WHERE HORSES'N' WAGONS GOES—WHY NOT ON THE BACK PORCH?



they are light to haul and handle, hold more air, and are less liable to absorb dampness from the subsoil.



COMPLETE INFORMATION ON CINDER CONCRETE CAN BE OBTAINED FROM PORTLAND CEMENT ASSN., CHICAGO, ILL.

CINDERS MAY ALSO BE USED:

① TO STUFF OLD SOFAS AND CHAIRS; ② TO REPLACE THE PILTS IN CHERRY PIE;

ANYHOW, IT'S BETTER'N THEM OLD SPRINGS. I LIKE CINDERS IN MY PIE. THEY CRUNCH SO PLEASANTLY.

③ TO PAD FINE RUGS & CARPETS; ④ TO KEEP FOOT FROM SLIDING AROUND IN SHOE.



Fishkill Farms Surplus Auction Sale of Registered Holsteins

September 27, 1930

1 P. M., Daylight Saving Time

Fishkill Farms are located one mile south of Wiccopee, which is situated on State Highway No. 52, running from Fishkill eastward to Stormville and Pawling. Fishkill Farms are four miles east of Fishkill and the Albany Post Road; eleven miles east of Beacon; twenty miles southeast of Poughkeepsie; twenty-two miles west of Pawling and sixty-five miles north of New York City.

* * *

Sale includes cows, bred heifers and bulls directly related to:

Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka,
Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld Dekol,
Hengerveld Homestead Dekol 4th,
King Piebe 19th.

* * *

Every cow guaranteed in calf at time of sale except those recently fresh.

* * *

Herd Federal Accredited

* * *

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted.

* * *

The Ladies of Wiccopee Grange will serve lunch at noon.

* * *

Write for catalog

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
R. Austin Backus, Sales Mgr.

Post Your Farm AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the

Service Bureau of

American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Ave., New York City

Butter by the Million Pounds

(Continued from Page 1)

less than has prevailed in recent years. Eastern dairymen will be interested to know that their greatest cream competitor in our eastern markets is Wisconsin. In 1929 Wisconsin shipped out of that state a total of 82,158,046 lbs. of cream valued at \$16,577,927. Much of this came into eastern cities.

When traveling around America one can easily understand the European's idea that New York and Chicago are only a stone's throw apart. This is a country of great distances. One thinks, for example, of Minneapolis and St. Paul, twin cities in the Northwest, as being only a few miles from Chicago. As a matter of fact, they are hundreds of miles apart, a long ride on a sleeper from Chicago. This Northwest country, sometimes called "Land of the Lakes", is beautiful, sometimes level, sometimes rolling, and much of it dotted with pretty little lakes. It was this country, you will remember, that Longfellow made famous with his poem, "Hiawatha", and in one of the parks of Minneapolis are the beautiful "Falls of Minnehaha".

*"In the land of the Dakotahs,
Where the Falls of Minnehaha
Flash and gleam among the oak trees,
Laugh and leap into the valley."*

The Northwest is all a comparatively new country as history measures time, and there are yet living in this section old men and women who can remember the pioneer days and the time when it was necessary to keep a wary eye out for hostile Indians when working in the fields.

St. Paul, Minnesota, also has a cooperative milk association known as The Twin City Milk Producers Association. This organization controls the milk sold in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and while it is comparatively small, it is said to be one of the most effective and efficient cooperatives in America. The organization has had a stormy history. Some of the officers were at one time thrown into jail for their determined efforts to get higher prices for farmers' milk.

Through the courtesy of my friend, Dan Wallace, Editor of *The Farmer* of St. Paul, another excellent Standard Farm Paper, it was my privilege to spend an afternoon in the greatest butter cooperative in the world, the Land-o-Lakes Creameries. Every milk producer, in fact every farmer, will be interested in a brief statement of what this organization has been able to accomplish. When it started only six years ago, there were several hundred independent cooperative butter manufacturers located chiefly in Minnesota and extending over into Wisconsin. Many of these creameries were manufacturing a rather poor quality of butter. Few of the creameries had an efficient sales organization.

Then in 1924 they all were federated or joined into this Land-o-Lakes organization. A large central plant was

built in the Twin Cities. (See picture). Each creamery ships the butter in tubs to this large central packing plant where it is tested for quality and where hundreds of girls are employed to pack the butter in pound packages, each pound containing four separately wrapped quarters.

The central organization has sales offices in most of the markets in America, and in the short time it has been organized, it has been able greatly to increase the price of butter for its members through raising the quality of the product, and through better sales methods.

The Land-o-Lakes organization is a sizeable business. It has 470 local creameries all joined into the central organization. Last year it sold 94 million pounds of butter for approximately \$50,000,000. There are about 90,000 farmer members. It regulates its sales, putting butter into different markets when there are no gluts and when the demand is good. No butter is sold under the brand name, that is, the Land-o-Lakes name, unless it scores 93 or better. When the organization began in 1924 only 24% of the creameries were able to meet this high grade. Today, more than 70% meet the test—another demonstration that one of the great objects of cooperative organization is to build up the quality and grade of its products and thus secure better prices. The organization maintains strong three year contracts with its members, but there is a release or cancellation period once each year so that any dissatisfied member can get out.

The Land-o-Lakes organization also collects and sells eggs for its farmer members and expects to do with eggs what it has already done with butter, that is, build up the quality and the pack, making it easier to get better prices.

Minnesota is another one of the western states that ships cream into eastern markets, and the Land-o-Lakes cooperative ships some of this cream. I was somewhat amused in conversation with the courteous president, Mr. Brant, about the cream situation. As you know, AMERICAN AGRICULTUR-

IST believes in keeping these eastern markets for eastern producers. We have done what we could to secure legislation which will help keep western cream out. I mentioned the subject to Mr. Brant. It seems the very day I was there he had received a telegram from the president of the Interstate Cooperative Milk Producers Association which sells its members' milk in Philadelphia. This man wired Mr. Brant that if Land-o-Lakes creameries did not stop shipping cream into the Philadelphia market, an appeal would be taken up with the Federal Farm Board at Washington. Mr. Brant was very much excited about the subject. He claimed that his organization shipped only the highest quality cream and a market belonged to the organization that could get it with a high quality product. I do not know what all of the facts are about Land-o-Lakes cream in these markets, but I do know that it is not right to allow any cream or milk to be sold here that is produced under regulations that are much easier than are required of our eastern producers.

It is good to see different parts of the country and to study how farmers and other folk in other sections carry on their business, but I am always glad when I am on the train headed back to York State. On this trip I was much interested one day in sitting at luncheon with a Chicago business man on one side of me, and a man on the other who had been born and bred on the prairies.

"It is hard", said the Chicago man, "for me to understand how people can stand it to live in the country. It is so lonesome that it drives me frantic to stay away from the city even for one night, and it is so quiet that I can't even sleep."

"That is strange", said the man who had been born on the prairie. "To me the city is the most lonesome place in the world, and the wide stretches of prairie the most friendly and comfortable."

"I like neither", said I. "Give me the hills and valleys of the East."

Heating the Home

(Continued from Page 5)

If the water pan in the furnace is kept filled, the warmed air is automatically supplied with moisture; furthermore, it is fresh air from the outside which is drawn through the inlet, over the hot fire and delivered upstairs. However, a steady fire of even heat is necessary in order to keep the rooms at the same temperature. And, if the fireman forgets himself and fails to follow directions when he shakes down the fire, the lady housekeeper finds ashes where they were never meant to be. Insulation of all heating pipes by wrapping with asbestos will help to conserve the heat, no matter what system is used.

The steam or hot water systems come at the top of the list in expense but also in satisfaction. My personal preference is for hot water because as long as there is fire in the heater there is circulation of water in the radiators and for hours after the fire is out the water remains warm. This means that in a country house when fires are banked at night, there is still some heat, whereas with the steam system the water must boil in the heater before heat is radiated from the pipes above. Vacuum valves help to retain heat in steam radiators. Where temperatures drop very low, the steam heat has advantages over the hot water, as steam is naturally hotter than hot water. With either system, if freezing is very hard and a pipe or radiator does not have as much circulation as it should have, ice has been known to form with resulting breakage, leakage and loss of temper. As for the boiler itself many give preference to the square type rather than the round.

Now as for fuel, Mr. Furnace-Stoker has many to choose from. If he has more wood than he knows what to do with, that can be made to serve but

it requires constant stoking. If soft coal is plentiful and cheap, that too can be used, but should have special furnace attachment to prevent gas collecting or excessive smoke. Hard coal is favored as being cleaner and holding fire better. The new oil burning furnaces with automatic regulator give the stoker almost nothing to do, as a trip feed regulates the flow of oil according to the temperature of the rooms above. The comfort of any heating system will depend a lot upon the way it is operated. The new models have done away as much as possible with the guesswork, but intelligent stoking helps to get the maximum heat from the fuel used. And just as is true with any machinery occasional overhauling will make it operate more satisfactorily.

Any system is more appreciated if some auxiliary heat is available. In spring and fall cool mornings and evenings require some heat but not enough to start the furnace. A fireplace in the living-room, an oil heater for the bath-room or electric heaters in any small room help to take off the chill. With a living-room fireplace and a central heating system, we have the best of the old and the best of the new. But whether the house be small or large, there is some way of making it comfortable.

If you are considering the installation of a heating system, any of the companies selling such apparatus have engineers who can estimate for you the complete needs. Room size and shape should be given, also the number of windows.

One way of preventing blowouts is to paint tire rims with aluminum paint. This coating will prevent the formation of rust which acts like sandpaper on the inner tube.

B A B Y



C H I C K S

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

S. C. REDS,
19c

BARRED ROCKS,
20c

Write for special prices to broiler raisers.

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59,

Weaned Pullets and Started Chicks.

100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
Wallingford, Connecticut

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN

Pullets and Baby Chicks

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery,
DOVER, DELAWARE

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

Early hatched, strong vigorous well developed. Large white egg strain. Inspection invited. F. L. Morton, Groton, N. Y.

Class "A" PULLETS

12 wks. to laying age. Very low prices. Extra heavy laying strain. Cash or C. O. D. Several varieties. Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH. R. NO. 2A.

Headquarters Poultry Remedies — Supplies.
C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

Pullets Jersey Bl. Giants Wh. Leghorns, free range grown. Olen Hopkinson, So. Columbia, N. Y.

Leghorn Cockerels 12 weeks, Ferris 260-300 egg strain \$2 each, 3 for \$5. CHARLES STRONG, Ferndale, New York



Will This Bring Better Roads ?

A month ago a young fellow called at our house, in fact all the houses in this section, telling about a survey that was going to be made to help us farmers get better roads. He said he needed all the farmers signatures to get the deal through and that it would not cost us anything. We signed our names in an ordinary account book where all the other farmers in the section had signed theirs. After we had signed he gave us

or may not have intended to intentionally misrepresent but we have found as a general rule that persons who are selling honest merchandise in order to pay their way or to work their way through college, do not resort to sob stories and are perfectly willing to let the merit of the goods sell them.

Too often companies brow-beat our subscribers into paying money in cases of this sort. Too often a subscriber settles rather than to run the chance of legal action. We have all sorts of admiration for those who refuse to pay under such conditions. It would be interesting to say the least to see what success this concern would have in bringing legal action to collect the money. Judging from what has happened in similar cases in the past, we very much doubt whether legal action will be taken.

Readers Appreciate Settlements

RECEIVED your letter concerning my claim. I received a Post Office check for the full account \$16.54 a few days ago. Am sorry that I did not write you at once. I thank you very much for your help as I do not believe I would have had any luck alone.—L. R. P.

I have recently received check for \$12.80 covering return due me on account of cancelled order, and about which I wrote you.

I very much appreciate your help in straightening the matter out, feeling sure I would never have received said check were it not for your efforts.

a guarantee certificate which said on it "The New Official Loose Leaf Paved Road and Commercial Survey." The certificate told everything that would be in these survey books and at the bottom said "not to exceed \$6.90" with the man's name representing the company. Our signatures are not on this piece of paper. Now he is delivering this survey book and trying to collect the \$6.90 from us, telling a sob story to the effect that he has no home and is earning his way through college, that he is an ex-service man who has been gassed twice and shell-shocked. A number of our neighbors have refused to accept this book and we would like your advice in the matter.

WE, of course, do not know what our subscribers signed but it seems to us evident that they did not intend to sign any order or contract obligating them to pay \$6.90. The agent may

Leaving the Customer Satisfied

WE have just received a letter which pleases us greatly. The letter reads:

"Since you have written me, Mr. — has been here to see about the claim we had against him. I feel satisfied as to the quality chicks he handles after having talked with him and I think he means to do business on the square. I want to thank you very kindly for your assistance in this matter as I understand your services are not bought or hired."

This subscriber wrote us complaining about the quality of some chicks purchased from one of our advertisers. Both the advertiser and the subscriber were positive they were right and finally the advertiser agreed to call upon the subscriber and talk with her personally. Evidently this heart to heart talk was just what was needed because our subscriber feels satisfied as to the quality of the chickens and the advertiser evidently felt that something was wrong in this particular order inasmuch as he agreed to make some adjustment with our subscriber. We are just giving an account of

this happening for our subscribers to point out the length to which advertisers sometimes go in order to leave a satisfied customer.

Cohen Fined Fifty Dollars

IN the September 20 issue we mentioned the arrest of Theodore Cohen, proprietor of the Farmers Sales Co. of Schenectady, N. Y. We have just learned that on September 2, Cohen was fined \$50 by Judge Charles C. Fryer of Schenectady. So far as we know, however, he is still doing business.

Chief of Police, William H. Funston, states that he is still receiving letters from people to the effect that Cohen owes them money. He, however, points out that the Police Department is not a collection agency and it might be well to warn our readers to this effect. Mr. Funston is, of course, absolutely right in this statement and we appreciate what he has already done to protect our subscribers. As a matter of fact Chief Funston has helped to collect money for some subscribers but naturally feels that he cannot go on indefinitely doing this work which is outside of his department. We trust that most of our subscribers have heeded our continual warnings to investigate before you ship and therefore have escaped loss.

Picture Enlarging Agents Still Active

WE continue to get a heavy correspondence from subscribers who have been approached by agents of some picture enlarging concern. Sometimes they sign the contract and wish our help in getting out of their trouble but in a large number of cases they merely tell us that they did not succumb to the arguments of the agent because they had already read something we had to say in American Agriculturist. One subscriber tells us that an agent reported that American Agriculturist Service Bureau was always printing things which were not so!

Naturally, we do not object to any subscriber doing business with any firm so long as he wishes to do so. However, the large number of letters we receive indicates that many of our subscribers are persuaded to give the agent a picture through rather questionable methods and when the final portrait is received they are far from satisfied with the results. To the best of our knowledge, the lucky envelope scheme does not mean a thing because everyone is lucky and gets the so-called reduction. Another common practice to which we object very strongly is the custom of delivering the picture in a frame at which time our subscriber learns that the frame is not covered by the original order but that an extra sum of money must be paid in order to get the frame.

New York State Tries Low-Cost Roads

(Continued from Page 3)

County. On this section it is proposed to construct a gravel surface which is to be placed on a foundation course of stone. The foundation course is to vary between 8 and 12 inches in depth and the gravel surfacing is to be approximately 4 inches in depth.

* * *

District 9

J. W. Holler, District Engineer,
Binghamton, N. Y.

We propose to improve approximately one mile of town highway in the town of Union, Broome County, constructing a 9 inch foundation course with a surfacing of "mixed in place macadam", using stone chips and bituminous material in the surface to produce a non-skid effect.

On all of the above sections on which we are carrying on these experimental pavements the grading and drainage have all been taken care of prior to the starting of our experimental paving operations.

We propose to complete all the projects above mentioned by October 15, 1930. Accurate cost data is being kept in order to determine which is the most practical and economical type to standardize on.

Service Bureau Claims Settled During August 1930

NEW YORK	
Clarence C. Wood, Burke, N. Y.	\$76.25
(Pay for maple sugar)	
Wm. Cummings, Willseyville, N. Y.	6.41
(Pay for eggs)	
Wm. J. Davis, North Bangor, N. Y.	6.00
(Refund on order of chicks)	
J. E. Selfridge, Ancram Lead Mines, N. Y.	37.50
(Claim settled)	
Mrs. Pearl Molyneaux, Houghton, N. Y.	7.22
(Pay for eggs)	
Mrs. Elvin Wright, Voorheesville, N. Y.	7.00
(Refund on unfilled order)	
Mrs. L. Kysor, Kennedy, N. Y.	4.98
(Refund on spectacles)	
Chas. E. Strong, Ferndale, N. Y.	2.00
(Refund on plant order)	
F. B. Gregory, Walton, N. Y.	11.23
(Part pay for pigs and fowl)	
E. W. Lewis, Rexville, N. Y.	25.00
(Claim for discount adjusted)	
Mrs. L. O. Matteson, Unadilla Forks, N. Y.	8.64
(Pay for eggs)	
Chas. H. Lee, Oelhi, N. Y.	15.50
(Refund on unfilled order)	
Mrs. Jessie Beach, Nunda, N. Y.	5.00
(Part settlement of claim)	
F. O. Peck, Gile, N. Y.	29.96
(Pay for calves)	
J. L. Stalberd, Hamden, N. Y.	25.00
(Refund on order for motorcycle)	
C. E. Hutchen, Salem, N. Y.	41.03
(Return of deposit)	
Asa Yerdon, Oswego, N. Y.	4.00
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Herbert F. Parker, Granville, N. Y.	9.00
(Part claim settled)	
G. C. Fairbank, Oewitt, N. Y.	7.50
H. A. Brown, Salamanca, N. Y.	1.00
(Refunds on pig orders)	
H. M. Harrison, Mt. Vision, N. Y.	1.00
(Refund of overcharge)	
Mr. Ralph Davis, Madison, N. Y.	6.63
(Commission for selling stock)	
J. M. Wood, Belmont, N. Y.	15.00
(Refund on chicks)	
Frank Keyser, Carlisle, N. Y.	20.84
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Florence Slater, Oundee, N. Y.	4.80
(Refund on order of chicks)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Frederic J. Barnes, Sandy Lake, Pa.	193.68
(Insurance matter adjusted)	
Earl Kinney, Gouldsboro, Pa.	50.00
W. A. White, Rome, Pa.	1.25
(Refund on plant order)	
NEW JERSEY	
S. H. Klein, Caldwell, N. J.	12.50
(Refund on unsatisfactory order)	
MARYLAND	
Mrs. R. A. Fortey, Hebron Md.	10.00
(Refund on plant order)	
C. D. Veachley, Middletown, Md.	1.94
(Refund on plant order)	
TOTAL.....	
\$647.86	

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

Julius Jahnor, Waterloo, N. Y. (Accident complaint adjusted)	S. McMillan, Cobleskill N. Y. (Order filled)
Jacob Reinhardt, East Otto, N. Y. (Claim settled)	Chas. Hoffman, Arcade, N. Y. (Replacement on chick order)
Minto H. Young, Ogdensburg, N. Y. (Insurance claim settled)	NEW JERSEY
H. J. VanOort, Schenectady, N. Y. (Permit from Conservation Department)	Russell E. Shafer, Monmouth Junction, N. J. (Adjustment on real estate transaction)
M. MacMillan, Cobleskill, N. Y. (Chick order filled)	Mrs. Marvin Smith, Port Morris, N. J. (Order filled)
A. H. Cole, Shortsville, N. Y. (Order duplicated)	Miss Anna Skitimas, Spotswood, N. J. (Contract cancelled)
R. H. Vaughn, Plattsburg, N. Y. (Duplicate order mailed)	PENNSYLVANIA
Mrs. Walter Criswell, Akron, N. Y. (Subscription adjusted)	Mrs. Orma Furman, Coudersport, Pa. (Premium secured)
P. A. Fisher, Cohecton, N. Y. (Replacement on chick order)	VERMONT
George Widner, Holland, N. Y. (Complaint on roofing contract adjusted)	Mrs. R. Porter, Sharon, Vt. (Claim settled)



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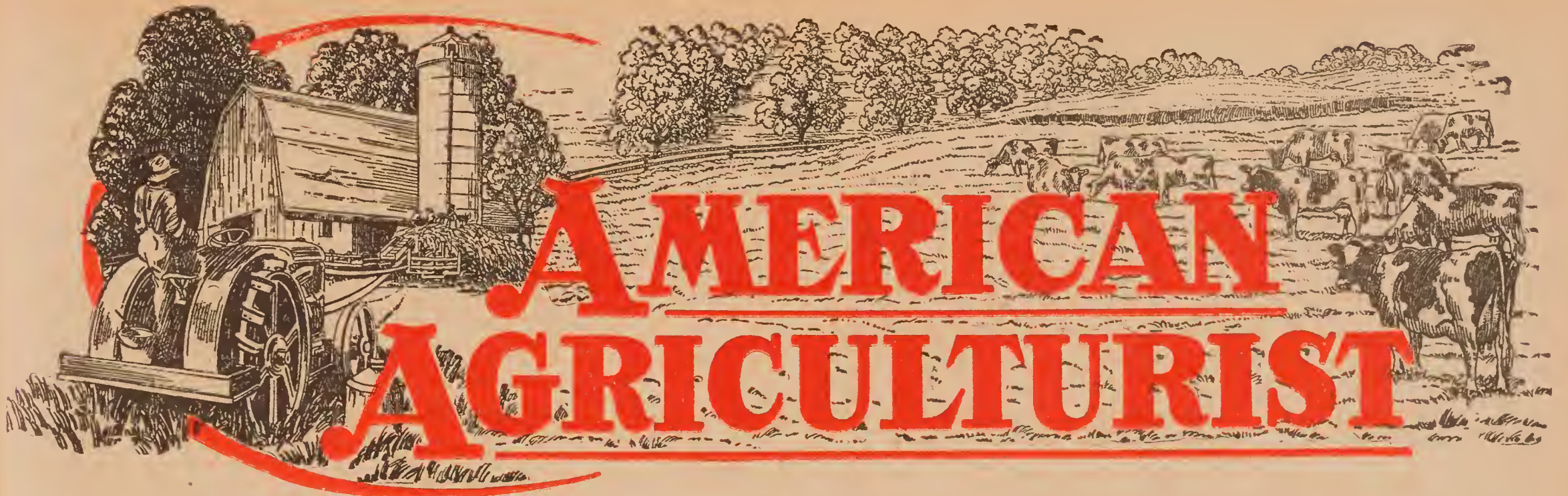
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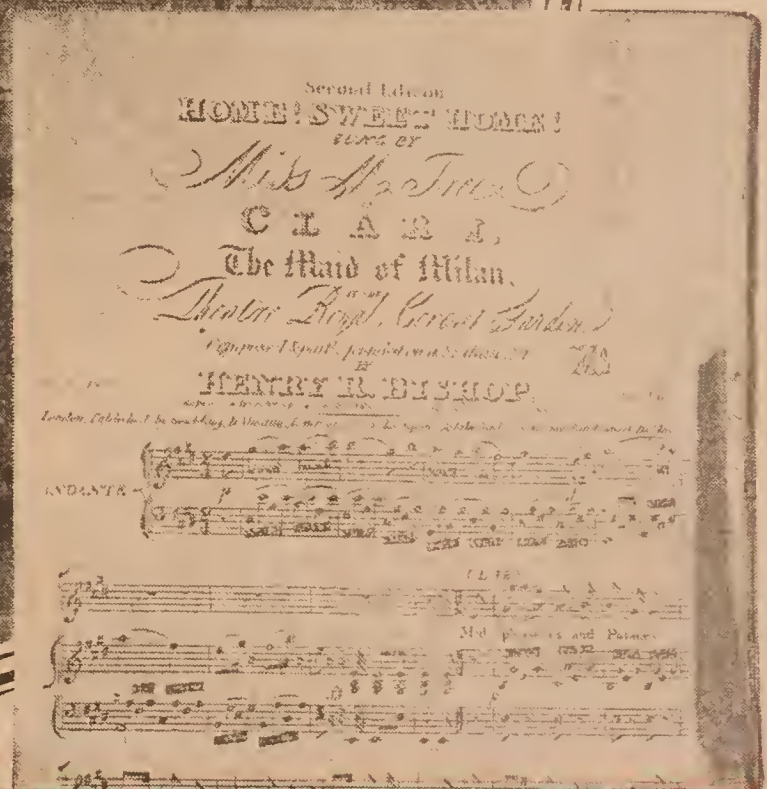
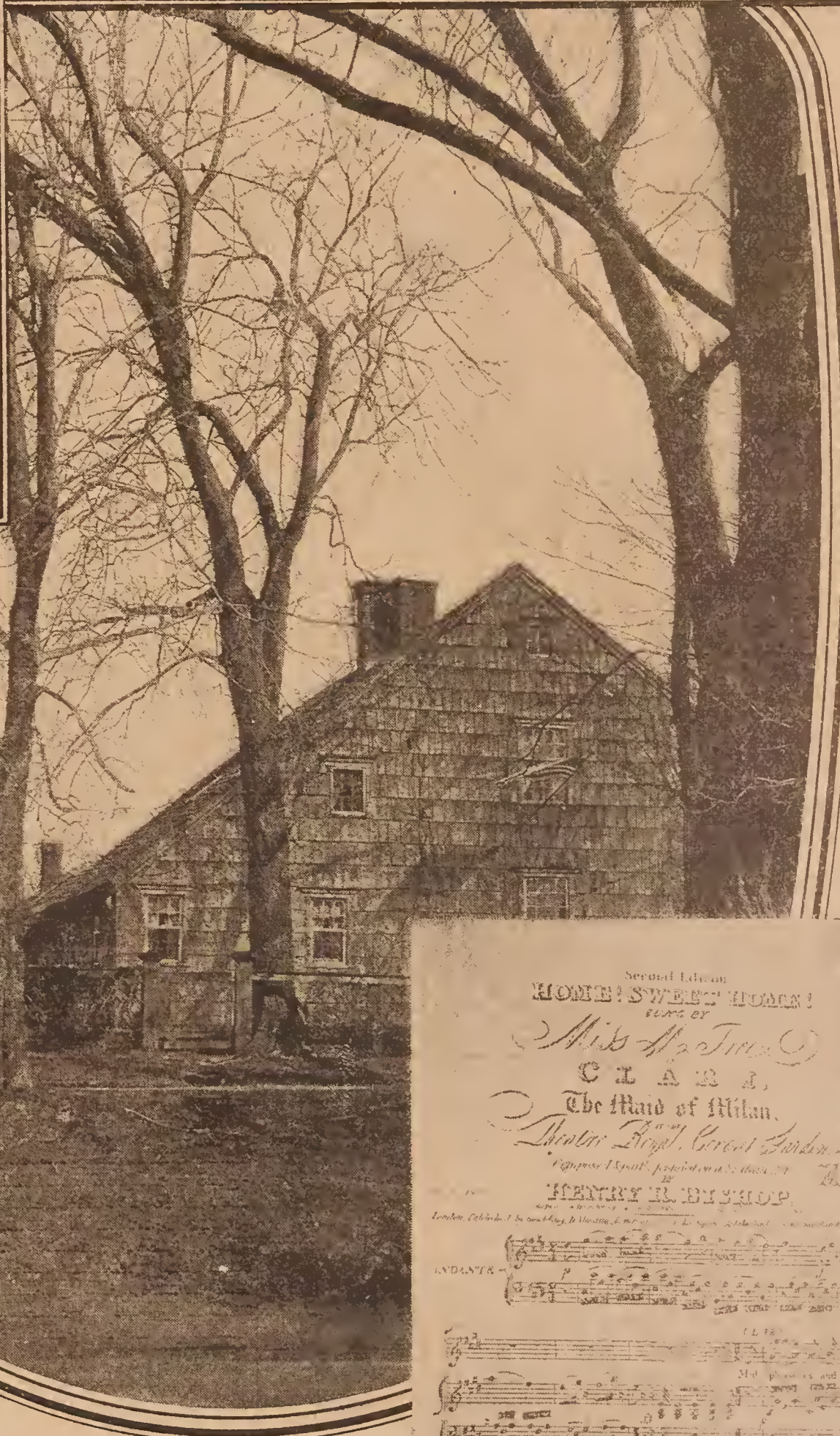
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OCT. 4, 1930

Published Weekly

Home Sweet Home

YOU will enjoy the old songs more for knowing something about the people who wrote them. Here is John Howard Payne and his old home at East Hampton, Long Island, which inspired him to write "Home, Sweet Home." Below is a reproduction of the second edition of this old song. See page 2.

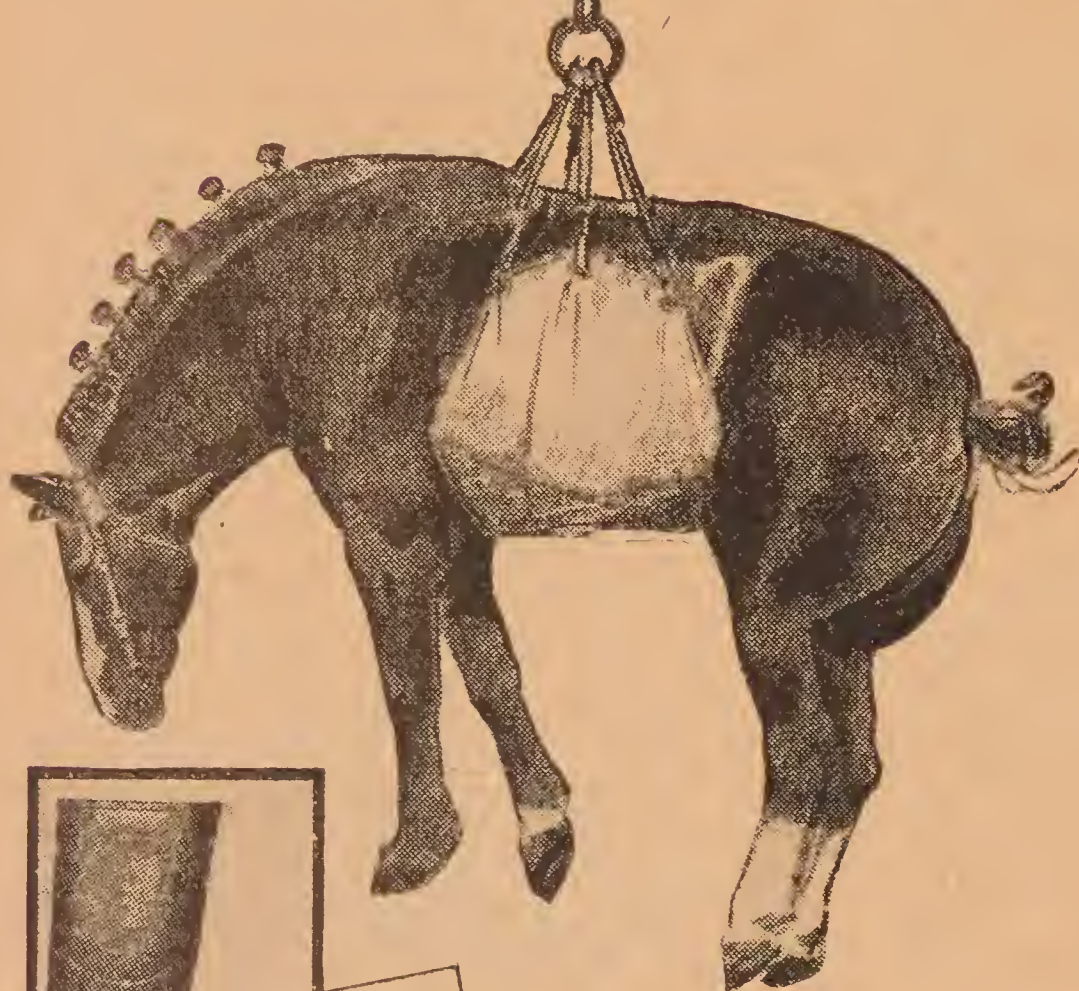


Songs that Mother Used to Sing

The excess weight in ordinary boots makes you waste, every day, enough energy to lift a stallion weighing over a ton!



If you tried to lift
this *Belgian Stallion*
with your foot!



Men's short brown boot, knee to hip lengths.

*Lighter
Tougher!*

MAJOR DE MALMAISON, Grand Champion Belgian Stallion, 1929 International (After a photograph).

TWENTY-THREE hundred pounds—Major de Malmaison, Grand Champion Belgian Stallion, at the 1929 International! Suppose this prize stallion were hung from your instep. Your strength would not be equal to the strain.

And yet, every day that you wear ordinary boots which are only two ounces heavier than they should be, you lift just as much useless weight as that with your feet, and have wasted, by the end of the day, all the energy necessary to lift the stallion. And here's the proof:

Suppose, in chores around the farm, you cover 5½ miles in a working day. (Most farmers do much more than that.) Even if you average a full yard to every step you must take 9,680 steps to do it.

If each of your boots weighs only

two ounces more than it ought to, in the course of the day you lift 2,420 pounds of unnecessary weight!

That's why Goodrich boots are made *light*.

It cost The B. F. Goodrich Footwear Corporation more to make them lighter and still keep them tougher, and yet it costs *you* no more to buy them.

Twenty-seven different compounds and fabrics go into the Goodrich boot. It is a combination created by years of laboratory study and practical experience in making footwear and automobile tires. And the same careful study and long experience have gone into the creation of every piece of footwear in the Goodrich line.

Try on a pair of Goodrich boots at your dealer's and you'll know the difference.

The B. F. Goodrich Footwear Corporation, Watertown, Mass.

Goodrich

Rubber footwear for every member of the family
—another B. F. Goodrich Product



Men's 15-inch black Du Bois



Women's Zipper in swagger-tan



Men's four-buckle all-rubber brown gaiter

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

Home, Sweet Home

By DAVE THOMPSON

THINK of Home, Sweet Home! as a hymn, if you will; the fact remains that it was written as the theme song for an opera.

This is how it happened. A playwright by the name of Payne was making a fair living, for a bachelor, by going to see French plays on the Paris stage, and if they clicked with him, translating them freely, interpolating much of his own stuff, for use in the English theatres in London. He was an American and thought in dollars, although I presume that he talked francs or pounds.

During the winter of 1822-23, which he spent in Paris, he happened to have a contract for the production of three original plays for the London stage, to be produced at the Covent Garden Theatre. The other two do not matter, except that they made three, for which he was to receive a total of 250 pounds. But the third, an opera called Clari—does matter, for it gave us as its theme song the sentimental ballad, Home, Sweet Home!

How the Song Was Written

Let us imagine John Howard Payne, with the first 80 pounds pay on the contract in his pocket, in his bachelor quarters in Paris, diligently at work writing this opera. He is a young man, not 32 years of age until the next June 9. He is of ordinary size and build, but with features which contemporaries describe as "too beautiful for a man." On his own since a child, he has lived a clean, moral life. His travels have taken him all over Europe. He has been a keen observer of things and people. His dramatic sense is of the highest. He himself has been an outstanding figure on the stage in America and London. In London he has won the applause of the severest critics for his acting, fcted by royalty for his fame as the best young actor of his time. In London he has been in jail for debt contracted by a theatrical venture of his own, working his way out by writing while confined, the most successful play of his career. It was called Therese, and made him enough to settle his obligations and place him on easy street for a while.

Just now he is sitting pretty. In Paris, with a good contract, on which he has a liberal advance, working with men he likes who are in London writing the airs to his songs and producing his plays upon the stage. Upon the best stage, too; the Covent Royal Garden Theatre. What more can a young man ask of life?

He is in his room. The play, Clari, upon which he is working, has "Home" for its theme. Clari is the name of the girl who for a while is led astray. The luxuries of the world lie before her. She is surrounded by all the splendors of the duke's palace. Thus far she has resisted his entreaties—has repulsed him. But the ease, the beauty, the gems, the entreaties and promises of the duke are causing her to weaken. She has slept through the night on a downy couch in a magnificent chamber.

Music Not Original

Thus far, John Payne has come along well with his opera. The plot has been standard, the dialogue has been easy, the situations have worked out just right. But now—what to do. He lays aside the neatly written sheets of paper. Here is a place in the play for the highest emotion. It must center about the theme, Home.

Memory comes to his aid. It is a beautiful morning in Italy. He is strolling alone amid delightful scenery. His attention is arrested by the sweet voice of a peasant girl who is carrying a basket laden with flowers and vegetables. She is trilling a plaintive air, filled with sweetness and simplicity. He speaks to her, asking for the name of the song. This she does now know, and fearing that the air will escape him, he requests that she sing it again while he jots down the notes as best his limited knowledge of transcribing music will allow him.

Here he again comes into action. Retrospect has given him the lead he needed. Among his notes he finds the

copy he made that bright morning in Italy while the peasant maid sang the old Sicilian air. And to the measure of this air, the poet in him composes the words of Home, Sweet Home! This is the way the original manuscript reads:

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,

Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!

A charm from the sky seems to hallow us there,

Which seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere!

Home, Home, Sweet, Sweet, Home!

There's no place like home!

There's no place like home!

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain!

O, give me my lowly thatched cottage again!

The birds, singing gayly, that came at my call—

Give me them—and the peace of mind, dearer than all!

Home, Home, Sweet, Sweet, Home!

There's no place like home!

There's no place like home!

In the opera, Clari sings the words to the music as written by Henry R. Bishop, to whom Payne sent the completed manuscript with the suggestion that he use the air as shown by the rough notes Payne submitted with the manuscript. Bishop, a composer of note, knew the old Sicilian air, and adapted it to the words as written by Payne. The singing of this song, of course, fills Clari with determination to return to the lowly-thatched cottage of her parents. The duke follows her, and they live happily forever after.

John Howard Payne was born at Broad Street, near the corner of Pearl, in the city of New York, June 9, 1791. He died in Tunis, Africa, April 1, 1852. His early childhood was spent in East Hampton, Long Island.

His Later Life

Payne's mother died in 1807; his father went bankrupt in 1809; and the opportunity being offered him to make some money upon the stage, the father gave permission, and John Howard Payne made his first appearance upon the American Stage at the Old Park Theatre, New York, February 24, 1809, as Young Norval. He immediately became the rage, and for four years played to packed houses in all the leading cities. On January 17, 1813, he sailed for England, where the critics raved over his performances. After his first London appearance, the Morning Herald said: "Nature has endowed him with every quality of a great actor."

His life as an actor and playwright was colorful—and much like good English bacon—a streak of lean and a streak of fat alternating.

Returning to the United States in 1832, he was given a series of benefits throughout the country. In those days they called them benefits, but today we would speak of them as personal appearances. For 10 years he traveled the United States, writing, making personal appearances and promoting a cultural publication. While in Georgia and Alabama, which was at the time the Cherokee tribe was being exploited by land traders, he became a staunch friend of the Cherokee chief, John Ross, whom he advised in his dealings with the traders and with the United States government. That was while the government was dealing with the Cherokees for their transfer into Indian Territory. The government agents complained about Payne blocking their dealing, but he stoutly maintained the righteousness of his position.

Under President Tyler he was appointed as United States Consul to Tunis, August 23, 1842. Payne was in Tunis only about long enough to get his living quarters remodeled to suit the dignity of the American Consul when a change of administration caused his recall. With the next change of administration he was returned to the post. He had been there something

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The A.A. Trespass Sign Has Teeth

St. Lawrence Test Case Carried to Supreme Court

At least one trespasser will hesitate a little before going on posted land again without the permission of the owner. This man, Murray Brough by name, went on the property of Melvin R. Fletcher in January 1929, killed a muskrat, took the fur and sold it. When Mr. Fletcher objected, Brough swore at him and abused him shamefully. The case was appealed to the Game Protector, Brough was arrested, tried in a local justice court, and acquitted. Then Mr. Fletcher, thoroughly aroused, appealed to the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and we got busy, determined to see if there was any justice in this whole matter of trespassing. It has taken some time to see the matter through, but we were determined to test it out in the courts and had the splendid cooperation of the New York State Conservation Department, and of the Attorney General's office. The story, told mostly in the following letters from various parties involved, will be found intensely interesting to every farm owner.

The first letter comes from Mr. Fletcher himself, and tells how the case started. When we read this letter we were just as mad as Mr. Fletcher. Does a farmer, we asked ourselves, not have any property rights at all? Is there no justice in a local court?

Asked Help of Service Bureau

Service Bureau,
American Agriculturist.

You advise us farmers to post our farms for protection. In September 1927 we posted our farm consisting of 163 acres. The posters we obtained through American Agriculturist and the farm is posted to comply with the conservation law in every way, shape and form, measured between every poster with a tape measure and all under 40 rods. Have always replaced destroyed signs at the proper time. EDITOR'S NOTE—The law requires posters

twelve inches square on every corner and at least one every forty rods around the boundaries.

On January 17, 1929 a Murray Brough deliberately and knowingly went on our property with a club and killed a muskrat and took said fur, and it has also been proven he sold same. I called to Mr. Brough and told him not to go on those posted lands, that it was all legally posted. He said, "To h— with posters, they don't amount to a d—." He abused me shamefully so I reported it to a game protector, Clark Hutchison, 711 Lafayette Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y. The matter was taken up and Brough given every chance to settle peacefully and at a time when he could conveniently, but he ignored it all and at last demanded a jury trial which was held today, December 10, before Justice of the Peace Lester Rickett at Heuvelton. Attorney Louis J. Welt of Ogdensburg defended him. Brough said he ran over the rat on the federal highway with an oil truck and killed it, but such is not the case. As we had no one but the game warden to defend us we were beaten, the verdict was "Not Guilty."

Now here is where we need some backing or Brough is right about posting. I feel that had the conservation department furnished us a lawyer it might have had a little more bearing on the jury. The game warden doesn't usually have a square deal at such times.

Now it isn't a question about the muskrat nor a dozen of them. But have they got the right to trespass and take away things whenever they see fit? They do just about as they please with the farms and farmers and it makes us feel that we pay our money out for nothing and get laughed out of court in the bargain. Not only myself but other farmers as well feel that there isn't much use trying. How will this crime wave ever be controlled if it is made light of.

I have done all that I can and am going to appeal to you. If there is any protection I want it. I own my farm and am taxed to death. If this matter can be taken up again in any way kindly advise me; I don't feel that I have had a just and square deal.

Conservation Department Pledges Help

After receiving the above letter our Service Bureau wrote immediately to Alexander Macdonald, Commissioner of the New York State

Conservation Department, and the letter was promptly answered by Llewellyn Legge, Chief of the Department of Fish and Game. Here is Mr. Legge's letter:

Replying to your letter of December 30th, directed to Commissioner Macdonald, attached to which was copy of letter from Melvin A. Fletcher of De Kalb Junction, N. Y., relative to the posting law, would say that I can fully realize how aggravated a person would become who has posted his land and then have it trespassed upon by persons who are not respecters of the law.

You may be sure that if Mr. Fletcher will make an affidavit of his land being legally posted as provided by the Conservation Law, and file his complaint with the court, upon which a warrant can be issued, the Department will then step in and prosecute those who wilfully trespassed. It is not possible for the Game Protectors or Agents connected with the Department to swear out a warrant where a person has trespassed upon posted lands owing to the fact that the officers have no knowledge of the land being posted in accordance with the Conservation Law.

Case Given to Attorney General's Office

As soon as we heard from Mr. Legge we forwarded the information to Mr. Fletcher. By this time most people would have cooled off and would not have cooperated by taking the necessary further steps. Not so Mr. Fletcher. He made affidavit and furnished information for the arrest of Mr. Brough. This information was forwarded to Mr. Legge at the Conservation Department who immediately turned it over to Honorable Hamilton Ward, Attorney General of the State of New York, and the case was put in the hands of C. S. Ferris and Charles F. Cummings, Assistant Attorneys General in charge of legal conservation work in the Attorney General's Office. Under the leadership and through the work of these able gentlemen in the

(Continued on Page 26)

The More Hens Eat the More They Lay

A Few Ways to "Pep Up" the Appetites of the Farm Flock

By H. L. COSLINE

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

sirable if the hen was expected to lay more than a few dozen eggs a year. Practically every state college worked out a home mixed ration which in many cases gave excellent results and for that matter still gives results. A little later commercial manufacturers realizing the high potential market for poultry feed began to sell ready mixed

feed and this ready mixed feed has gained steady popularity on the market.

One of the first problems to be decided is whether one is to mix his own ration at home or to buy it already mixed. There are certain advantages to both methods. There is little doubt but that poultrymen can mix their own ration at a little less cost per hundred pounds than if purchased already mixed, that is, if one does not count his own labor and work worth anything. If labor is charged at what you have to pay for it there is not much saving.

Some time ago I mentioned the greater cost to a friend who was feeding a ready mixed poultry feed and his reply was that he was not thinking so much about the cost per hundred pounds as he was the profit from his flock of hens. After trying both methods he had concluded that he could get more money for the labor he put on his flock by feeding the ready mixed feed than he could by trying to mix it himself.

There seems to be a tendency to feed a more complicated ration to hens than was the fashion a few years ago. This, of course, adds to the difficulty of mixing the ration as well as to the possible inability to get certain ingredients of the ration when it is time to mix up a new batch. It is, of course, bad management to change rations frequently, particularly when the hens are going well. Doubtless some will continue to home mix for a long time, perhaps indefinitely, but it seems certain that there is a tendency to feed more ready-mixed feed.

The one idea which should be in the mind of the poultryman all of the time is to get the hens to consume more feed. It is our belief that many poultrymen, perhaps the majority of them, do not so manage their feeding that the hens eat

(Continued on Page 18)



H. L. COSLINE,

this in mind. When we come to the ration itself we must get one which is relatively low in fiber, which is palatable and which contains those newly discovered elements or compounds known as vitamins. It is not so many years since corn was the principal feed and in some cases the only feed given to the poultry flock. During the long winter the appetites of the flock might be tempted once in a while by some baked potatoes or, in case the milk was skimmed at home, by some skim milk but in general, their ration had little variety. Even in those days, skim milk acquired quite a reputation as a feed for hens because, although the reason was not recognized, they always seemed to produce more heavily when it was available. When more attention was given to the question of feeding hens, experiment stations began to work out rations based upon the needs of the hen for producing eggs and one of the first things discovered was that protein, particularly animal protein, was particularly de-



If you wish to have the egg basket filled this winter, watch the feeding of your flock carefully.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 126 October 4, 1930 No. 14

What Is a College For Anyway?

DEAN CHRISTIAN GAUSS of Princeton University in an article in the Saturday Evening Post points out that about half the boys and girls who enter college either fail in one or more subjects or do not graduate at all. With many colleges, three-fourths of those who enter fail to complete the courses. What a startling and sad fact for the millions of American parents who strive so hard to give their children a college education only to see "Johnny come marching home", "busted" out of college and more or less in disgrace. Sadder still is the disastrous effect on the mind of Johnny himself when he feels that he is starting life a marked failure.

Dean Gauss and nearly all of the other college professors with whom we have talked always blame this trouble upon the boy or girl's lack of ability or bad high school training. In their supreme egotism many of these college leaders are not able to see that the failure of half of the students who come to them is a tremendous indictment of the college itself and the whole system of so-called higher learning.

Of course, there is much poor high school and elementary school training. We all know also that there are many boys who go to college only to have a good time, and who try to loaf and bluff through the courses. But we know, too, that all the boys who are admitted to college on the college's own entrance examinations were trained enough to pass these tests set by the college itself, and were bright enough to graduate from high school. These youngsters may be slow-minded, hard to learn, but they are certainly above the average in intelligence or they could not have been admitted to college.

Dean Gauss points out in his article and we have heard other college men say, that the slow-minded boy ought not to go to college because he holds up the progress of the bright students. Well what is education for anyway? Who needs college help, the bright boy who can take care of himself in life anyway, or the slower fellow who needs all the help he can get and who will be the better citizen because of it. Is the college, and the college professor, more interested in maintaining high scholastic records for the college through easier teaching of the bright students, or are they interested in turning back into the great life stream the average boy who needs the right kind of help?

One trouble with the American college at the present time is that it is aping the old scholastic, classical colleges of Europe; too much emphasis

on scholarship and not enough on the practical application of learning to life itself; too many letters, diplomas and degrees and not enough teaching of the problems that will help the young student after commencement time to solve the questions of the work-a-day world, and to get some happiness for himself and others because of his education.

Another trouble with the college is that it has the foolish idea that it can take young students out of the protection of their homes and put them forthwith and without warning entirely on their own responsibility in the college life where there is more freedom and temptation than there is in the average community. At home the boy has had regular hours of study, he is supposed to be in at certain hours, and to guide his life so as to fit it into and with the lives of other members of his family. The modern college cuts the boy or girl almost entirely loose from family guidance and substitutes little advice or personal help. The universities even state in their catalogues that they will not furnish home reports of students' scholastic progress. In most cases the parent never has any warning of a boy's failure until he arrives home. In a business office a man who fails to make good is warned time and again and he is given many chances to correct his deficiencies, but the young boy in college takes his examinations and if he fails, out he goes.

The Princeton Dean complains also that boys and girls enroll in courses without regard to their fitness for those particular courses or professions. Well, of course they do, but whose responsibility is it if not the college's to work constantly and to study every individual student to try to guide him into the course and the type of work for which his talents are best suited? Even the "hard boiled" army tests and classifies its men so as to best fit them into the great war machine.

Fortunately our agricultural colleges have less failures possibly because they take a little more personal interest in the students and also because the farm colleges are closer to the everyday affairs of life. It is true, too, that some of the finest, best and kindest men we know are college professors, but before they begin throwing stones at students slow to learn or at high schools, we think it is time to look at their own glass houses and to bring their colleges and universities out of the clouds of theoretical, classical training down to the problem of teaching with a much less number of failures, their boys and girls how to make a living and how to live.

The Disappearing Oil Lamp

THAT the farm people are fast becoming tired of the old kerosene oil lamp is shown by the rapid gains made each year in farm electrification.

In the Middle Atlantic States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, for example, there was a gain of nearly 11% of additional electrification on farms during the first six months of 1930. At the close of last year there were 53,060 farms served by high power lines in New York state. At the end of the first six months of 1930, this had increased to 56,222 farms in New York.

These figures do not take into consideration, either, the increase in the use of independent electric plants which are doing so much to bring light into dark places in those communities where electricity from power lines cannot be had.

Let's Practice What We Preach

THE Department of Health in New York City is to be commended for conducting a new campaign stressing the importance of milk for the building and protection of the health. Milk dealers are cooperating by placing a card on every milk wagon, prepared by the Department of Health, urging both adults and children to drink at least four glasses of milk a day.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Borden Farm Produce Company, and Sheffield Farms, all maintain nutrition depart-

ments which are doing excellent work for both milk producers and consumers in reminding the public that milk is the best food in the world and an actual necessity from the standpoint of health. Try keeping account for a week or a month of the amount per person of butter and milk used by your family. If we urge a city consumer to use large quantities of dairy products at city prices how about patronizing our own business at wholesale prices?

Bouquets in Orchards

IN calling on farms in fruit districts this year, we have been impressed with the large number of orchardists who are experimenting to get better pollination. Large growers are becoming convinced that lack of good pollination is the cause of most of the failures of fruit to set.

In every orchard we saw this year where bouquets have been hung in the trees at blossoming time to make sure of cross pollination good fruit resulted. Often there were no apples at all on other parts of the same tree where there was no bouquet.

"All of which goes to show", said one man whom we visited, "how little we really know about farming after all these years."

We might also add that it shows, too, what a complicated business farming has become. Growing up in the business, farmers do not realize themselves the great knowledge and skill required in their own business. You will best realize this when you watch a city man who has never been on a farm try to pitch on a load of hay, milk a cow, plow with horses or with a tractor, and do a hundred and one tasks that you do every day and think nothing of. If you had to start in without any such knowledge it would take you just as long to become a good farmer as it would to study to be a doctor, or for any other trade or profession.

Daylight Saving with a Vengeance

OF all the petty nuisances with which traveling men have to contend, daylight saving is just about the worst. With many farmers it is bad enough but what it does to travelers is well illustrated by a trip which we took in September.

Starting from New York City and stopping off for a few days up-state, we set our watch back to conform to Standard time. Then, leaving New York State for Chicago, we again set the hands back to agree with Central Standard time, but something was the matter with the watch when we arrived in Chicago, for we seemed to be an hour slow. We had forgotten that Chicago is on daylight saving time which is exactly the same as Eastern Standard time. Leaving Chicago for the Northwest, we again had to reverse the watch for Central Standard time, and then starting east we had to do the whole process all over again, only ahead instead of backwards.

When will the American people have sense enough to agree on a uniform time that means something?

Eastman's Chestnut

CURRY WEATHERBY, Circulation Manager of American Agriculturist, sends a little paper to all of our representatives in the field once a week called, the A.A. Pepper Pot. After discussing business matters of interest to our salesmen, the Pepper Pot usually closes with a sheet of jokes which I look forward to reading every week because I think Curry has a pretty good sense of humor.

The joke that tickled me the most in the last issue went like this:

"Shocked by the language of two linemen, an elderly lady complained to the telephone company, and the foreman was asked to explain. His report follows:

"Me and Bill Fairweather were on this job. I was up on the pole and accidentally let the hot lead fall on Bill. It went down his neck. Then Bill said: 'You really must be more careful, Harry'."

Old Redfield Keeps Open House

A Community That Takes Pride in Itself

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

IN making up the catalogue of those qualities by which we judge a man's worth and character, I have never heard it enumerated that he had a very exalted opinion of himself. As a matter of fact, personal modesty is by common consent held to be one of the most becoming of virtues. Indeed some cynic has counseled "Stop talking about yourself for a bit and then just notice how long it is before someone else brings up the subject."



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

But on the other hand when it comes to communities, it seems to be agreed that a proper, not to say lusty pride is distinctly a virtue to be emulated and sought after. So I am especially glad when I find some little hamlet which believes in itself so heartily that it is eagerly anxious to proclaim itself to the world.

I have just discovered such a place.

Redfield Won Dramatics Contest

This same small community of Redfield, so interestingly described in Mr. Van Wagenen's story, has done other things worthy of note. In 1928 the Redfield Grange captured the state prize of \$50 offered by American Agriculturist to the group winning first place in the New York State Dramatics Contest. The final run-off took place at Farm and Home Week at Cornell in February, 1928. True to the spirit of their wonderful community, they used the prize money towards the purchase of fire-fighting equipment for the village of Redfield.

On the Saturday preceding Labor Day I went to old Redfield in Oswego County to attend a couple of sessions of their Old Home Week.

Now I feel quite sure that the good folk who live in this pleasant place will be entirely willing that I tell the truth and say that Redfield is not by nature among the most favored communities of our state. It is remote from the railroad or even from the main trunk lines of highway. It is nine miles from the nearest railroad and considerably further from anything that can be called a good-sized town. A dozen or twenty years ago this would have been an almost insuperable handicap but hard roads and motor transportation have done much to minimize the disadvantages of old-time isolation.

More serious than the lack of convenient railroads is the fact that the township of Redfield can hardly be classed among the more fertile regions of our state. There is a section just about where Oswego, Jefferson and northern Oneida join each other which is really about as rough and unsettled as any part of the Adirondacks and Redfield lies close to this forbidden land. In addition to this the township has experienced a calamity such as has come to quite a good many other communities in our state including our own Schoharie County village of Gilboa. Some years ago a big power company put in a dam on the Salmon river backing the water for about 14 miles, flooding the best land and taking the very heart out of the township. I suppose such things must be done to clear the way for our so-called march of progress but that does not alter the fact that it spells pathetic tragedy to those communities which experience them.

You see I am enumerating all the disadvantages and misfortunes of the

village and yet despite them all, Redfield has now maintained for fourteen years an institution which in itself makes it a noteworthy place to set apart from other communities.

Oswego can hardly be called one of the old counties of our state. It is true that the site of the city of Oswego has been a trading post with a rude fort (at intervals at least) for more than two hundred years but not until the early years of the last century did settlers come in any large numbers and the Congregational Church of Redfield founded in 1802 is declared to be the oldest organization in the county. In a word it is a village with traditions.

At an earlier day, like so many small

hamlets, it was unfortunate in being greatly over-churched when three Protestant churches competed and contended with each other while a Catholic Father cared for his own flock. I try to be a somewhat enthusiastic Churchman but I stand for the ideal of only one Protestant and one Catholic church in a community until that community becomes of considerable size. All too often the duplication of churches in tiny villages stands as a symbol of the triumph of denominational zeal rather than as a monument erected to the glory of God. Redfield has learned to order things more wisely and in recent years the Protestants have come together under the banner

of a Community Church and this along with their Catholic friends holds the fort for Zion.

Redfield may also be proud of her five-teacher centralized school with a fine, dignified, modern brick edifice that fronts on the "Square" and is distinctly an ornament to the village.

I did not inquire the population of the village. It is surely less than it was in the palmy days now many years ago but if I venture to guess 200 souls all told I am sure it will be full high.

* * *

There is no old rural community anywhere in our land but during its existence has made important contributions to the great world outside. It is (Continued on Page 26)

Suggestions for Grange Programs

ON the efforts of the subordinate Grange lecturer more than on any person, depend the effectiveness of Grange meetings. There is nothing very thrilling about routine business and while it is pleasant to meet and visit with friends there are other places where this can be done just as pleasantly. The lecturer's hour, however, gives a wonderful opportunity to discuss topics of vital interest to every member. We firmly believe that if this opportunity is utilized there will be no need to worry about Grange attendance.

While it may seem that Grange meetings should be devoted to something outside of the regular farm business and that it is adding insult to injury to expect members to work at farming all day and then discuss it in the evening, it seems reasonable that a Grange program should be a farm program and entirely different from those put on by other organizations. It is not necessary to make it a school. Problems may be discussed in an interesting manner and there may be plenty of fun, but let's have it farm fun and not city fun. We have attended Grange meetings where the program would have been perfectly suitable for a children's day exercise, a program for a village club, or in fact, any social gathering. Pieces were spoken, songs were sung, but never a

word about anything particularly pertaining to farms.

Soon the evenings will be longer and Granges will take an increased activity following the summer season. Here are just a few topics which we suggest to Grange Lecturers for consideration:

1. Crop conditions and crop prospects are becoming of vital interest to every farmer. We believe that a Grange lecturer can well afford to give these a place on the program at several meetings during the year; in fact, whenever crop reports come out. Why not write to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, New York and to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., asking to be put on the mailing list for crop reports whenever they are issued? During the year, American Agriculturist publishes many reviews on crop prospects. We particularly mention those in recent issues on cabbage, potatoes and apples written by Dr. M. P. Rasmussen of the New York State College of Agriculture.

2. A topic that is causing much discussion in rural sections is farm electrification. Here are a few sources of information for the lecturer who wishes to put on a discussion on this topic. The General Electric Company of Schenectady has a rural electrification section. They will be glad to answer any questions that lecturers or Grange members may care to ask them. The Department of Rural En-

gineering at the New York State College of Agriculture has spent considerable time on this subject and have information which may be secured by writing to them.

Safeguarding Your Interests

When it comes to any difference of opinion between our readers and electric light companies it is always in order to appeal to the New York State Public Service Commission at Albany, N. Y. Agriculture is now ably represented on this Commission in the person of M. C. Burritt of Hilton, New York. It might also be well worth while to write to "Electricity on the Farm", 24 West 40th Street, New York City, a small publication devoted to rural electrification and ask them to put you on their mailing list.

To those who are actually interested in installing lights we recommend a little booklet "Wiring The Farm For Light, Heat and Power" published by the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, 1120 Garland Building, Chicago, Ill. which can be secured for 50c. Another interesting and worthwhile booklet is "Niagara Power" which can be obtained by writing to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Canada.

3. Another topic which is well worthy of study is reforestation. Recent legislation allows the State Conservation Department or the county to purchase land and reforest it. Many farmers are reforesting small areas for themselves. Do Grange members know where they may secure trees, when they should be planted, how many it takes per acre and in fact, many other questions pertaining to reforestation? Lecturers may secure information by writing to the State Conservation Department, Albany, N. Y., The New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. or the Department of Forestry, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Do You Know Your Rights?

4. The trespass situation is a peculiarly annoying one to many farmers. How many Grange members know exactly what the law provides regarding the posting of farms and exactly what their rights are when hunters and fishers ignore these warnings? Many times trespassers have bluffed their way out of a difficult situation because the property owner was not sure of his rights. Why not write to the Conservation Department at Albany, asking for a copy of the law on this subject, and following a discussion, ask the Department to answer any questions which come up and which do not appear to be answered in the law.

These are just a few suggestions for your consideration. If it has not already been done it helps wonderfully to have a program committee to plan out work for a year in advance and have the program printed or mimeographed. Several heads are always better than one and it is easier to plan a year ahead rather than to plan for each meeting.

The Four Houses of America

AMERICA is a nation of four houses. These houses were built first in the country. Whether in Protestant New England or in Catholic Maryland, Christian civilization founded four houses.

By DR. J. W. HOLLAND
The A. A. Philosopher

Church as much as the insider. The absentee worshiper, the member who is spiritually dismembered, the man who gads and forgets God, he is the Church's chief peril in this age of liberty and license. With all her imperfections the Church has had a voice that has urged America forward, and has helped men in the attaining of good and stable character.



Dr. John W. Holland

The Dwelling House was the domestic and industrial center of rural colonial life. The first homes in America were places of prayer and devotion. Characters that were strong for every test of life were nurtured there. The rural home is being attacked by city problems today. Life is shifting from its old moorings. We need to fortify our homes against the paganism of life. If we can keep the home fires burning we can keep the heart of our civilization warm.

There was the Meeting House. Rude, cold, and uninviting as they were, the people found at Church, inspiration for their efforts, comfort for their sorrows, and forgiveness for their sins. The Church is being bombarded now by its most bitter critics. The outsider has never damaged the

There was the School House. Ignorance of nature makes man a savage. Ignorance of the moral laws of the world makes him a criminal. The moral standards of the highest concepts of life must be taught in our schools. Otherwise we shall proceed to train a generation of light fingered and clever crooks.

The last house is the Court House. Justice is simply the essence of fair dealings between men. There is a growing suspicion that our Court Houses have failed us. Great criminals often escape, while little offenders get the "limit." Impartial justice is the only thing worthy of the name. Our great rural jurists in the Colonial day had a passion for justice to all. It must be the same among us.

Any conduct that tends to un-roof or destroy the foundations of these four houses will but hasten America to her doom. "Our House will be left unto us desolate" if we FORGET GOD.





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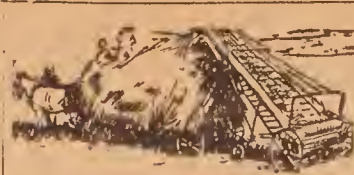
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Buyers Are Cautious

By M. C. BURRITT

ONE or two more light rains have given further relief from the long, severe drought, although far from enough rain has fallen yet. The parched ground will take up great quantities of water before it is thoroughly saturated.



M. C. Burritt

Wells are as dry as ever, rains not having affected them at all as yet. And rains were too late to be of much help to most crops. Late cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes to some extent will be helped. Meadows and pastures will be revived and will go into winter in better condition. Certainly the acreage of wheat in this part of western New York will be much less this year than in any recent year. The drought has undoubtedly contributed to this as it has prevented or delayed plowing and fitting. But the basic cause of the decline is no doubt the low price and the conviction that the crop was even more unprofitable than others. Were it not for the straw and the desirability of utilizing the land, the crop would be almost entirely abandoned. The seeding of clover and grass seeds has been shown to be just as good with spring grain as with wheat.

Farmers Watch Markets

The depressed condition of markets is the chief concern of most farmers at the present time. Decrease in such crops as cabbage and tomatoes have not resulted in compensating increases in price. Cabbage is selling as low as six dollars per ton. Most tomatoes are contracted at fixed prices. Moreover, all buying of farm products is slow, markets are inactive and nearly all prices unsatisfactorily low. On the Rochester public market nearly every seller reports it difficult to make sales and prices low. This is perhaps more pronounced with fruit than with most vegetables.

Apple harvest is under way. Wealthys and Alexanders have been pretty well harvested and the picking of Greenings and Twenty-Ounce is under way. The quality of most of the fruit is excellent this season and in many orchards, especially those with a good percentage of early and mid-season varieties, the quantity is good also. But this quite satisfactory crop is not finding ready sale or at good prices. Buyers appear to be afraid to buy, especially upon a speculative basis. They want to be sure of a sale before they spend their money. This is probably a reflection of the slowness and uncertainty in business generally.

The effect of this situation is to leave

the grower holding the bag. The buyer tells him that his fruit ought to be worth more but that he can't pay it. He says that he will buy from the grower later out of storage and at a better price if the market warrants it. He, himself, appears unwilling to take the usual market risk. So the grower is compelled to take it or accept a price below that which the supply in relation to the normal demand warrants. This situation may cost growers thousands of dollars, unless general business conditions improve. Three inch U. S. No. 1 Twenty Ounce are bringing only \$1.25 per bushel.

Bean harvest is well along; in fact, more than half completed. The crops look well as they are harvested in the field, but yields cannot be large for the pods are not well filled and the beans small and in some instances more or less shrunken. The weather has been quite ideal for harvest. Corn harvest is also well along. Some earlier fields of potatoes are being harvested with low yields and relatively low prices as well. And yet in spite of the effect of the drought, and depressed market conditions, I believe that most western New York farmers will do unusually well. For others comparatively fewer in number, the year will be a hard one.—Hilton, N. Y., September 21, '30.

Distance for Planting Cherry Trees

What is the most profitable distance for planting of sour cherry trees?

IN many cases sour cherry trees have been planted together as close as 16x16 feet. Probably when planted at this distance the crop for the first few years may be larger per acre than if they were planted farther apart. However, when they are planted 25x25 feet each way the yield when the trees become fully mature will be higher than where they are planted 16x16 feet.

When given plenty of space a cherry tree should grow in size until it gets to 20 or 25 years old. A tree which is twenty years old can easily bear three or four times as much fruit as one ten years old. If they are planted 16x16 feet they will not grow much after they are ten years old because of lack of room.

Manure for Orchards

Where we use manure in the orchard, would it help to add superphosphate to it?

THERE is no experimental evidence that apples respond profitably to phosphoric acid or potash. However, where cover crops are grown these fertilizers will help the growth of the cover crop and so indirectly help the growth of the tree.



—JUDGE.



The Prospects for Cabbage

By M. P. RASMUSSEN
New York State College of Agriculture

ACCORDING to an estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture, dated September 12, 1930, the 1930 crop of late domestic cabbage will be about 4 per cent larger than that of 1929 and the crop of Danish cabbage will be 6 per cent larger.

Prospects for Domestic Cabbage

Despite the considerable increase in cabbage acreage in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the domestic crop of cabbage in these 3 states promises

Table 1

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC CABBAGE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1930, COMPARED WITH PRODUCTION IN 1929 AND THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS 1925-29.

State	Aver. production past 5 yrs. 1925-29 (tons)	Production 1929 (tons)	Estimated production Sept. 1, 1930 (tons)	Increase or decrease 1930 crop compared with 1929 (tons)
Long Island.....	30,100	30,800	26,400	less 4,400
Upstate New York.....	112,040	97,200	87,000	less 10,200
Total New York.....	142,140	128,000	113,400	less 14,600
Pennsylvania	8,680	9,200	6,100	less 3,100
Ohio	27,900	32,300	22,100	less 10,200
Total, above states.....	178,720	169,500	141,600	less 27,900
Indiana	13,980	15,100	15,500	gain 400
Michigan	22,060	18,400	21,500	gain 3,100
Wisconsin	54,420	60,200	72,200	gain 12,000
Minnesota	10,560	8,100	9,100	gain 1,000
Colorado	15,420	11,200	18,700	gain 7,500
Oregon	9,380	5,000	8,800	gain 3,800
Total above states.....	125,820	118,000	145,800	gain 27,800
Total 9 important States	304,540	287,500	287,400	less 100

to be almost 28,000 tons less than in 1929 and over 37,000 tons less than the average crop of the past 5 years (table 1). New York State (including Long Island) has almost 15,000 tons less than last year and almost 29,000 tons less than a normal crop. This shrinkage in eastern production, however, is entirely offset by an increase in the states stretching westward from Indiana and Michigan to Oregon. As the result of a substantial increase in acreage, Wisconsin gives promise of having a crop of domestic cabbage 12,000 tons larger than in 1929 and 18,000 tons above normal. The results of larger acreages are also apparent in Michigan, with an increase of 3,100 tons, and in Colorado with an increase of 7,500 tons compared with 1929. The net result is that the 1930 domestic cabbage crop in the 9 most important states is actually estimated to be only 100 tons less than in 1929, and about 17,000 tons (about 5 per cent) less than a normal crop.

Prospects for Danish Cabbage

Every one of the important Danish cabbage producing states increased its acreage of Danish cabbage to some extent this year. The Danish cabbage crop would undoubtedly have been much larger had the extended drought and high temperatures of July and August not been experienced. Despite adverse weather conditions, it was estimated on September 12 that the 1930 Danish cabbage crop would exceed that of 1929 by almost 15,000 tons (about 1,200 carloads), (table 2). In New York State, the increased crop amounts to only 900 tons and in Pennsylvania there was a decrease of 100 tons. Wisconsin shows the greatest increase in the middle west, 4,800 tons, followed by Michigan with 1,800 tons, and Minnesota with 1,300 tons. In the far west, an increase in Danish cab-

bage of 5,800 tons is reported for Colorado. All of the middle and far western states have crops of Danish cabbage above normal. In the east, the Danish crop in New York is almost 30,000 tons (about 16 per cent) below normal, and both Pennsylvania and Ohio have sub-normal crops.

Marketing Prospects

More abundant rains and lower temperatures during the balance of September and October may increase the late cabbage crop, both domestic and Danish. So small and hard are most of the heads, however, that any considerable increase in moisture is more likely to cause the heads to burst and reduce rather than increase the marketable crop.

What Will the Early Crop Do?

The favorable prices received by late cabbage growers last spring were due very largely to the partial failure of the early cabbage crop in the South. The Texas crop was short 36,000 tons and the Florida crop 14,000 tons last spring. A recurrence of this condition can hardly be looked for during the winter and spring of 1931, and competition will probably be much sharper from the early states.

Not only is competition from the South likely to be more sharp this winter, but it will probably appear earlier than usual. During the past 6 or 8 years, southern growers have made strenuous efforts to hasten the maturity of their cabbage. Whereas during the years 1922-26 but little early cabbage came on the northern markets before the middle of February, during the past 3 years (1927-29) larger and larger volumes have been shipped during December and January. If this tendency extends itself much further, the market for storage cabbage from the north must inevitably suffer severely.

Business at Low Ebb

There can be little question that the current business depression, with the accompanying unemployment and relatively low purchasing power in our large cities is having a most decided effect on prices received by farmers for vegetables and fruits. Consumption

Table 2

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF DANISH CABBAGE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1930, COMPARED WITH PRODUCTION IN 1929, AND THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS 1925-29.

State	Aver. production past 5 yrs. 1925-29 (tons)	Production 1929 (tons)	Estimated production Sept. 1, 1930 (tons)	Increase or decrease 1930 crop compared with 1929 (tons)
New York	186,980	156,000	156,900	gain 900
Pennsylvania	5,160	4,700	4,600	less 100
Ohio	3,780	3,000	3,200	gain 200
Michigan	3,060	2,500	4,300	gain 1,800
Wisconsin	74,220	69,100	73,900	gain 4,800
Minnesota	16,640	13,500	14,800	gain 1,300
Colorado	21,200	22,800	28,600	gain 5,800
Total 7 important States	311,040	271,600	286,300	gain 14,700

has been reduced to a minimum and even for those crops, which were relatively short, prices have been much below normal and very unsatisfactory.

The market has been very draggy and dull for cabbage thus far this season. Carlot shipments to date are almost 7,000 carloads (about 26 per cent) behind those shipped to the same date last year, and this despite a larger crop. Unless business stages a real recovery, and unless a marked shortage develops in other green, leafy vegetables, it seems unlikely that late cabbage prices during the coming fall and winter will exceed those of last season if, indeed, they even approximate them.



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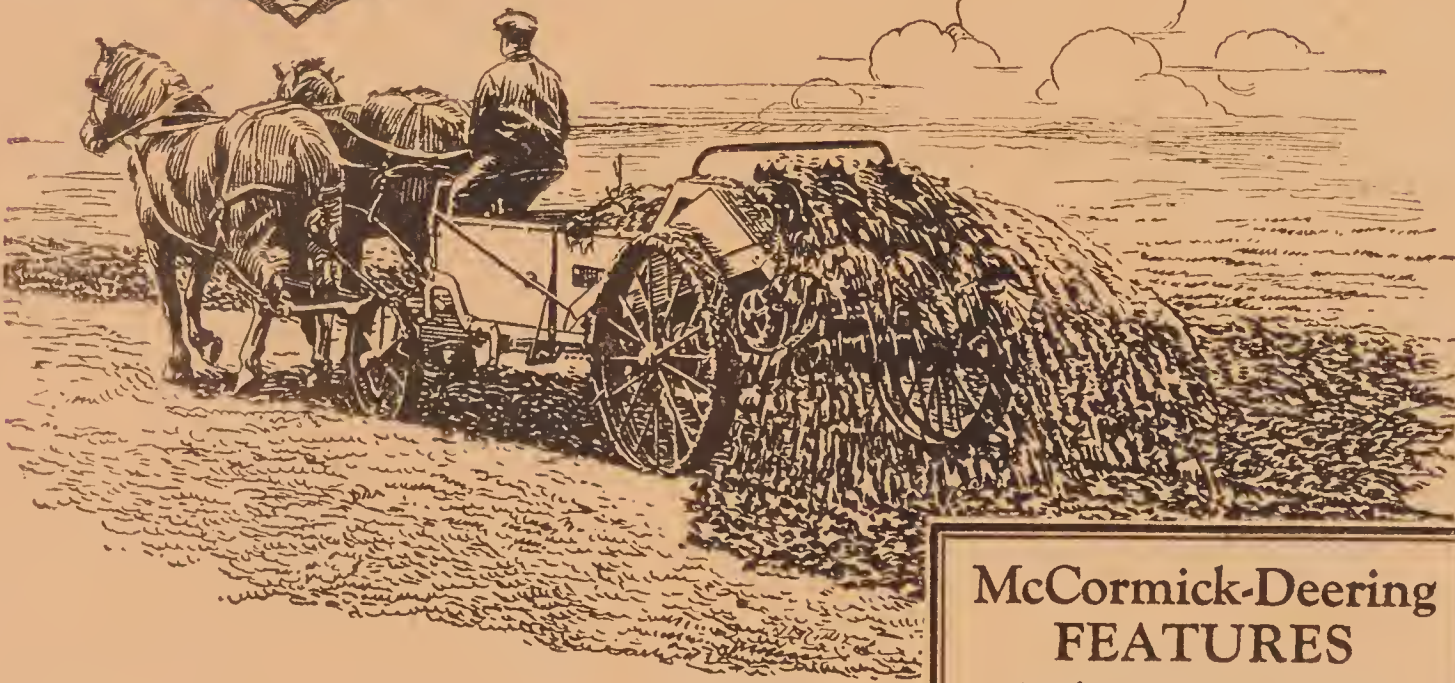
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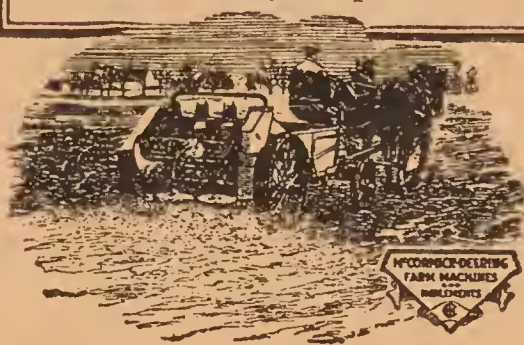
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The McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader

Annual Illinois Farm Plowing Contest Draws Thousands

ON the P. J. Patterson farm, at Wheatland, six miles southeast of Aurora, Illinois, the fifty-second annual plowing match proved to be full of interest and tense moments.

Under a hot September sun, 15,000 farmers and their families cheered and shouted as Homer Lapp, 26-year-old Will county farmer, staged a thrilling and hard fought battle to again emerge victorious over all tractor drawn plows. Young Lapp used a single blade plow drawn by three powerful bays, which he has now owned for over ten years. It is his third consecutive sweepstakes win in as many years.

The award was based on the time, the symmetry of furrows, the conformation, the straightness, the evenness of depth and general neatness. Lapp

Let's Have a Plowing Contest

For some inexplicable reason, plowing contests seem to have lost favor in the East. The good old sport of horseshoe pitching has been revived and at many farmers' picnics stock judging contests and demonstrations of up-to-the-minute farm practices occupy an important place but the fine points of plowing have been neglected.

We are giving on this page a little account of the Illinois contest to show that the old-fashioned plowing contest still has a place, and with the thought that it may stimulate a demand for similar contests in American Agriculturist territory.

scored 94 points on the half-acre field he plowed and the judges remarked on "the beauty of his well-rounded furrows."

Second place went to Frank Boardman with a total of 92 points, and Carl Shoger took third with 89 points. Both of these men used tractors but the horses proved superior to these increasingly popular "iron monsters."

Twenty-two contestants entered the contest, a classic in the hearts of ruralists and townspeople of the vicinity.

During the forenoon, the farmers' wives and daughters brought great quantities of cakes, pies, needlework and other home products to be judged for prizes, while young boys proudly exhibited sleek, fat steers and other blooded stock to an enthusiastic crowd and placing jury.

Modern farm equipment—plows, corn pickers, harvesters, tractors, etc., attracted just as keen interest and comment at the booths, as any other attraction on the grounds.

After seeing the last furrow turned on forty rods of black dirt, which a few minutes before was ankle deep clover stubble, the hungry crowd lined up in a large tent for a lunch prepared by hundreds of the womenfolk.

At the close of the day women stood back while their prize cakes, cookies and pies were auctioned off to the highest bidders.—K. F. KEITH.



"The ploughman homeward plods his weary way."—JUDGE.

The Belvedere FORTY EIGHTH STREET WEST of BROADWAY New York

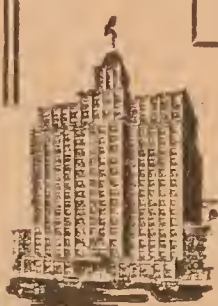
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A MERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.

With the A. A. Fruit Grower

An Ulster County Spray Outfit

ONE of the interesting stops on the 1930 Hudson River Valley fruit tour, was at the farm of C. J. Hepworth & Son at Milton. Mr. Hepworth's orchard is hilly and for the past five years they have been using what might be called a home-made stationary spray outfit. This consists of a 150 gallon, two plunger pump, which hand-



A part of the crowd on the fruit tour and the power plant for Mr. Hepworth's stationary spray rig.

les two spray guns at 200 pound pressure anywhere on the line.

Using three men, one to keep the tank full and the other two to handle the two guns, 700 fourteen-year old trees can be sprayed in eight hours. The pipes for this outfit are not buried, but are run on top of the ground through the orchard. Mr. Hepworth says it takes only an hour to put the pipes together or take them apart. During the summer these pipes are removed and a duster is used for the balance of the season. Seven hundred feet of pipe are used in the orchard.

Mr. Hepworth reports that this system has just about cut in half the time required to spray his orchard. In his opinion, a grower should have at least ten acres of apples in order to make such an outfit worthwhile. He says: "We surely must find these new ways to cut our costs on apple raising or go out of business. Visitors at the Hepworth farm are always welcome."

Washing Apples for Spray Residue

I notice that quite a bit has been said about washing apples in order to reduce the amount of arsenic to a point which

will allow them to be exported. Is there anyone who has any evidence as to the cost of this washing and is there a satisfactory machine on the market which will do the work.

THE New Jersey Experiment Station reports that the cost will vary between five cents and one-half cents per bushel under different methods. This, of course, will depend on the amount of apples to be washed, the five-cent cost applying where about 5,000 bushels are washed annually and the smaller cost where a larger amount is washed.

One apple washer which has been used to some extent in New Jersey costs approximately \$1000. Some growers have made a home-made washer which can be built for approximately \$475. The home-made washer has the capacity of about 60 bushels an hour while the commercial type has a capacity of about 80 bushels an hour. A grower who has a very small lot of apples or pears to clean may dip them by hand in which case two tanks are necessary, one for the acid solution and one for the rinsing solution. The cost of these tanks should not be over \$70 and two men can easily dip 400 bushels a day.

Cull Apples Bad for Markets

Why is it that so many growers will persist in offering cull apples on public markets when they must realize that it is bad for the business in the long run?

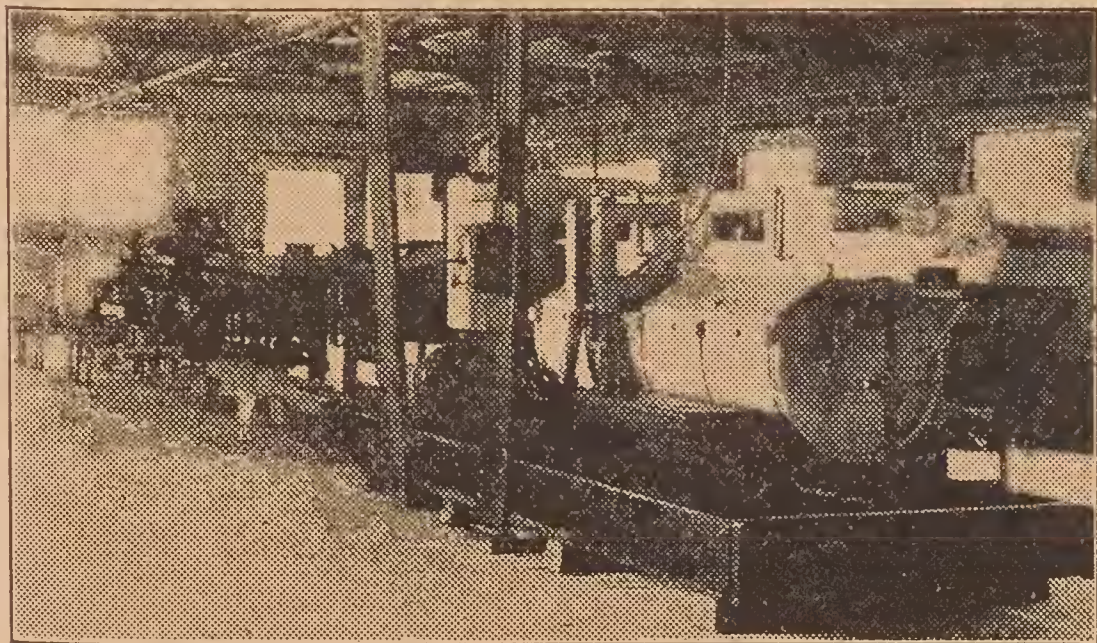
IT would seem that this is the old story of taking a little temporary profit rather than depending on future gain. So long as cull apples can be sold for more than they will bring for cider apples, there are a certain number of growers who will continue to sell them.

There is no question but that it hurts the business. Often the consumers get less for the money expended than they would in buying first quality stuff, and naturally they are not likely to go back for more.

The Cortland Apple

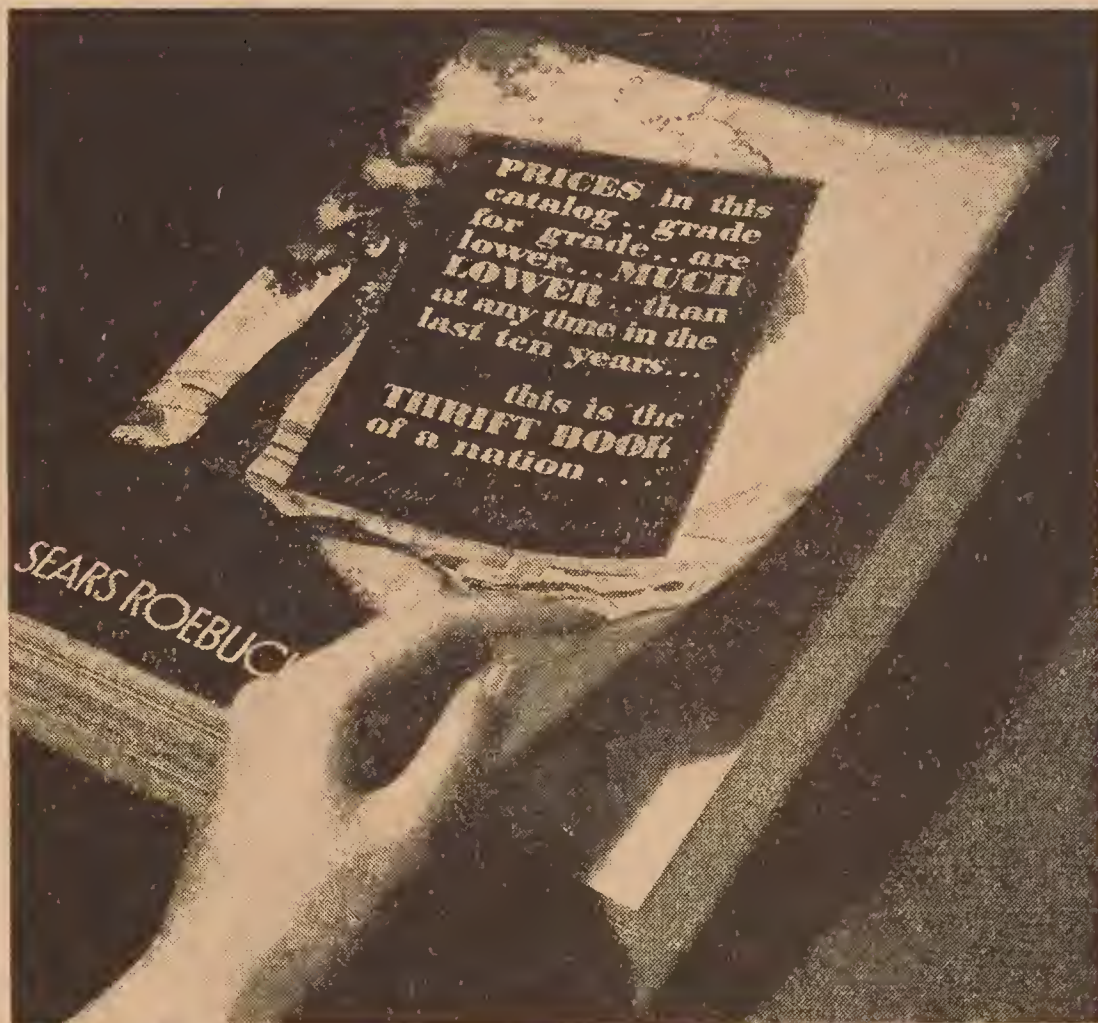
Is the Cortland apple giving satisfaction to those apple growers who have planted it?

REPORTS which come to us indicate that growers are rather enthusiastic about the Cortland apple. The points in its favor, of course, are that it keeps somewhat later than McIntosh and therefore extends the season for this fine apple and it appears to color up a little better than the McIntosh does. One objection we sometimes hear is that they do not grow very uniform in shape and color. Certainly a lot of Cortland trees are being bought by orchardists.



Foreign requirements limiting the amount of spray material on apples exported from this country have increased the interest in apple washers. This machine located at the New Jersey Fruit and Produce Packing House at Glassboro, N. J. has a capacity of 80 bushels per hour.

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The World's Largest Store is ready to serve you, at the lowest prices in ten years. Not alone the lowest prices we have quoted in ten years, but the lowest prices offered by any reputable organization.

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If you have not received your copy of this 1100-page new "Thrift Book of a Nation," send for it today. It is free, of course. It quotes lowest prices on 46,000 articles for the family, the home, the shop, the auto and the farm.

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WHAT CAN SHE DELIVER?

What she is producing, is one thing—but what she CAN produce, is another! The difference is in care and feeding!

Feeds make milk in proportion to their feeding value. Some feeds are poor producers—some are good for a time—**BUT—only a feed that's made to produce SUSTAINED PRODUCTION can show you what your cow's limit is—what she CAN do!**

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Larro is made to produce full production throughout the lactation period. It is made to produce **HEALTH** to sustain its higher production. It is made to keep cows free from udder troubles, "off-feed" conditions, constipation, lost quarters, etc. *It is made in the only feed mill in the world that can make and does make a feed ALWAYS THE SAME—so that each sack is able to do exactly what the formula has been proved to do!*

Put your cows on this full capacity—full profit ration NOW! Get out of them every cent you can—in milk—in health—in Larro's higher profits! You'll find they CAN do more—develop more milk-producing "horse-power" than you ever thought possible.

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With the A. A.
Dairyman



Progress With a Dairy Program

By C. G. BRADT,

Delaware County Farm Bureau Agent

THOSE of you who have ever taken an automobile trip through Delaware County from Oneonta down through Stamford, Grand Gorge, Roxbury and Margaretville, or from Deposit on the west, up the West Branch of the Delaware Valley through the pleasant villages of Walton, Delhi, Bloomville, Hobart and Stamford; were no doubt, deeply impressed with the beauty of the region and the apparent agricultural prosperity which appeared on every hand. You saw the deep valleys with their wooded slopes coming down to meet those green luxuriant pastures which were amply providing summer feed for those thousands of dairy cows. Don't you remember how you remarked about the peculiar construction of those over-shot dairy barns which were built on the hillside with the barn floor well up in the peak? The farm buildings too, were in good repair and well painted. Abandoned farms as we know them in some counties of central New York, were hard to find.

Where Cows Feel at Home

Delaware County is an intensive dairy section and if our census reports are correct, it ships more fluid milk and cream than any other county of the State and we are almost safe in saying, the whole United States. With this great dairy interest on every side, the Farm Bureau of this county naturally devotes a large percentage of its time in the development of dairying. The bureau has its committees of progressive dairymen who are constantly working on new plans which, when carried out, mean better sires, better cows, better crops, better homes and a more satisfied and prosperous farm people. It is through this high type of farm leadership that the dairy business in Delaware County is making headway. It is not going backward; it is not standing still; but it is going forward very decidedly.

You may ask in what way progress is being made and what has brought about these changes. In the first place, I believe climate and topography have been largely responsible for dairymen devoting so much time and energy to the building of profitable herds. Delaware County is primarily a dairy section. It has good spring water, the pastures are far above the average of the state, the soils produce good cuts of hay, the greatest milk market in the world is at our door and the farmers are natural dairymen. With all of these factors favoring the dairy business and with few possibilities of branching out into the growing of cash

crops on a large scale, our farmers have given their entire time to the business of dairying and its development.

In the past five years, we have seen remarkable changes. Milking machines have been installed, modern haying equipment has been purchased and at present, mechanical milk cooling is coming into vogue, especially in the vicinity of grade A milk plants. Besides these labor saving devices, we have seen better sires purchased, more calves of good breeding being raised and more economical feeding practices being followed. Along with this, the production per cow is on the increase and cattle diseases are being better controlled. All of these things together have meant a lower cost of milk production and a correspondingly larger profit for the man who has adopted these modern methods.

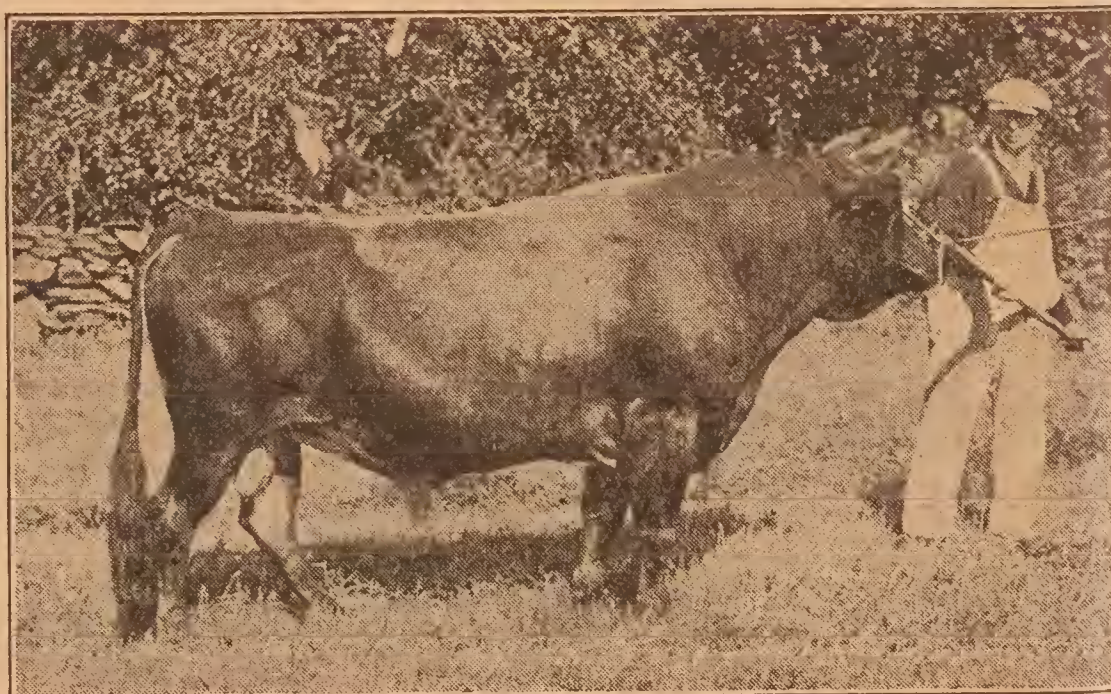
The Farm Bureau has in its fifteen years of existence, been constantly working with dairymen and the dairy leaders to bring about the improvements in dairying. It has had campaign after campaign to bring the dairyman's attention to the importance of keeping abreast of the times by adjusting his practices to meet existing economic conditions. In this day of efficiency, every business operator is constantly working out plans to produce for less money. The manufacturer has done this for years and is still at it. The dairyman is now following suit.

How Records Pay

If I should be asked to name the one thing which has been doing most to build the dairy business of this county, I should say immediately, it was dairy records. Records which are secured through the use of the milk scale and the Babcock test. Delaware County has been the leader in the state in this respect as we have more dairy herd improvement associations and more cows on test than any other county. At present there are five associations in operation with approximately three thousand cows being regularly tested each month. These associations are located about the communities of Andes, Bloomville, Walton, Margaretville, Hobart and Harpersfield. Two other associations are in the process of formation at Downsview and in the communities of Masonville and Sidney.

These associations, in my opinion, are doing more than any other thing to bring about profitable dairy herds. When you see men continuously keeping records from year to year on their herds through the dairy improvement

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Fauvic's Gamboge Prince, owned by John R. Sibley of Spencer, Mass. is the youngest Jersey bull to win the American Jersey Cattle Club Silver Medal. This herd sire won the award at the age of four years and eight months. His first six daughters tested won silver medals in their first lactation period.

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Nothing can equal DRIED BEET PULP

It's the most wonderful supplemental feed known for promoting and maintaining health of animals, thereby increasing milk production in dairy cows and producing rapid profitable gains with beef cattle and sheep.

Yet it does not add to the cost of the ration. It supplements pasture, replaces silage, corn and other carbohydrate feeds. Where hay is short or high priced six pounds of Beet Pulp will do the work of ten pounds of hay, and do it better.

No other feed has such unique health building properties. It is light, bulky, cooling, palatable, laxative. Not only highly digestible itself, it also aids the digestion of other feeds. "Off-feed" days are eliminated.

Low Prices in Effect

Dried Beet Pulp is always profitable to feed but now with the present low prices you certainly should avail yourself of its advantages. Feed it—you'll see immediately how your profits increase.



Dried Beet Pulp which results from the extraction of sugar from beets is the only vegetable feed available in commercial form. Can be delivered anywhere in the United States. Ask your dealer.

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Takes only a few minutes to clip cows and get a dollar a month more profit through increased milk flow and butter fat. Lowered feeding cost and grooming time saved, quickly pay for a clipping machine.

Clip your horses. They'll work better, look better and feel better; also can be cleaned in half the time.

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Established 1850

Silos ☐ Stanchions ☐
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

association, you know they are getting results. They are not in the association merely to have a check on the creamery but for a bigger purpose. They want to know definitely if each cow in the herd is a profit maker. The poor and unprofitable cows have no chance of "getting by" if association records are kept.

Another form of dairy record keeping which is being started, is the dairy record club. Through this record club, the dairyman weighs the milk from each cow and takes a sample. He also records the amount of grain which each cow receives. The milk samples are then mailed to a central laboratory where tests are made and records computed. This method of testing shows much promise here in the county as a supplement to the testing association. The dairymen with small herds seem to favor this record club idea because it is somewhat less expensive. The charge is twelve cents per cow per month with a minimum charge of one dollar and twenty cents.

"What about Delaware County's purebred sire work", one man asks? "Do they raise many heifer calves to maintain their herds?"

Yes, dairymen are beginning to raise more of their own stock and consequently, they are paying more attention to the kind of bulls which they keep at the head of their herds. This has been especially true during the past few years when the price of dairy cows was high. Many believed they could raise a better cow than they could buy for the same money. The tuberculin test work has also led to the raising of more stock at home.

At present the Farm Bureau is conducting a purebred sire survey in thirteen communities of the county. This survey is being carried on by the Farm Bureau committeemen. Such a survey will tell the kind of bulls which are now being kept and what the need is for better bulls. This survey, when completed, will be followed by a series of meetings where better sires and better breeding methods will be advocated. We expect that next year when the same communities are surveyed, that the number of scrub and grade bulls will have decreased and that the number of purebreds will have increased.

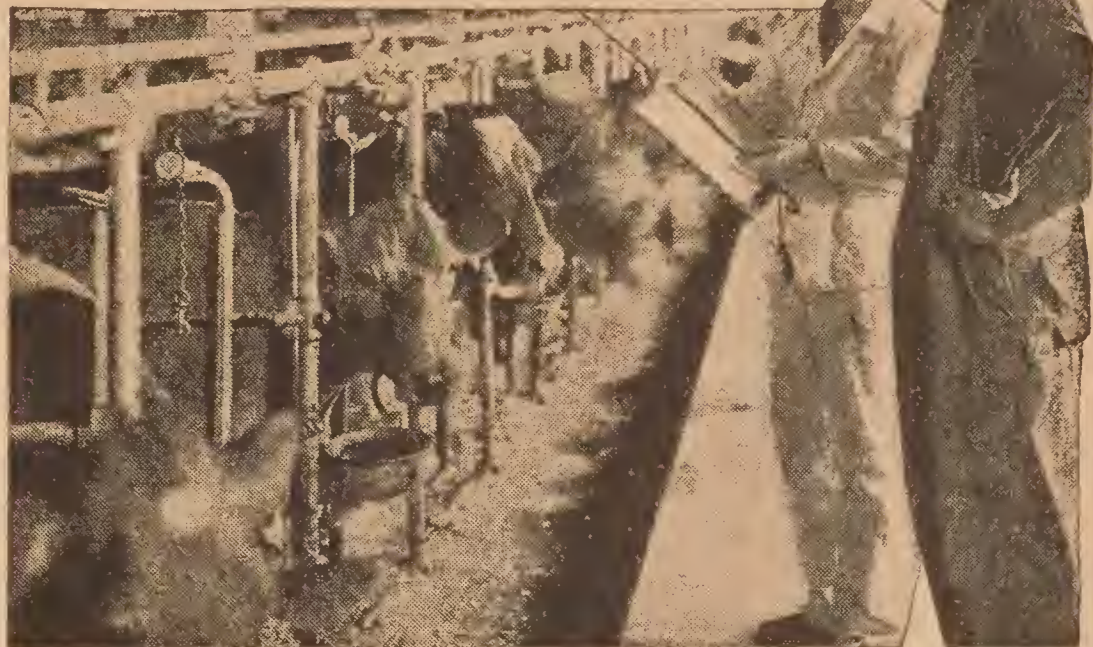
In the matter of dairy feeding, I believe we have greatly advanced. In the first place, we have better dairy rations on the market from which to choose. These rations should give satisfactory results when properly fed. Some dairymen I know, still feed all cows alike but this is not true of the majority, especially those who weigh the milk. They feed according to production and are getting more milk and using less grain by so doing.

Roughages as fed on our farms are of better quality today than ever before. Some men make the practice of reseeding more often with clover in mixture with timothy. Others add alfalfa seed to this mixture with good results. These legumes have been an important factor in improving the quality of hay. There has also been a tendency to start haying earlier than usual. This too, means greater feeding value.

Generally speaking, Delaware County has pretty good pastures, but in some sections they seem to be running out to weeds. In order to meet this condition, the Farm Bureau induced forty dairymen last spring, to improve pieces of pasture by adding manure and superphosphate. We believe the results on these forty farms will prove the value of pasture improvement methods on other pastures.

The dairy progress in Delaware County, I believe is based on certain fundamental factors. First of all, the soil and climatic conditions favor dairying which in my opinion, is the most important of all. Second, the people are "cow minded." They like cows. Third, the market for fluid milk is nearby and lastly, Delaware County has a type of farm leadership which cannot be surpassed in any other county of this state. With all of these things in Delaware's favor, why shouldn't it be a leader in the dairy industry and why shouldn't progress be made? Only time will tell if this progress can be maintained in the future.

"This chart proves every cow is a Money-maker"



... Feed a balanced ration, keep records, and you can't lose

Here is the surest guarantee in the world for making money in the dairy business. Feed a balanced ration. Keep records of milk and feed. Sell the losers and feed the rest a liberal balanced ration.

That's the plan recommended by Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. And it's the plan that's keeping many dairymen on the profitable road.

The same plan will work on your farm!

Feed plenty of protein

No cow can produce to capacity unless she gets a balanced ration in the right quantity and home-grown feeds are too low in protein for a high producing cow.

That's why leading dairymen always feed plenty of protein-rich Linseed Meal. It's the old reliable protein supplement that every farmer knows.

Try this Ration

Here is a balanced ration for dairy

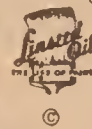
cows being fed clover hay and corn silage. It was prepared by feeding experts and has proved profitable.

Ground Corn, Hominy or Barley . . . 200 lbs.
Ground Oats 200 lbs.
Wheat Bran 100 lbs.
Linseed Meal 100 lbs.

If you use ready-mixed feed, replace the wheat bran and Linseed Meal in the above ration with 250 lbs. of good 24% feed. Be sure the ready-mixed feed contains Linseed Meal—look on the label.

You can place complete confidence in ready-mixed feeds prepared by reliable manufacturers. The real test for quality is to look on the label for Linseed Meal.

Mail the coupon for Chart of Balanced Rations and the book "Practical Feeding for Profit." They're both free.



Free Ration Chart and Feeding Book

Chart is printed on tough paper for tacking up in your barn. Book has heavy covers and string for hanging up. Both mailed to you postpaid.



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Ulster County Holstein Sale

at Richards farm 3 miles southwest of New Paltz, N. Y.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1 P. M. SHARP
45—Registered Holsteins—45

T. B. tested. Passed two negative tests for abortion.
30 Cows Average C.T.A. records at 4.7 years.
11,590 milk and 395 lbs. fat

10 Choice Heifers 5 Young Bulls
Catalogue upon request.

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For Sale Pure bred milking Shorthorn bull calves, from good producing dams. Price reasonable. Accredited herd. C.F. Feisthamel, Lowville, N.Y.

165 Registered Holsteins

selling at public auction

24th EARLVILLE SALE

Earlville Sale Pavilion,
Earlville, N. Y.

OCTOBER 7-8, 1930

All under State and Federal Supervision—60 day retest—several from herds Negative to blood test.

125 Fresh Cows and Close Springers

25 Bulls, ready and about ready for service, bulls from high record cows, and others from good producing dams to head high class grade herds.

Buy your cattle in a sale that has an established reputation for square dealing—everything is done for your protection, and these cattle will sell reasonable.

Make your plans to attend, and write at once for catalog, or wire for information.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager,
Mexico, New York

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.00
2A Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.41	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.95	1.75
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for Sept. 1929 was \$3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighed average.

Butter Breaks; Advances at Close

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 26, 1930	Sept. 19, 1930	Sept. 27, 1929
Higher than extra	40	40 1/2	41 1/4-41 3/4
Extra (92 sc.)	39 1/2	40 1/4	47
84-91 score	33 1/2-39	34 1/2-40 1/4	40 1/2-46 1/2
Lower Grades	31-33	32 1/2-34	39-40

The boom that characterized the butter market toward the close of the week ending the 20th was without a doubt too much for the trade. The advances we re-

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y. City

Ship Your Eggs TO R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants
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Pictures attractive \$4000 bldgs on productive 51 acres shown pg 67 Strouts catalog; mile village in famed Cooperstown section; 40 acres tillage, 66 fruit trees, good barn, hen house, etc; spring watered pasture, sugar grove, wood; good 12-room house; big value at \$2800 & owner throws in horses, 4 cows, 4 young stock, 3 shoats, implements, furniture, hay, corn, oats, Potatoes, etc for quick sale; part cash. This big catalog, 100 bargains is free. Write now.
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RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.
6-8 weeks old, \$3.50 8-10 weeks old, \$3.75
Choice Chester pigs, 6-7 weeks old, \$4.25. Will ship C.O.D. on approval or send check or M.O. Crates free.
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Chester and Yorkshire 8 weeks old \$3.75 ea.
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A few Chester White Barrows \$5.50 each.
Pigs going to Vermont 35c extra for vaccination according to State law.

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Here is your chance to buy real quality pigs of either of the above breeds direct from the breeder. These pigs are from highgrade sows and pure bred boars, and are rugged growthy youngsters. The quality you buy in a small pig means fifty pounds more at killing time.
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DOGS AND PET STOCK

For Sale 20 choice coonhounds cheap on trial. Kevill Kentucky Kennel, Kevill, Ky. B21
Pointer, Setter, Coon, Fox, Rabbit hound pups. Broken and young stock priced right. State wants. JOHN BILECKE, North Attleboro, Mass.

Lake Shore Kennels, Himrod, N. Y.
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MALE ENGLISH SETTER 1 1/2 YRS. Two Registered Beagles 6 mo. Reasonable prices. Safe delivery & satisfaction guaranteed. Vernon Gravatt, Allentown, N.J.

MALE PERSIAN KITTENS
LENA ROBISON, SPARTA, N. J. BOX 33

ported last week strained the situation to the extent that prices broke on Sept. 22 and continued a downward trend reaching 39c for creamery extras on the 24th. The price remained unchanged on the 25th but on the 26th a one half cent increase was registered and as the market comes to a close the trend is upward. The dullness that existed in the early part of the week ending the 27th was aggravated by the fact that on Tuesday and Wednesday the market was at a standstill due to the Jewish holidays.

Fundamentally the market is firm. At mid-September the cold storage holdings in the four cities were approximately 5,000,000 pounds short of last year's holdings and the country as a whole reports a shortage of approximately 25,000,000 pounds compared with a year ago. The out of storage movement is slightly in excess of that of last year, which clearly indicates that we are using storage supplies freely.

Fresh Cheese a Shade Higher

STATE FLATS	Sept. 26, 1930	Sept. 19, 1930	Sept. 27, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20 1/2-22	20 1/2-21 1/2	25 1/2-26 1/2
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	24	26	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average			

Fancy fresh New York State whole milk flats have followed the strengthening in the cheese market gaining a fraction of a cent since our last report. Trading on all styles of fresh cheese is quiet. Country costs are sustained and there is no inclination or tendency to shade prices. The cheese market is more or less "sitting tight". Holdings are slightly over a million pounds short of those of a year ago, in the ten cities making daily reports. How long this balance will exist is hard to say for our into storage movement is now running ahead of a year ago.

Egg Market Depressed

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 26, 1930	Sept. 19, 1930	Sept. 27, 1929
Hennery			
Fancy Jersey			
incl. premium	47-48	49-50	67-68
Selected Extras	40-46	42-48	61-66
Average Extras	35-37	37-41	55-60
Extra Firsts	29-32	29-35	47-53
Firsts	27-28	27-28	40-45
Undergrades	25-26	25-26	38-39
Pullets	24-26	25-27	38-43
Pewees	20-23	20-23	28-33
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery			
Gathered	32-41	33-41	55-60
	25-31	29-32	38-54

Unseasonably warm weather and heavy posted receipts have combined with the other favorable factors in the egg market to cause a downward turn in the price curve. The two day Jewish holiday put an awful crimp in the egg market. During the holiday not a wheel turned and eggs piled up, resulting in a considerable accumulation.

The situation in the egg market is bad and there is no need in fooling ourselves about it. Holdings are heavy, with little prospect of any material shrinkage in the lay. Posted receipts have been running ahead of those of a year ago with an occasional let up every day or so. This has worked to the detriment of the market, keeping it very unsettled. The wide spread between fancy eggs and the average run makes it quite apparent to producers that the man who is sending a well graded product to market and holding back and disposing locally the less desirable grades is ahead of the game. Poorly packed eggs are having a hard time of it.

Live Poultry Market Not Good

	Sept. 26, 1930	Sept. 9, 1930	Sept. 27, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	20-26	25-30	27-32
Leghorn	17-20	17-22	22-24
CHICKENS			
Colored	20-30	23-33	22-32
Leghorn	21-23	22-24	22-25
BROILERS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
OLD ROOSTERS	-15	-15	28-35
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-30	25-30	-18
DUCKS, Nearby	18-26	19-26	40-45
GEESE	-16	-16	24-30

The live poultry market during the week ending September 27 was a rather jumbled affair. Colored fowl as a rule have been hard to sell, while Leghorns have been doing a little better. Lighter colored stock cleared more easily than heavier birds. Colored chickens were also having a hard go of it, while Leghorns were selling at premiums, especially on the fancier lines.

The market closes very unsettled. It is reported that several cars from the freight yards are to be unloaded Saturday and the price situation is up in the air.

This is having a direct effect on the express market which leaves the entire situation unsettled and most unsatisfactory.

Hay Prices Easier

Receipts of hay have been liberal during the week ending September 27 and in excess of a very good demand. Top quality hay in large bales has moved satisfactorily. In Brooklyn the bulk of the supply has consisted of low grade hay in small bales, which have been difficult to move. Straight timothy No. 1 in large bales has brought \$27 to \$28, with other grades bring \$1 per ton less as they ranged downward. Mixtures have sold at \$1 per ton under straight timothy prices, and small bales have brought \$1 per ton less than large bales.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers scarce, fully steady with Wednesday's advance. Two loads 1250-1527 pounds medium grassers \$9.30-9.85. Cows scarce, fully steady. Common to medium \$4.00-5.00.

VEALERS—In light supply, steady. Good to choice \$12.00-14.50; medium \$9.50-11.50; cull and common \$6.00-9.00.

HOGS—Steady 160-220 pounds \$10.25-10.75; 220-230 pounds \$9.50-10.00.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs in moderate supply, very slow, around 50c lower; good to choice \$8.00-8.50; few \$8.75; medium \$6.00-7.50. Ewes weak to 50c lower; medium to choice \$3.00-3.50; cull and common \$1.50-2.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts all through the week were moderate. Trading was normal with prices generally firm and slightly higher from Wednesday to closing today. Market was not cleaned up at close but prices were fairly steady. Some extra fancy sold at premiums. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 18-19c; fair to good 14-18c; small to medium 10-14c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts all the week moderate, but slow sales caused accumulation. Prices were lower and irregular. Per pound by the coop, 10-16c.

Wool

The wool market has been slow. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine per pound, 21-30c; 1/2 blood 23-30c; 3/4 blood 24-29c; 1/4 blood 24-30c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Sept. 26, 1930	Sept. 20, 1930	Sept. 27, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.76 1/2	.81	1.28 1/2
Corn (Sept.)	.84 1/2	.90 1/4	1.00
Oats (Sept.)	.35	.37 1/2	.52 1/2
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.98 1/2	1.03	1.42 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.02 1/2	1.08 1/4	1.16
Oats, No. 2	.47 1/2	.49 1/2	.61 1/2

FEEDS	Sept. 20, 1930	Sept. 28, 1929
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	32.50	37.50
Sp'g Bran	23.00	33.50
H'd Bran	26.00	35.00
Standard Mids	23.00	36.50
Soft W. Mids	30.00	40.00
Flour Mids	28.50	38.50
Red Dog	30.00	41.00
Wh. Hominy	34.50	41.50
Yel. Hominy	35.00	41.00
Corn Meal	38.50	44.00
Gluten Feed	39.00	40.50
Gluten Meal	44.00	51.50
36% C. S. Meal	34.00	42.50
41% C. S. Meal	36.00	47.00
43% C. S. Meal	38.00	49.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	42.00	56.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local fr. .bt agent for freight rates to your station.

Trend of the Farm Markets

(Special to American Agriculturist from Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23, 1930. Fruit prices were rather well maintained the third week of September, but potatoes and sweet potatoes lost practically all of their recent gains. Onion and celery markets were weak. Sharp breaks in prices of slaughter cattle and cuts in hog and lamb values took place during the week. Dairymen and poultrymen were encouraged by the firm prices of butter and poultry, as well as by the continued downward slant of feed grains and feed concentrates. Domestic and foreign wheat markets remained weak and unsettled. An easier tone pervaded the trading in cheese and eggs.

Although potatoes in general lost much of their recent gain, city markets showed price-levels still 20 to 35 cents above

opening quotations for September. F. O. B. prices in northern Maine were down to a range of \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Eastern sweetpotatoes again declined, with Virginia stock selling at \$2.25 to \$4.25 a barrel. Two-thirds of the current shipments are coming from Virginia.

Western New York shippers reported cabbage about steady at \$9 to \$12 per ton in bulk. Asking price on yellow onions at Connecticut Valley points was \$1 but sales in western New York were being made at 85 to 95 cents per 100-pound sack.

Fruit prices were generally firm. Shipping-point quotations on Wealthys and Greenings in the Rochester district of New York were from \$1.10 to \$1.25 a bushel. Bartlett pears were bringing \$1.30 to \$1.40 in that section and Elberta peaches mostly \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bushel basket. New York was furnishing more than two-thirds of the current peach supply.

The egg market was easier in New York, with prices 2 1/2 to 3 cents below quotations of mid-September. Similar, though less drastic, declines were noted in other markets. Dressed poultry show no new developments. The into-storage movement continues somewhat heavier than at the same time a year ago, although holdings are still below those of a year ago by an appreciable margin.

Butter markets continued nervous and unsettled, but conditions at New York improved and prices advanced half a cent on all grades. Fancy butter was reported in rather light supply at New York and receivers showed a close clearance of this class of goods. Feed conditions over a large part of the dairy sections are fairly satisfactory, as only 10 per cent of the butter fat supply of the country is produced in the drought areas.

In general, cheese at the large distributing centers was barely steady, but eastern markets were in a slightly healthier condition than those of the Middle West.

There were no important changes in the general wheat market situation. Although future markets remained weak, domestic cash wheat was fairly steady under a good milling and feed demand for the moderate offerings. Market stocks of corn have increased slightly during the past few weeks and current offerings are being taken readily. Prices are generally steady. Barley markets had a weak tone but price changes were unimportant. Domestic oats markets were slightly lower with current offerings easily equal to trade requirements.

Prices of feedstuffs continued their downward trend with offerings generally in excess of the prevailing demand which has been reduced by some improvement in pastures and heavy farm feeding of homegrown supplies of grain and roughage. The wheatfeed situation at Buffalo and other eastern points was weak due to the heavy mill offerings considerable selling pressure and slow demand. Offerings of linseed meal at Buffalo were liberal and prices declined under dull inquiry.

Hay markets remained generally steady, with light offerings apparently about equal to the demand. Timothy markets were somewhat irregular but prices for that class of hay averaged higher than for other classes.

A materially broadened demand for stocker and feeder cattle was an encouraging feature of an otherwise sluggish livestock market the third week of September. Prices on slaughter classes of both cattle and lambs declined sharply. Receipts were of seasonably generous dimensions. Fat she stock showed downturns in values compared with the break on slaughter steers. Poor dressed beef markets and the effects of a series of Jewish holidays, starting this week, also added to the depression. The decline in fat cattle values, while severe, was regarded by many in the trade as of temporary character.

Receipts of hogs at leading market centers increased moderately and carried a heavy percentage of light and medium weights of the spring crop. Maximum price declines were noted on the lighter weight offerings, well-conditioned heavy butchers, which are becoming seasonally scarce, showing but slight depreciation in value.

The fat lamb market followed a series of sharp declines that carried values to the lowest point in years. The slump was traceable to the continued heavy marketings. Although in light supply, matured sheep closed weak with sales of fat ewes mostly around \$3 to \$4.

The Boston wool market took a turn in sellers' favor, particularly on the finer grades of domestic wools, during the latter part of September. Trading on such grades showed a broader demand from top makers and manufacturers and trading was more active than for some time previous.

Get
a load of
this...



BACK your pipe up to a tidy red tin of Prince Albert and chute in a load of sunshine. Hold a match to the flue and pull that blissful blue smoke up the stem. You *know* it's going to be like that the instant you open the tin and get P.A.'s fragrance full in the face.

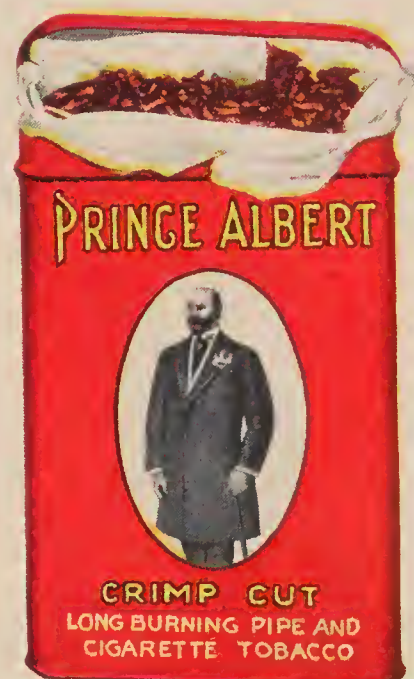
What a taste! What a joyous justification of the jimmy-pipe! Cool as a ticker-tape bringing bad news. Sweet as a rally that hands you

a profit. Mellow and mild and refreshing, down to the last bit of ash in the bowl. A pipe-tobacco with a pedigree, Men, and no fooling.

Any way you take it . . . pipe or roll-your-own . . . Prince Albert promises the contentment that only this *better tobacco* can bring. Try it and see. You can load-up and light-up from shower to sheets, and enjoy every wonderful, joy-wadded puff.

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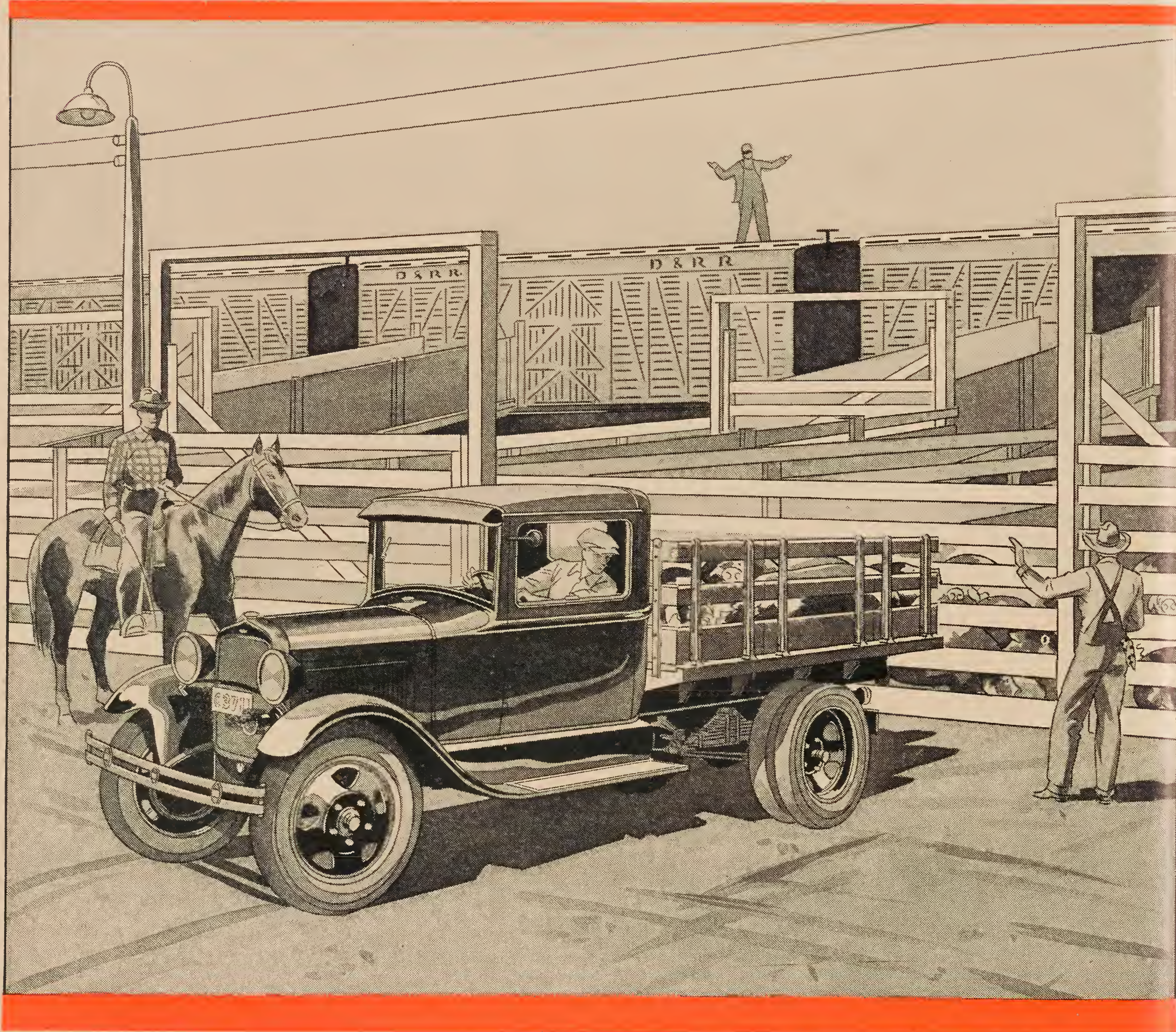
—the national joy-smoke!



The revenue-stamp tells you there are TWO full ounces in every tin.

***Hauling hogs to the stock-yard
or feed to the farm,***

the Ford Truck pays its way



THE design of the Ford truck is such that it lends itself exceedingly well to farm use. It is built of the finest materials obtainable. All moving parts, which have a direct bearing on its performance over a long period of usage, are manufactured with remarkable care and precision.

The price of the Ford truck is low, in accordance with the policy which characterizes all Ford products. This low price is made possible by Ford production facilities, and by a sincere desire on the part of the Ford Motor Company to provide a low-priced haulage-unit of high value.

You will be pleased by the way the Ford truck carries a load over uneven ground, up the hills, across soft, muddy stretches. And by its able performance under all the varying conditions of road and load that a truck must meet on a farm.

Strength of the Ford truck chassis is one reason for the long and reliable service it gives. Forty different kinds of steel go into the making of the truck. Fine steel forgings are extensively used. These all give increased resistance to strain and wear, without adding to chassis weight. More than twenty ball and roller bearings reduce friction at important points, and prolong the life of the truck.

New features of the truck, which add to its value, are the spiral bevel gear rear axle; two optional gear-ratios; 4-speed transmission; heavier front axle and spring; larger brakes; and dual rear wheels available at small additional cost.

Go to your Ford dealer and see this truck. Consider its low first cost. Then let the dealer show you how inexpensive it will be to operate and maintain in your service.





Name and address of the game on every box

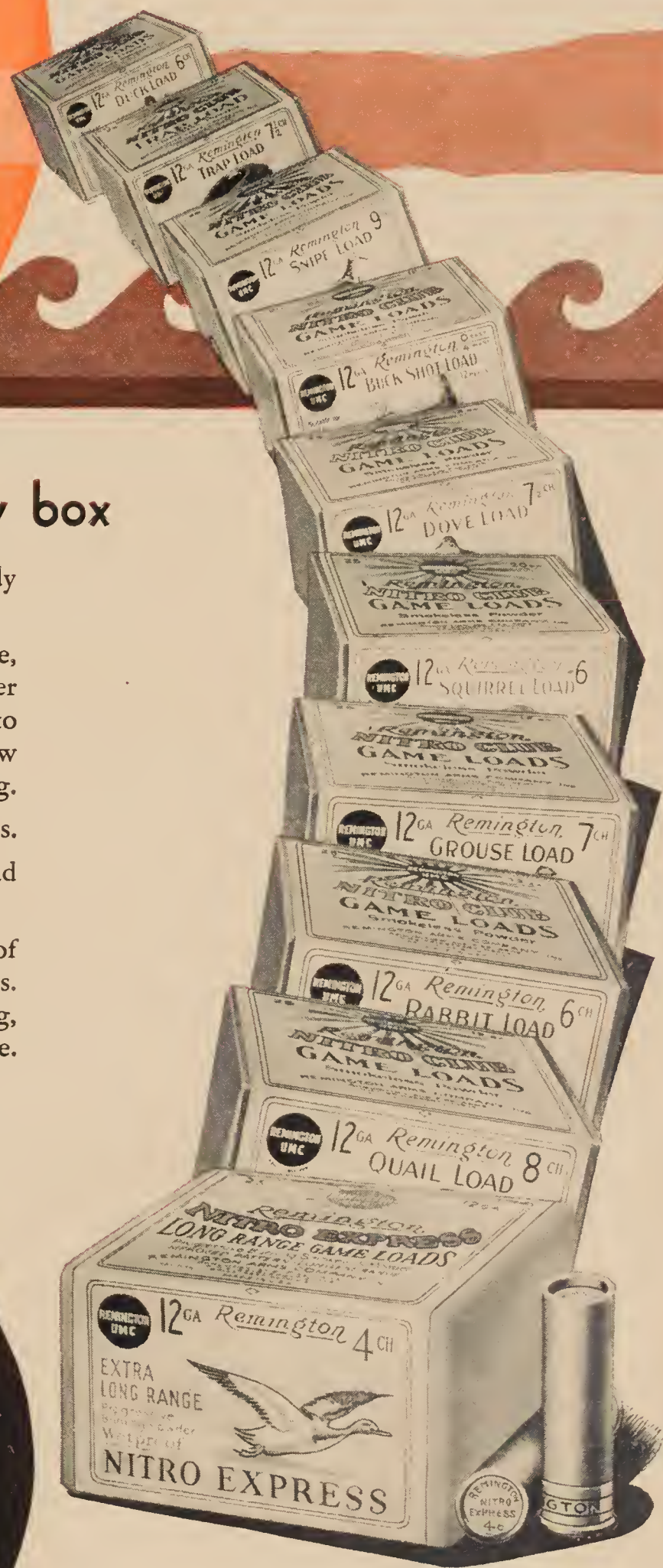
NAME your game—and there's a Remington Game Load waiting, already addressed to the game you want.

No matter what you may intend going out after—goose, duck, pheasant, dove, grouse, quail, snipe, squirrel, or rabbit—the right load is ready for you. The powder is not measured by grains or drams, by weight or bulk, but by accurate tests to determine uniform velocity, pressure, penetration and pattern, an entirely new method insuring a positive uniformity of result that will improve your shooting.

Remington Game Loads are made wet-proof by Remington's patented process. Just name your game to your dealer, tell him you want a Remington Game Load—and the load will do the rest.

Kleanbore Cartridges in rim fire and center fire sizes have brought a new standard of accuracy to rifle shooting on the range and in the woods. They protect the barrel from rust, corrosion, pitting, and leading. You owe this protection to your rifle.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.
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For long shots at all kinds of game, Nitro Express Game Loads are supreme. They outshoot any long range, heavy loads on the market.

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"They make my tires!"

Ownership of Goodyear Tires is proud ownership. They are superior tires, by a margin great enough to have made them the largest selling tires in the world. They embody the prestige as well as the values of leadership. They bear the greatest name in rubber: greatest because of Goodyear's services to transportation, on land, sea and in the air. When you buy tires buy a name you can be proud of. There is a deep and proper satisfaction in knowing that your judgment coincides with the world's on that quality which has made *"More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind!"*

Goodyear is now building for the United States Navy the two largest airships the world has ever seen, each being nearly twice as large as the famed Graf Zeppelin. Goodyear also operates six smaller airships as well as several airplanes in its own service



Farm News from New York

Secretary Hyde Charges Russia With Attempt to Lower Wheat Price

THE wheat question has again forced itself on the front page. Secretary Arthur Hyde of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, charges representatives of the Russian Government with a deliberate attempt to depress United States wheat prices by selling grain for future delivery on the Chicago market without any possible prospect that the grain will ever be delivered. The Secretary quotes prices for September 8, 9, 10 and 11, the days on which the Russian Government sold the wheat, to substantiate his statement. On September 8, wheat for May delivery at Chicago opened at 99½¢ a bushel and by September 11, had dropped to 94½¢, a decline of 5¢.

Selling for future delivery is closely connected with speculation in this way. Dealers frequently sell wheat for future delivery which they do not at present own, believing that when the

upon the world situation, the Russian Government would not have to sell wheat for future delivery in America in order to depress prices. There is at least a suggestion that someone may have been smart enough to realize the possibility of making a profit for the Russian Government by selling wheat which they do not own for future delivery, believing that they could buy it later at a lower price and thus make a profit.

Says Russia Needs Wheat

One estimate states that Russia has between forty and fifty million bushels of wheat for export, which is more than seven times last year's exports. Other reports indicate that the Russians do not even have enough wheat for their own use and if they export heavily now they will have to go into the market and buy wheat later. It is also rumored that the Russian Government is commandeering wheat for export regardless of the fact that it may be needed to feed their own people.

A rumor in the form of messages from some unknown person to the effect that the Canadian wheat pool had failed financially, also had its effect on the price drop. On Wednesday, September 24, grain prices at Chicago hit the lowest point for sixteen years. When the bottom was reached by wheat for September delivery, the price was 77½¢.

Various remedies have been suggested. It has even been rumored in some quarters that Secretary Hyde is merely looking for a reason or excuse for the failure of the Farm Board to maintain wheat prices. Representative Hamilton Fish, chairman of the house committee investigating radical propaganda in the United States, expects to issue subpoenas for the heads of three New York commission houses who were identified with the sale of seven and a half million bushels of Russian wheat. In the near future, a similar hearing is expected at Chicago with officials of the Chicago Board of Trade. Senator Oddie of Nevada announced that he would introduce a bill in the coming session of Congress, excluding from this country a number of Russian products, including wheat. It is rumored that strenuous efforts will be made to have the Treasury Department reconsider previous demands for embargoes on Russian manganese and lumber.

Assuming that Secretary Hyde's statement is correct, everyone is wondering what motive the Russian Government has in depressing wheat prices. It is at least expected that there is a deliberate program on the part of the Russian Government to increase economic depression generally with the idea of bringing about discontent on the part of workers and to make a more fertile field for the spread of communist propaganda.

Reports From Maine Indicate Cut in Potato Yield

IN Maine the present outlook is for 41,360,000 bushels of potatoes, about 6 per cent less than was expected in August, and 18 per cent less than the record crop of last year, but 7 per cent more than the five-year average production in the state.

In Aroostook county the generally wet growing season led to a very severe attack of late blight during August, and the vines around the first of September in nearly all instances were showing the effects of blight and appeared in very poor condition. In central and northern Aroostook the blight was followed by material damage from rot, the extent of which cannot be accurately determined until most of the crop has been dug. September weather will be a large factor in determining the amount of damage from rot. The warm weather during the past week will cause further damage as the Maine growers were looking forward to cool, dry weather as a means of preventing further damage.

Many of the potato men in Aroostook expected a greater cut in the September estimate, and still believe that a further

reduction will be necessary as the blight and rot did not appear to any extent until late August and early September. The government report for September 1 put the Maine production at 41,360,000 bushels against the August report of 44,180,000 bushels.

The cut of 34,000,000 bushels in the total United States yield had a good effect in Aroostook, but in many places it was believed the reduction would be much higher. Many of the dealers are now making plans to store, and have hopes and expectations for a good year.—New York Packer.

State Now Retesting Accredited Herds

THE retesting of accredited herds at State expense began March 19, 1930. This class of tuberculin testing is performed by Accredited Veterinarians working under blanket authorizations issued by the Department of Agriculture and Markets—each Accredited Veterinarian being assigned to a zone made up of one or more townships.

The Department records show that on September 1st 82,829 herds, made up of 814,960 cattle, were classified as "accredited." Up to September 1st 31,695 herds, made up of 353,129 cattle, had been retested at State expense—the percentage of reactors being .5 of 1% and the cost per animal 52¢.

Will Broadcast National Dairy Show

THE National Dairy Show will be put on the air from the Arena at St. Louis through a network of 37 stations of the National Broadcasting Company as part of its daily farm and home hour. Beginning at 12 o'clock noon, Central Standard Time, on October 13, and continuing through October 17, the principal awards in the cattle judging and other contests, important announcements and talks by leading dairy authorities will be broadcast over this chain. It is said to be one of the most extensive broadcasts of agricultural events ever planned, the hook-up including stations from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf.

New Poultry Disease in Southern Tier Counties

IN several sections of the southern tier counties of New York State as well as the northerly counties of Pennsylvania, a new disease of poultry, at least to these sections, has appeared. No external signs of the disease appears, as the birds are suddenly stricken, death occurring almost instantaneously.

Investigation of the birds after death show in each case, a marked enlargement of the liver, which in some cases so compresses the other organs as to almost completely fill the body cavity.

Ordinary appearance of health is present as of plumage and head, weight etc.

Tractors or Horses?

IN our issue of August 23, we asked for the personal experiences of our subscribers on the subject of tractor or horse power. Do you still use horse power and if so, why? Or, do you do all your work with tractors? If you keep both horses and tractors, what work do you do with horses, what with tractors and how have you worked out the problem of getting the most efficient results from both?

For the best personal experience letter on his subject, American Agriculturist will pay \$3.00 and will pay \$1.00 each for all others published. To be considered, letters must be received in the A. A. office not later than October 15.

Specimens have been sent by several poultrymen to the College of Agriculture at Ithaca but nothing definite has been traced out by the department as yet. From its appearance in several localities, there is no indication of any marked breed susceptibility, or any chance of infection from food. The Cornell department is reported as believing that the disease is of a cancerous or tumorous type. Poultrymen throughout the section are alarmed and are checking their flocks carefully for appearance of the disease.

Wins Award for Service to Agriculture

THIS is Stephen Moulton Babcock, the man who in 1890 invented the test which bears his name for determining the butterfat content of milk, and who was awarded recently the first annual Capper prize of \$5,000 for distinguished service to American agriculture.

Dr. Babcock is professor emeritus of agricultural chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in which city the cash prize and a gold medal will be presented to him when the American Country Life Conference



Stephen Moulton Babcock

convenes there October 7 for a three-day session.

That the Babcock test made possible the growth of today's important industry of dairying, there is no doubt, and that the inventor had the welfare of agriculture at heart is not doubted when it is known that his invention was never patented so that it might more fully benefit the dairy industry.

Heretofore the outstanding men in science, literature and the various other creative arts have been awarded valuable prizes for their achievements. This is the first time that the men who devote their lives to working for agriculture have been eligible for a prize of any kind, nationally speaking.

County Notes

Genesee County—A fine rain last Tuesday set farmers hustling in their winter wheat. In most instances the ground was ready, but the soil lacked moisture and Tuesday's rainfall was the heaviest we have had since July. Fruit is very plentiful and farmers' wives are busy canning. Tomatoes can be bought at 50¢ to 75¢ a bushel and peaches from a few cents to \$1.00 a bushel. The rain benefited cabbage which was badly infested with lice. In spite of dry weather the yield seems to be fair and selling price is not very high.

Genesee County poultrymen will hold a poultry tour today, September 20. Professor Robert Ogle of the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, will be the principal speaker. His subject will be "Adjusting the Poultry Business to the Present Economic Situation." The poultrymen will leave the Court House at Batavia at 9:30 and visit the farms of Wilbur Chase, Oakfield Road, William Artman of LeRoy, William Wilcox of Bergen and Frank Miller of North Bergen. A basket lunch will be served at one of the farms visited.—Mrs. R. E. GREEN.

Just David—Our Next Serial

OUR next serial story which will begin soon is "Just David" by Eleanor Porter. Many letters from our subscribers indicate that they have enjoyed the Indian Drum, but our readers who may not care so much for adventure stories will appreciate "Just David".

This is the story of a violinist's son who is taken to a mountain cabin by his father in order to prevent his fond relatives from spoiling him. His father dies suddenly and the boy lives for a number of years with a farm family. His ways are so different from theirs that at times they think him "queer." However, in time his simple faith and ideals change their lives for the better, as well as the lives of anyone with whom he comes in contact.

We must not tell you too much about the story as you will want to read it yourself. The first installment will appear in an early issue. Do not fail to read it.

time comes for delivery they will be able to buy the wheat at a lower price and thus realize a profit. The representatives of the Russian Government admit the sale of the wheat, but state that it is merely a "hedging" operation. People who do not wish to speculate protect themselves against price changes by buying a certain amount of wheat for future delivery and at the same time selling a certain amount for delivery at the same time. In this way what they lose on one operation is gained on the other. Many buyers prefer to "hedge" rather than to speculate with the consequent possibility of loss.

Sales Not Illegal

The statement from those governing the Chicago market, says that there is nothing irregular or illegal about the activities of the Russian Government.

Secretary Hyde says: "It is not my province to pass judgment on the policies of foreign governments, nor is it within my power to discern their motive in bearing American markets, (trying to force prices lower) but it is my province and my duty to expose such transactions and to insist that American institutions be so regulated as to make such transactions impossible."

Other factors are also upsetting the wheat situation. Reports also come to us that Russian grain is being offered at Liverpool considerably below the established price. It has been pointed out that inasmuch as wheat prices depend upon the world situation, the Russian

Other factors are also upsetting the wheat situation. Reports also come to us that Russian grain is being offered at Liverpool considerably below the established price. It has been pointed out that inasmuch as wheat prices depend

If you want the laying mash that will pay you the most profits, you will buy Lay or Bust, the original dry mash.

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Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter—Dairy Rations: Overall 24% · Milk-Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd Health 16% · Milkade Calf Meal—Other Feeds: P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Keeping the Henhouse Dry

By L. E. Weaver

MOISTURE comes into poultry houses by the pailful or pipe line to quench the thirst of the birds. It also gets in through the roof, floor or open windows. But, this is not true of properly built and properly managed houses. Moisture is carried out of the poultry house in the egg pail, in the litter carrier when the floor or dropping boards are cleaned, and in the air. Of these three agents of dryness the air is by far the most important. It is



L. E. Weaver

claimed that 83 cubic feet of fresh air is needed by a flock of 100 hens every hour. But to carry out the moisture thrown off by those 100 fowls requires 5400 cubic feet of air per hour; that is, when the inside air is 10 degrees warmer than that outside. While those figures may not be exact they do seem to indicate that if we can get enough air through the house to keep it dry we need not worry about the birds not having all the oxygen they need.

The amount of moisture that the air will pick up and carry out of the house depends on how warm that air is. At 32° (freezing) 1000 cubic feet of air can hold three tenths of a pound of moisture, while at 80° the same amount of air can take on a load of one and seven tenths pounds of moisture; that is, nearly six times as much. It is easy to see then why the litter stays dry so easily in warm weather, and why it is sometimes almost impossible to keep it dry in winter. The colder the weather the greater the amount of air that must be passed through the house to keep it dry. But when it gets too cold the hens become inactive and may fall down on egg production, so most of us start closing up the windows to hold in part of the heat. And along with the heat (which doesn't amount to very much) we hold in some of the moisture. And that is worse on the hens than the cold is. So in this matter of damp winter poultry houses the poultryman seems to be between the devil and the deep-blue-sea. Open up the house to dry it out and you will freeze up the hens. Close it to warm them and you will give them colds because of the dampness.

The situation is not actually quite so bad as that. Fortunately in most of our north Atlantic States the severe cold snaps are short, so that by opening up the windows and ventilators in between spells we can keep the houses fairly dry most of the time. Many men have been and are now getting good egg yields in spite of cold weather. No doubt they would do better in many cases if the houses were both warmer and drier.

Two situations that are particularly hard to handle are (a) damp foggy weather lasting several days. At such a time the air is so saturated with moisture that it cannot take up any more. Moisture might actually be brought in by the air instead of being carried out; (b) Over-crowded houses where the amount of moisture released by so many birds is greater than the air is able to take up.

There are two things that can be done to relieve such a situation: (a) Clean out the litter every few days—as often as it becomes damp, and (b) set up a brooder stove in

each pen, keep a fire in it during very cold or damp weather, and keep several windows or ventilators open. Many poultrymen have used this plan on similar ones and report excellent results where care is used to maintain a temperature not above 40°, and where the houses are kept open enough to let the moisture-laden warmer air out.

Straw-loft poultry houses are usually much easier than other types to keep dry, probably due to two facts—they are usually warmer and the straw absorbs a great deal of moisture in damp times and quickly dries out on mild days ready to take up the next surplus.

The More Hens Eat the More They Lay

(Continued from Page 3)

as much as they should. It is not enough merely to have mash in front of the hens all of the time. There is an old proverb that says "the eye of the master fatteneth the flock" and this certainly applies to poultry. Some men have the ability to watch hens closely and to coax them along so that they will consume more feed and lay more eggs than the flock of a neighbor that may have come from the same hatchery.

Look at your hens as machines. They will require a certain amount of feed to maintain their body weight and to produce heat and energy. It is just as impossible for them to produce eggs unless they consume feed as it would be for a saw mill to turn out lumber without logs.

How then can we induce our hens to consume more? Well, in the first place we can lengthen their days. It is next to impossible to fill a hen up at 4 o'clock on a winter afternoon with enough feed to keep her warm and comfortable until daylight comes the next morning. If artificial illumination is supplied it should be looked upon as a method of getting the hens to eat more feed. There is no magic about lights and unless the hens do eat more feed, lights will prove a damage rather than a help.

Then we can furnish them with a palatable ration. Probably corn would get the most votes if hens were allowed to pick their own feed but if they were given this exclusively they would become too fat to produce heavily. Whatever ration we give them we can have it composed of good clean feed kept free of mold, and fresh so that it will be attractive to them. Along with the question of palatability we might consider green feed. There is a difference of opinion on this matter. Certainly hens enjoy green feed and a certain amount of it may help to tone up their digestion and enable them to produce more heavily. However, too much can be fed. This is a bulky feed and if hens fill up on any sort of green feed they will be unable to eat sufficient quantities of mash and scratch

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Baby Chicks

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

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IF ORDERED NOW FOR SPRING SHIPMENT. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Pullets wanted ready to lay. State price. C.O.D. George G. Stuart, Granite Springs, N.Y.



Pure Medicated Charcoal in Combination with Vitamin Tested Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil for **CHICKENS-DUCKS-TURKEYS**

- Does These 3 Things:
1. Helps them through the molt.
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Buy only feeds that contain Char-Co-Cod and if your dealer can't supply you—mix your own. Send coupon.

HIBBS-WORTH LABORATORIES, Dept. 410 540-12th Avenue, New York, N. Y. Gentlemen, Enclosed find \$2 (cash) (money order) for 5 lbs. Char-Co-Cod (enough for 120 lbs. feed) with all carrying charges prepaid.

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The Easy Way to Kill Lice on Poultry



Paint the Roosts

No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush, a can of "Black Leaf 40" and a few minutes time for "painting" it on top of the roosts are required to rid an entire flock of body-lice. Do away with old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping and greasing!

Just Paint the Roosts with "Black Leaf 40"

About a half hour before fowls perch, "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When fowls perch upon roosts that have been so "painted", fumes are slowly released that permeate the feathers, killing the lice. The treatment is so easy, effective and cheap that poultry owners need never be bothered by lice on their flocks. Think of the time, labor and expense that this method saves! There is no individual handling of fowls. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply dealers. \$1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer or write us.



Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40" WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST

SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, MODEL 1903 cal. 30, REDUCED to \$16.50

8 3/4 pounds. 43 inches long. 24-inch barrel, offered assembled and refinished, without bayonet at reduced price, \$16.50. Ball cartridges \$3.50 per 100. Illustrated catalog, 330 pages, Army-Navy equipment, mailed for 50 cents. NEW circular for 2c stamp. Established 1865. FRANCIS BANNERMAN SONS, 501 B'way, N.Y.C.

Headquarters Poultry Remedies — Supplies. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.



"Hones", Mister, I ain't never done nothin' like this befo'."—JUDGE.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

feed to enable them to produce heavily. In other words, if you feed green feed, watch the consumption carefully.

In our opinion one matter which is too often neglected is a constant supply of good fresh water. Probably we have all seen hens drinking from a dirty puddle and may have concluded that they prefer it to fresh water. Such, is not the case. If a constant supply of fresh water is kept before them all day long, particularly early in the morning, they will eat more feed and produce more eggs. In the winter time this is a problem because of the ease with which water buckets freeze up. Many poultrymen are turning to the water heater as a solution to the problem or if this does not seem practicable, it certainly pays to watch the water supply carefully and change it as frequently as necessary.

There is still one way of tempting a hen's appetite which is by feeding wet mash. Even though there may be dry mash in front of them all the time, they will quickly respond to a meal of wet mash because it is more palatable. It should not be necessary to feed wet mash all the time but whenever production slumps or hens lose weight, this method of feeding should be considered. Last, but not least, the hen's crop should be well filled with good scratch feed before they go on the roost at night.

Just what happens anyway when hens do not consume sufficient feed? Well, they may go on producing for a week or two but along with their production is a heavy loss of body weight. Some poultrymen watch this very carefully, picking up a number of hens every day or two and weighing them to see whether their weight is being maintained. Sooner or later, if they do lose weight, they will stop producing. When they do stop, it is too late so far as immediate results are concerned. It is then necessary to build up their weight by feeding scratch feed heavily which will require ten days or two weeks before they can be brought back into production.

One System of Feeding

Here is one system of managing the feeding of the flock. Early in the morning give the flock about a quart of scratch feed per 100 hens. See that the grit, shell and mash hoppers are filled. Then empty, rinse and fill all the water buckets.

During the winter time it is a good idea to give them a little scratch feed during the forenoon to promote exercise—perhaps a quart to each hundred birds. When green feed is used it is common to give them this at noon, feeding about 6 to 8 pounds to 100 birds. Then at least an hour before it becomes dusk, feed the birds heavily on scratch feed at least 6 or 8 pounds per 100 hens. If lights are used, of course, this can be delayed until later in the evening.

Hens, by the way, like to eat dry mash frequently, a little at a time. It is therefore necessary to see that there is plenty of hopper space available. There should be at least a foot of hopper, for each ten hens.

In conclusion there are two general rules that it is always well to keep in mind: First, keep the birds active especially during the forenoon, being careful not to overfeed the old hens on scratch feed, which is likely to make them fat and reduce production. There is little danger of overfeeding pullets and we doubt if it is possible to overfeed a good hen assuming that she is given the right ration. On the other hand it is easily possible to overfeed a mediocre hen and allow her to put on so much weight that it is practically impossible for her to produce eggs.

Send the birds to roost with full crops. If you make any changes in feeding, either in the feed or in the way you feed it, make them gradually.

One more word of caution, which is that there is no best ration for all conditions. One poultryman may get good results with one ration where his neighbor may get equally as good results with another. Consequently it is not a good idea to change every time somebody else gets good results. If you are getting good results with your own ration, stick to it. Changes do not always work out to the best advantage.

Would You Rather Have 14,520 EGGS or 16,302 EGGS?



14,520 is a big figure — especially when it's that many eggs. And we have a pen of 100 pullets that laid that many in 9 months. But we also have a pen of 100 pullets that laid 16,302 eggs in 9 months. And 16,302 is bigger than 14,520 by 1782 eggs.

Both these pens of pullets are mighty good layers. You can see that from the eggs they laid in 9 months. Both received the best of feed and care.* It takes good feed and care to make 100 pullets lay 14,520 eggs in 9 months. But what does it take to make 100 pullets lay 16,302 eggs in 9 months—especially when these pullets are just like the ones that laid only 14,520 eggs — and when they received the same identical feed and care? It takes Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min in addition to good feed and good care. That is just exactly what the pen that laid 16,302 eggs received — Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min. That and that alone accounts for the difference of 1782 eggs between these two pens of fine pullets.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min is a conditioner and mineral supplement that helps hens turn feed into eggs. Its conditioning properties keep them in laying trim day in and day out. Its vital elements will increase the production of your flock—no matter how good the hens or the feed—just as it did for the hundred pullets that laid the 16,302 eggs. Buy a supply from your local dealer now or write us. It's time to start your flock off to a record in fall and winter egg production. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

*By the best of feed and care we mean a mash of ground corn, wheat middlings, wheat bran, meat scrap, dried buttermilk, soy-bean meal—a scratch feed of cracked corn and whole wheat—also cod-liver oil and oyster shell—lights in the morning. Both pens received all these things in the same proportion and in the same way. But no matter what the feed, it is good feed and care plus Pan-a-min that makes extra fall and winter eggs. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.



Here are the test pullets that laid 14,520 eggs in 9 months



Below are the Pan-a-min pullets that laid 16,302 eggs

Dr. Hess Poultry



PAN-A-MIN

KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

S. C. REDS, 19c	BARRED ROCKS, 20c
Write for special prices to broiler raisers. Started Chicks.	
All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.	
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PULLETS

4½ months old, \$1.20 each

100 Pullets, \$115, F.O.B. Stockton. These pullets will soon lay—a real buy at these prices. Positively the last call. All healthy birds, grown at our farm from special Hollywood matings. None better at any price.

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PINE TREE HATCHERY and
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Box 55, STOCKTON, N. J.

GIBBS TRAPS ARE BEST

They HOLD what they CATCH—and add to your Pelt Profit. They Pay You to Use Them—You Pay to Use Others. Send for our NEW Catalog—FREE—BEFORE buying this Fall's Trapping Equipment. GIBBS "TWO TRIGGER" Traps prevent "Wring-offs"—60c ea.; \$6.50 doz. No. 1 "Single Grip" Trap, 15c ea.; \$1.65 doz. Postpaid. If your dealer does not have them, order direct. W.A. Gibbs & Son, Dept. 0-37, Chester, Pa.

POST YOUR FARM And Keep Trespassers Off Reduced Prices on TRESPASS SIGNS

Effective October 1, 1930, trespass signs are offered to subscribers of American Agriculturist at new reduced rates in quantities of fifty or more. The new rates are as follows:—

Per Fifty..... 3.50
Per Hundred..... 6.50
Per Thousand.... 60.00

The price for smaller quantities remains at \$1 per dozen.

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

Cash must accompany order.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue. New York

When writing advertisers be sure to say:
"I saw it in American Agriculturist."



"RCA Radiotrons bring out the full tone beauty"

Says

E. F. McDONALD, JR.

President

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION

"We are proud of the new Zenith Radio. It is engineered and built on the basis of RCA Radiotron characteristics—and tested with RCA Radiotrons. RCA Radiotrons bring out the full beauty of Zenith tone . . . For the full thrill of Zenith performance we urge all Zenith owners to use RCA Radiotrons. Zenith dealers are instructed that the dependable performance of RCA Radiotrons makes them the logical choice for initial equipment and replacement purposes."

RADIO ENGINEERS ADVISE:

Replace all the vacuum tubes in your radio set with RCA Radiotrons at least once a year. This is the only sure way to maintain good performance and minimize disagreeable noises and other troubles caused by inferior tubes. RCA Radiotrons will give you the maximum in selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality.

Old tubes may impair the performance of the new.

RCA RADIOTRON CO., INC., HARRISON, N. J.



This is the 23rd in a series of endorsements of RCA Radiotrons by the leading radio set manufacturers.

RCA Radiotrons

THE HEART OF YOUR RADIO

INVENTS AIR-BURNING OIL LAMP

Gives 20 Times More Light

J. C. Steese, 1390 Steese Bldg., Akron, Ohio, is the inventor of an amazing new kind of oil lamp that gives 300 Candle Power of bright, white light and burns 96% air and 4% common kerosene (coal oil). There is no chimney nor wick to clean; no soot, no smoke, no odor. It is simple, safe, and operates at half the cost of an ordinary lamp. He offers one free to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him for details. Agents wanted.

Cole B Power

Replaces B batteries. Supplies ideal B power from A battery or lighting plant at small cost. Write for pamphlet. COLE MFG. CO., DEEP RIVER, CONNECTICUT

A NEW ROOF!
WITH 10 YEAR
A GUARANTEE

SEND NO MONEY—get all the coating and tools you need without paying a cent. Inexpensive—durable. Covers a roof like a rubber blanket. Try before you buy. Makes old roofs like new. Write today for details. **ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY, Dept. G, North Wales, Pa.**

Agents Wanted

Liquid Asbestos
ROOF COATING

ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT


WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.			
DAIRY	HOUSEHOLD	POULTRY	WATER SUPPLY
Cream Separators	Dishwashers	Brooders	Automatic Water Systems
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Hay Hoists	Vacuum Cleaners	REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	
Apple Graders	Washing Machines	Tool Grinders	
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RADIO	MISCELLANEOUS	General Purpose Motors	
Battery Eliminators and Chargers	Portable Heaters	Drills	
Electrified Sets	Ice Cream Freezers	Saws	
	Fans		
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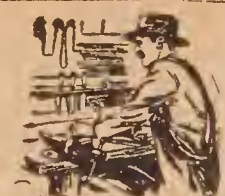
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With the A. A.

Farm Mechanic



Picking Good Galvanized Roofing

ONE of our subscribers asks us how he can tell good galvanized roofing from a poorer quality and whether there is any simple test for determining whether the galvanizing is well or poorly done. Also whether heavier roofing necessarily means better roofing.

It is very difficult for the average farmer to tell anything about the quality of galvanized roofing except as to the weight or gauge. The heavier roofing is not necessarily better than some a little lighter, since the quality will also depend on the amount and quality of galvanizing and how uniformly it is applied, and on the purity of the iron or steel in the sheet base. However, it is safe to assume that when made by a reliable manufacturer the heavier roofing is the better and will give the longer service. Nothing lighter than No. 28 gauge, weighing approximately 85 lb. per 100 square feet of corrugated galvanized roofing, should ever be used for roofing farm buildings; and No. 26 gauge, weighing about 98 lb. per square of corrugated galvanized roofing, is far better and well worth the very slight additional cost; while if one wants still longer service, the 24-gauge, weighing about 125 lb. per square of corrugated galvanized roofing, will be the cheapest buy.

Buy a Reliable Brand

There are various laboratory tests for determining both the total weight of the galvanizing on metal or wire; and also on how long it will stand up under corrosion, which depends on uniformity as well as on thickness of galvanizing. These tests are of great value in the hands of experts, but hardly practical for the farmer. It seems to me that he must buy his galvanized roofing largely on the reputation of the manufacturer. He should of course reject any galvanized roofing which has laid out in the weather or in contact with the ground until rust spots already are showing, or any sheets where the galvanizing shows a tendency to peel.

Our subscriber also asks whether

painting galvanized iron is worth while and whether it will stop rusting. Undoubtedly a good coat of paint well kept up does protect the surface both from moisture and air and probably does prolong the service which galvanized roofing will give. It should be kept in mind that in many cases, especially on stables and similar buildings, moisture collects and corrosion takes place more rapidly from below than from above. In such a place painting the top surface will do but little good in securing longer service. Hence many doubt whether painting is worth the time and expense and believe that the extra money will do more good if spent in putting on a heavier gauge of galvanized roofing.—I. W. DICKERSON.

Getting Ready for Winter

IT seems just a few days since we were discussing hot weather and dry weather, yet days that grow shorter and shorter and nights that grow chillier and chillier remind us that winter is just around the corner. Why be blue about it though? Who wants summer all the time? Winter has its good features, especially if it finds us well prepared with everything snug and the cellar full of eatables.

But is everything snug? That window light that Johnny broke when his slingshot missed the cat is still out or perhaps put in with a few carpet tacks. Now is a good time to putty it in securely. More than likely, too, there is at least one door around the place that is off its hinges, because someone left it open during the big windstorm. A few minutes' time will put it back in place.

You will appreciate a full cistern of water when things freeze up. Are the eave troughs in a proper state of repair and is the cistern itself clean?

While you are at it, it will do no harm to take a look at the chimneys to see that they are safe and free from soot. Winter brings high winds and defective chimneys are a serious cause of farm fires. Remember the old say-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Wood That Heats and Wood That Doesn't



A seasoned woodpile gives a quick, hot fire

THERE is no woman on earth more to be pitied than the tired farm wife who rushes to her kitchen to cook a meal on wet, green or soggy firewood. Her requirements of course are heat, intense heat, quickly produced, the very thing she is ten thousand miles from with wet, green or soggy wood. Furthermore, she is helpless. There is scarcely a farmer in the land who does not realize the value of a good wood shed and at some time or other has planned one. A good wood shed, costing but little to build, solves the wet, green and soggy wood problem perfectly providing it is kept filled.

Trouble is thousands of farmers never get to the wood shed. This is no reason why such farmers should continue burning wood that produces smoke, worry and disappointment instead of heat. Wood properly ranked out of doors cures out rapidly, takes but little water and gives a quick, intense heat when wanted. It pays handsomely any time of the year to rank and season firewood on the farm. A quick, intense heat when needed not only saves the farm wife trouble and disappointment, but the farmer as well whose time and that of his hired help hinge largely on getting meals promptly.—C. C. C., Jr.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ing. "It is better to be safe than sorry."

Repairing a leaky roof when it is dry and the weather is still warm is an entirely different proposition than stopping the same leak when the roof is wet and the temperature is just above freezing. You know the good wife has reminded you of that leak several times and unless she is a saint she is more than likely to say, "I told you so" if you put it off too long.

When the wind begins to whistle and the snow piles up in fantastic drifts, how satisfying it will be of an evening to gather the family round the old chunk stove and enjoy good books, a pan of apples or if you wish, the latest news or music by radio, knowing that nothing has been left undone that might add to the comfort of both man and beast.

With the A. A. RADIO MAN



New Device Permits A.C. Radio Sets on D.C. Current

READERS who have direct current farm electric light plants and for that reason have been unable to buy alternating current electric radio sets, will now be able to install AC sets by buying an instrument designed to change the direct current into alternating current. This little piece of equipment is put in the circuit between the farm electric light plant and the radio and changes either 32 or 110 volt direct current to 110 volts alternating current.

Radio Questions and Answers

How many loud speakers is it possible to run from one radio receiving set?

That depends upon the power output of the set. The ordinary outfit will usually operate two speakers satisfactorily, and many sets, having high-power amplifiers, will run four or five. When it comes to operating dozens of speakers, as in hotel installations, etc., it is necessary to build a large power amplifier. One radio set is sufficient, of course, except as to the audio amplifying section.

* * *

What do you think about the statement that radio tubes ought to be replaced once a year?

Well, if you do this, you are at least certain of replacing any tubes which happen to be worn out or defective. Some tubes will fall below standard in less time than that, too. If you have all the tubes tested every three months or so, or if you keep one new and tested tube of each type on hand all the time, for substitution for the others as a test now and then, you'll accomplish the same thing, perhaps even better. Most people don't care for any avoidable trouble, and as tubes are not very costly, the "once a year" idea is fairly well liked and almost always successful in improving the reception.

* * *

I find that grasping the aerial wire near the set greatly increases the volume of sound from some stations. Why is this?

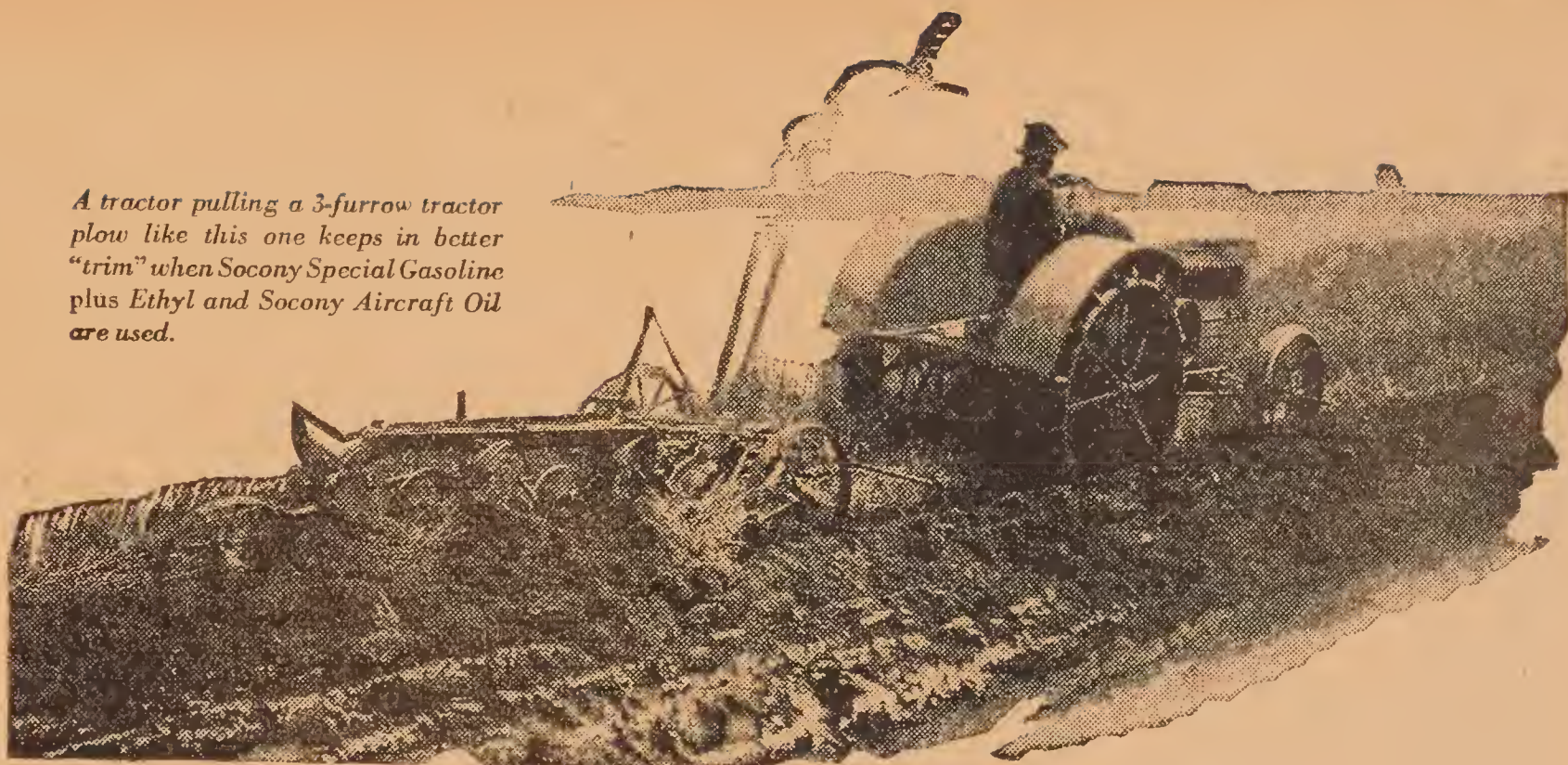
Perhaps the aerial is rather small, and your body acts as additional "pick-up". Or, possibly the ground connection is poor. Try a direct wire to the water main where it enters the house.

* * *

Is there any sort of wave trap that will eliminate interference from ships? We live near the seacoast and are bothered a good deal in this way.

No, a wave trap will not help much. Gradually, spark sets on ships are being replaced with modern tube outfits, however.

A tractor pulling a 3-furrow tractor plow like this one keeps in better "trim" when Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl and Socony Aircraft Oil are used.



BREAKING HARD SOIL IS EASY when your Tractor is powered with SOCONY

FOR a hard day's plowing with the tractor, Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl has the needed power and Socony Motor Oil keeps the engine cool. The use of these petroleum products keeps down repair bills, too.

New York and New England farmers have learned to appreciate other Socony products besides, such as:

Eureka Harness Oil, manufactured for oiling, blacking and preserving leather and harness. It is free from acids and will not become rancid. It prevents cracking of leather and breaking of stitches and penetrates the leather and lasts longer than any other oil.

Standard Hand Separator Oil is made for the lubrication of hand separators. It is free from gum, is anti-rust and anti-corrosive. It is a quick-acting oil adapted for the lubrication of close-fitting bearings.

Socony Lubricote (Household) Oil is made for all purposes where a light oil is required. It lubricates, it penetrates, it prevents rust. It is useful for lubricating lawn mowers, bicycles, guns, and all forms of light machinery.

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We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is \$1.00 a dozen; \$3.50 per fifty; \$6.50 per hundred; \$60 per thousand.

Cash must accompany order.

American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Avenue. New York

The Hallowe'en Harbor

Here Is "Different" Entertainment for the Night When Witches Walk

INSTEAD of the usual cats and witches, the Hallowe'en table was centred by a fleet of little walnut shell ships, with orange and black paper sails. A little melted paraffine poured into each shell gave it proper balance, while a toothpick, imbedded in the paraffine while the latter was soft, served as a mast. Tucked in each ship was a tiny slip of paper on which the fortune was written.

The Harbor was a shallow pan of water, surrounded by vines. On this, the little fleet rested, while a couple of toy ships holding candles gave illumi-

dish and bake in a very moderate oven until firm to the touch. Then remove and serve in the same dish in which it was baked.

Corn and Tomatoes Escalloped

Mix together in a good sized baking dish 1 pint of cold boiled corn, 1 pint of chopped tomatoes, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon sugar. Spread 1 cup bread crumbs over the mixture, dot with small pieces of butter and bake in a moderate oven $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Corn Chowder

Cut fat salt pork in small pieces; there should be about $\frac{1}{3}$ cup. To this, add 1 small onion finely chopped, stirring until onion is browned then add 2 cups diced potatoes and 2 cups corn, 2 teaspoons salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper, add 4 cups boiling water and cook vegetables until soft. Then add 2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup fine cracker crumbs.

Corn Fritters

One cup raw corn, 1 teaspoon flour (more if needed), 1 teaspoon butter, 1 teaspoon cream, 1 egg. Fry in hot fat.

Escalloped Corn

Two cups corn, 1 cup cracker or bread crumbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper. Place in baking dish, first a layer of corn, then of crumbs until dish is filled. Cover with milk, put bits of butter over the top. Bake about 30 minutes.

Escalloped Corn and Potatoes

Fill a dish with alternate cups of potatoes and corn, cover with the following white sauce: Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour, cook slowly and add 2 cups milk. Season with salt and pepper, when thick pour over the vegetables and bake until done.

Corn Custard with Broiled Tomatoes

Score ears of corn with sharp knife and scrape out the kernels until you have a cup of the pulp. Beat 2 eggs add 1 cup rich milk, stir in the corn and add a tiny onion finely grated. Pour the mixture into custard cups and bake until brown on top. Before it is quite done cut in slices large tomatoes, dip in corn meal, season with salt and pepper, and put on the broiler over a hot fire or fry in a pan in hot fat. Serve hot with the custard.

Fried Corn

Cut corn from the cob and fry in butter. This is very good for a change from the plain boiled corn.

Stuffed Haddock

Wash fish and wipe dry. Make a stuffing of one pint onions chopped fine, two tablespoonfuls suet, one-half

teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful pepper, one and one-half teaspoonfuls savory and two pints of bread crumbs moistened with sweet milk. Fill the fish and sew together with white twine. Put thin slices of salt pork over haddock after it is put in baking pan and fasten in place with



BOUDOIR HANGER NO. B5473 is a delightful gift number, coming stamped for quilting on peach, orchid or green rayon taffeta. The package includes the padding for quilting, the wooden hanger and the ribbon. Price 50c. Be sure to state color desired and send order to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

meat skewers. Bake one hour in hot oven basting frequently and serve with any preferred sauce, or with the liquor in the pan thickened with flour and colored with caramel.—L.M.T.

This stuffing is quite strong with the onion flavor. If this is objectionable, the quantity of onion may be reduced.

Creole Halibut

Put small can of tomatoes in pan with one ounce of butter, one small onion sliced and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Simmer until onion is tender, and put through coarse sieve. Put thick slice of halibut in baking pan, pour the tomato mixture over it and set pan in a larger one of boiling water. Cook in oven until done, basting frequently. Remove to hot platter, pour sauce around fish, garnish with parsley or celery tips and serve.—L. M. T.

Graham Cookies

1 cup sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ cup bran
1 cup lard 1 teaspoon soda
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups graham flour 2 cups bread flour
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoons salt

Mix like pie crust. Moisten with water. Roll very thin, sprinkle with sugar. Bake in quick oven, remove from tin at once. They are different from most any other cookies.

Mrs. J. G., N. Y.

Date Biscuits

1 pint flour
1 cup dates (cut up fine)
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk (about)
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt

Sift dry ingredients together twice. Mix in butter with finger tips, adding milk with spoon until dough is soft. Add dates and roll on floured board 1

inch thick handling very carefully. Cut with small cutter and bake in greased pan about fifteen minutes.—R. S.

Fancy biscuits such as these may well be the chief attraction of a Sunday night supper. The dough may be mixed ahead of time and kept cold, then run into a hot oven and baked just before serving.

Orange Biscuits

2 cups flour
5 teaspoons baking powder
5 tablespoons shortening
1 teaspoon salt
about $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk

Sift dry ingredients together and work in shortening with fork or spoon, adding slowly just enough milk to make dough the right consistency to roll out easily. Cut with biscuit cutter into dainty rounds, spreading half with orange marmalade, cover with rest of rounds, press together and bake in hot oven about ten minutes. Ideal for supper or afternoon tea.—R. S.

To add an individual touch to some of these biscuits a doughnut cutter may be used to cut the top round. The marmalade just oozes up through the whole in the center while the biscuits cook.

Using Left-overs

WHEN your cheese gets dry and oily in hot weather, do you throw it into the garbage-box? You need not. Grate it for use in various ways. Moistened with pimentos, it makes tasty sandwiches and is more digesti-



FINE QUALITY UNBLEACHED MUSLIN APRON NO. C2352 comes plain stamped on excellent quality unbleached muslin, a fine count fabric in beautiful cream shade. Enough additional material is furnished for the pockets. Price of this apron postpaid to any address is only 30c. Sufficient fast color embroidery floss for completely finishing same is 25c extra. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

ble than in the solid. It is fine for scallops and may be combined with dressing in salads.

Does much dry bread find its way into the scrap pan? It will be consumed like the proverbial hot cakes if you will toast it very slowly on the lower grate of a low-heat oven until it is golden-brown all through. This is what a celebrated health authority calls "Melba toast." When made right it is tender and delicious.

Do You Know That—

A glass of tomato juice makes a delicious and inexpensive cocktail and appetizer for winter meals, and it also provides vitamin C, so valuable for health, especially in children.

* * *

A small cabinet directly above the sink or drainboard is convenient for holding brushes, scouring soaps and other accessories used at the sink.

An Owl Pillow



This is a pillow that is really a toy. He is a plump green owl whose dignity may be dragged in the dust as a toddler pulls him off to nap by the tassel on his mortar-board cap. Order number M646 is a packet containing all materials, except stuffing, to complete the owl pillow—that is the stamped green gingham, front and back, black and white appliques, and black floss for embroidery and tassel. The size is about 11 by 16 inches and all materials are fast color. If you wish just a wax pattern, order number M646P and he may be made up in any color desired. Instructions come with either order.

M646 All Material for Owl Pillow...50c
M646P Wax Pattern for Owl Pillow 20c
Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

nation. Each guest in turn took a ship from the harbor, and found the "fortune."

The following fortunes were used:

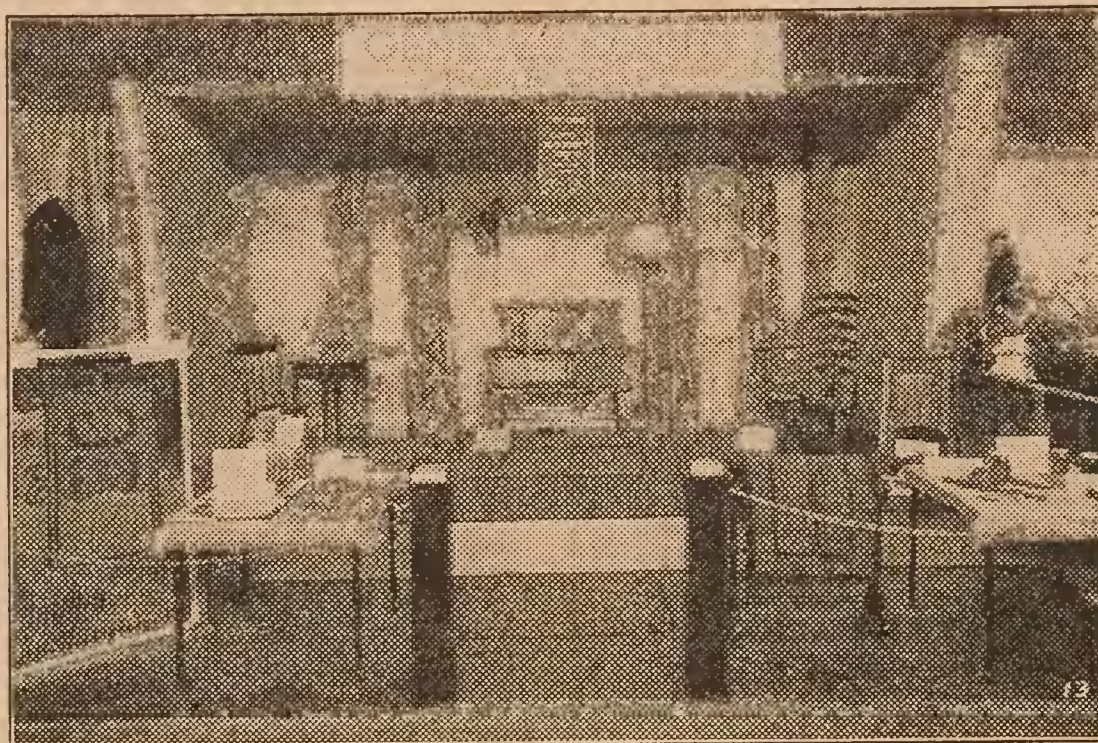
- (1) When your ship comes in 'neath skies so sunny,
'Twill bring to you a lot of money.
- (2) Your ship across the sea will bring
A brightly gleaming wedding ring.
- (3) Home comes your ship, bright
skies above,
To give to you romantic love.
- (4) Your ship comes back, as you
may guess,
And brings to you some great
success.
- (5) Back to port 'neath favoring skies,
Your ship will hold some glad
surprise.
- (6) Your ship is coming in, 'tis true,
And lasting fame 'twill bring to
you.
- (7) Aboard your ship you'll surely find,
A sweetheart suited to your mind.
- (8) Your ship sails home to harbor
fair,
Good luck to you 'twill surely bear.
- (9) Home, home again, from o'er the
sea,
Your ship brings opportunity.
- (10) Your ship returns, for you 'twill
hold,
The hope of having lots of gold.

ELSIE DUNCAN YALE.

Tested Recipes

Corn Pudding

Put $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of corn in a bowl, add the yolk of 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 1 tablespoon butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon sugar and the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth. Mix all together, pour into a buttered baking-



Genesee County's first prize-winning booth among the Home Bureau exhibits at the New York State Fair. Hooked rugs as a Home Craft attracted a great deal of interest. Note the home-invented frame at the left. This holds the rug in position while the hooking progresses.

Mock Pumpkins

How a Reader Uses Her Summer Squashes

I WENT over to Mrs. A's one autumn afternoon and found her gathering her vegetables before Jack Frost nipped them. "Of course I am thankful for an abundance of beets, carrots, and such vegetables," she said "but whatever will we do without our pie pumpkins this fall and winter? They were a complete failure this year."

I looked over her garden carefully and then began smiling.

"Now, what are you smiling about?" she inquired. "Can you imagine that you see some lying about somewhere?"

"Well, not really real ones, but some perfect imitations," I replied.

"What do you mean?"

"What are you going to do with all those golden summer squashes scattered here and there?"

"Why, probably they will rot or be fed to the stock."

"My dear, don't let them. They are your mock pumpkins. Gather them now, store in the cellar in crates and they will keep into the middle of the winter. In my estimation, they make even better pies than pumpkins and they are delicious when cooked, mashed or strained, seasoned with butter, sugar, salt and pepper and served as a vegetable. While they are cooking, they smell exactly like pumpkin."

"I discovered the value of these sum-

mer squashes some years ago and I am glad to pass this secret on to you."

And as I started on my way home, I saw Mrs. A. begin filling her arms with the formerly despised golden nuggets.—L. A. C., New York.

Washable Table Covers

WHERE there is good reason to substitute something else for the regular linen tablecloth, there are the lovely colored oilcloths and better-than-oilcloth materials. For the kitchen or porch table, the bungalow or even for the library table, very attractive runners, doilies or covers may be had, hemstitched, mind you! Some of this patterned, damask-appearing material has a cotton-flannel back which keeps it from sliding around and comes in the most beautiful colors. It may be had by the yard as well as made up.

This is one opportunity to introduce pretty colors into the kitchen or dining-room without making extra work as these materials clean easily by wiping off with warm water and mild soap.

Care of the Waffle Iron

THE electric waffle iron needs certain care if it is to prove satisfactory. The instructions sent out with the iron by the manufacturer usually tell how to handle it, but all electric irons require somewhat the same general treatment. Greasing the grids is recommended by some manufacturers while others say a teaspoonful of water on the hot grid will prevent sticking.

Ten minutes pre-heating is usually required for any iron. If batter sticks it means either that the iron has not pre-heated long enough or has heated too long. In either case just let the batter cook until it is crisp, then it removes far more easily. But the iron must be cleaned thoroughly and re-greased before putting more batter on the grids. A small stiff wire brush is very useful for removing crumbs. For the brown stains which appear on the surface of the iron rub with a paste made of baking soda and water.

Of course care must be taken not to get water into the wiring or the plug. The nickel finish can be kept bright by wiping off with a wet cloth and drying carefully. Any abrasive cleaning agent would scratch the nickel. And when soap is needed, use only neutral soap.

When Coins Are Sent

EVERY day in large city post offices, loose coins are found which have escaped from the envelopes in which they were enclosed. Such coins or stray stamps are carefully recorded as to place of findings, name of finder, etc., and forwarded to the Post Office department at Washington. The total of these lost coins and stamps amounts to some thousands of dollars each year for the entire country and there is no way of returning them to the owners.

Sometimes a letter is sent unsealed,

or in an old envelope which is easily cracked or split; in other cases only the given name is signed to a letter and no return address put on the outside of the envelope. Loose coins in an envelope have a great many more chances of being lost than of arriving safely. If there are no stamps available when small amounts of money must be sent through the mail, it is advisable to wrap the coins well in paper and use only a good, tough envelope for mailing.

When orders are sent to any firm, it saves trouble, if time is taken to check them over to see if numbers are copied right, if all addresses are complete, and if the enclosed money is in a form to carry safely.

A New Book

"TRAILINGS" is a collection of picturesque poems, about fifty in all, giving captivating glimpses of fifteen different countries. A poem may have only a few lines but in that brief space, Jessie S. Miner conveys a definite impression of that particular spot. Good for the traveler or the stay-at-homer. The Lantern Press, \$1.00.

* * *

"THE LOST CRICKET" together with a collection of 38 other stories for children by Howard Dean French was written by a minister who wished to extend the influence of his preaching ministry to the children of his congregation. Each story has a little sermon of its own, yet all are told in a way to appeal to children. This is a fine collection for anyone who needs to keep children interested. Abingdon Press, \$1.50.

* * *

"WORLD-OVER STORIES" by Floyd W. Lambertson is a collection of about thirty stories for junior boys and girls. Many of them are condensed bits of history told in a manner suitable for young readers. Others are based on old legends and myths or other world-famous stories. They are intended to be helpful in the character education of the child and yet they provide highly interesting reading. Abingdon Press, \$1.10 by mail.

Songs Mother Used to Sing

(Continued from Page 2)

over a year when, his health having failed, he succumbed to disease.

For 30 years his remains lay in the old cemetery that overlooks the bay and the ruins of Carthage. On a white slab of Italian marble was this inscription:

In memory of

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE

Twice consul of the United States of America for the Kingdom of Tunis.

The first great public recognition given him after his death was upon the occasion when the Faust Club of Brooklyn presented the board of Prospect Park with a colossal statue. It was ceremoniously unveiled September 27, 1873, the most impressive part of the ceremony being the singing of

Home, Sweet Home! by 1,000 school children, the audience of 25,000 people joining in the chorus.

Some 10 years later his remains were brought home, with impressive cere-

For the Smart Schoolgirl



2757

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2757 is very smart, yet exceedingly practical for the schoolgirl. In crepe woolen of the new rust-brown shade, detachable collar and cuffs of white pique, the young miss would be very suitably dressed. The pattern cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yards of 39-inch contrasting. PATTERN PRICE, 15c.

monies, placed in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., where there is a memorial inscribed with the same poetical lines that were on the stone in the cemetery in far-off Tunis.

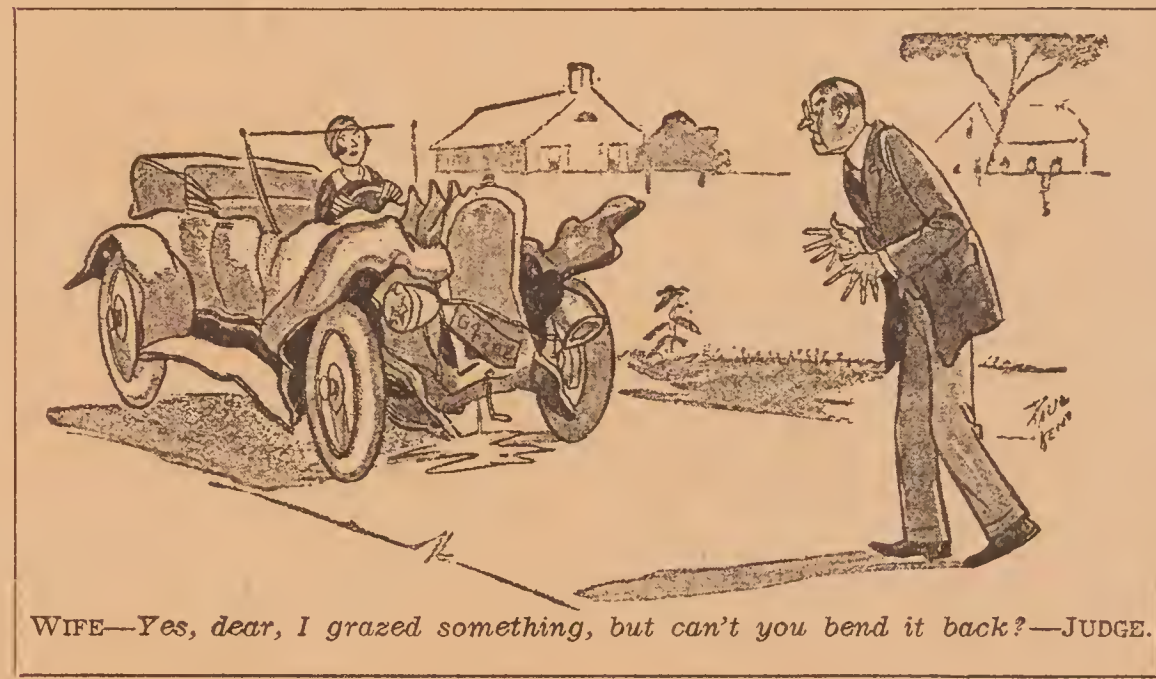
Stunning Dress



2718

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2718 shows the very attractive, popular cowl neckline. In fact, every detail of the garment is dainty and becoming. Canton crepe, flat crepe, velvet or a crepe woolen would be well adapted to this graceful style. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new winter catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



WIFE—Yes, dear, I grazed something, but can't you bend it back?—JUDGE.

Cuticura Soap

World-Famous for Daily Toilet Use

Price 25c. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 17B, Malden, Mass.

QUICK RELIEF
STIFF JOINTS
JAPANESE OIL
Antiseptic Japanese Oil takes all stiffness out of aching joints and muscles QUICK. It generates a pleasant heat that drives out the pain. Won't blister like old type liniments. 46 Years Success. At Druggists. Quick Relief With

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair 60c. and \$1.00 at Druggists. Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say: "I saw it in American Agriculturist."

The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

She cried to him and, when he did not answer, she shook him to get him awake; but she could not rouse him. Praying in wild whispers to herself, she opened his jacket and felt within his clothes; he was warm—at least he was not frozen within! No; and there seemed some stir of his heart! She tried to lift him, to carry him; then to drag him. But she could not; he fell from her arms into the snow again, and she sat down, pulling him upon her lap and clasping him to her.

She must have aid, she must get him to some house, she must take him out of the terrible cold; but dared she leave him? Might Henry return, if she went away? She arose and looked about. Far up the shore she saw his figure rising and falling with his flight over the rough ice. A sound came to her too, the low, deep reverberation of the Drum beating once more along the shore and in the woods and out upon the lake; and it seemed to her that Henry's figure, in the stumbling steps of its flight, was keeping time to the wild rhythm of that sound. And she stooped to Alan and covered him with her coat, before leaving him; for she feared no longer Henry's return.

CHAPTER XXI

THE FATE OF THE "MIWAKA"

"SO this isn't your house, Judah?" "No, Alan; this is an Indian's house, but it is not mine. It is Adam Enos' house. He and his wife went somewhere else when you needed this."

"He helped to bring me here then?"

"No, Alan. They were alone here—she and Adam's wife. When she found you, they brought you here—more than a mile along the beach. Two women!"

Alan choked as he put down the little porcupine quill box which had started this line of inquiry. Whatever questions he had asked of Judah or of Sherrill these last few days had brought him very quickly back to her. Moved by some intuitive certainty regarding Spearman, she had come north; she had not thought of peril to herself; she had struggled alone across dangerous ice in storm—a girl brought up as she had been! She had found him—Alan—with life almost extinct upon the beach; she and the Indian woman, Wassaquam had just said, had brought him along the shore. How had they managed that, he wondered; they had somehow got him to this house which, in his ignorance of exactly where he was upon the mainland, he had thought must be Wassaquam's; she had gone to get help—His throat closed up, and his eyes filled as he thought of this.

In the week during which he had been cared for here, Alan had not seen Constance; but there had been a peculiar and exciting alteration in Sherrill's manner toward him, he had felt; it was something more than merely liking for him that Sherrill had showed, and Sherrill had spoken of her to him as Constance, not, as he had called her always before, "Miss Sherrill" or "my daughter." Alan had had dreams which had seemed impossible of fulfilment, of dedicating his life and all that he could make of it to her; now Sherrill's manner had brought to him something like awe, as of something quite incredible.

When he had believed that disgrace was his—disgrace because he was Benjamin Corvet's son—he had hidden, or tried to hide, his feeling toward her; he knew now that he was not Corvet's son; Spearman had shot his father, Corvet had said. But he could not be certain yet who his father was or what revelation regarding himself might now be given. Could he dare to betray that he was thinking of Constance as—as he could not keep from thinking? He dared not without daring to dream that Sherrill's manner meant that she

could care for him; and that he could not presume. What she had undergone for him—her venture alone up the beach and that dreadful contest which had taken place between her and Spearman—must remain circumstances which he had learned but from which he could not yet take conclusions.

He turned to the Indian.

"Has anything more been heard of Spearman, Judah?"

"Only this, Alan; he crossed the Straits the next day upon the ferry

Wassaquam to ask that; but suddenly he hesitated and did not inquire.

Wassaquam brought the mackinaw and cap which Alan had worn on Number 25; he took from the bed the new blankets which had been furnished by Sherrill. They waited until a farmer appeared driving a team hitched to a low, wide-runner sled. The Indian settled Alan on the sled, and they drove off.

The farmer looked frequently at Alan with curious interest; the sun

would go to him as soon as you were able."

"He sent no other word than that?" "Only that he had a very grave communication to make to us."

Alan did not ask more; at mention of Father Perron he had seemed to feel himself once more among the crashing, charging freight cars on the ferry and to see Benjamin Corvet, pinned amid the wreckage and speaking into the ear of the priest.

Father Perron, walking up and down upon the docks close to the railway station at St. Ignace, where the tracks end without bumper or blocking of any kind above the waters of the lake, was watching south directly across the Straits. It was mid-afternoon and the ice-crusher *Ste. Marie*, which had been expected at St. Ignace about this time, was still some four miles out. During the storm of the week before, the floes had jammed into that narrow neck between the great lakes of Michigan and Huron until, men said, the Straits were ice-filled to the bottom; but the *Ste. Marie* and the *St. Ignace* had plied steadily back and forth.

Through a stretch where the ice-crusher now was the floes had changed position, or new ice was blocking the channel; for the *Ste. Marie*, having stopped, was backing; now her funnels shot forth fresh smoke, and she charged ahead. The priest clenched his hands as the steamer met the shock and her third propeller—the one beneath her bow—sucked the water out from under the floe and left it without support; she met the ice barrier, crashed some of it aside; she broke through, recoiled, halted, charged, climbed up the ice and broke through again. As she drew nearer now in her approach, the priest walked back toward the railway station.

It was not merely a confessional which Father Perron had taken from the lips of the dying man on Number 25; it was an accusation of crime against another man as well; and the confession and accusation both had been made, not only to gain forgiveness from God, but to right terrible wrongs. If the confession left some things unexplained, it did not lack confirmation; the priest had learned enough to be certain that it was no hallucination of madness. He had been charged definitely to repeat what had been told him to the persons he was now going to meet; so he watched expectantly as the *Ste. Marie* made its landing. A train of freight cars was upon the ferry, but a single passenger coach was among them, and the switching engine brought this off first. A tall, handsome man whom Father Perron thought must be the Mr. Sherrill with whom he had communicated appeared upon the car platform; the young man from Number 25 followed him, and the two helped down a young and beautiful girl.

They recognized the priest by his dress and came toward him at once.

"Mr. Sherrill?" Father Perron inquired.

Sherrill assented, taking the priest's hand and introducing his daughter.

"I am glad to see you safe, Mr. Stafford." The priest had turned to Alan. "We have thanks to offer up for that, you and I!"

"I am his son, then! I thought that must be so."

Alan trembled at the priest's sign of confirmation.

There was no shock of surprise in this; he had suspected ever since August, when Captain Stafford's watch and the wedding ring had so strangely come to Constance, that he might be Stafford's son. His inquiries had brought him, at that time, to St. Ignace, as Father Perron's had brought him now; but he had not been able to establish proof of any connection be-

(Continued on Page 25)

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The Miwaka with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the Miwaka, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Alan locates a carferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery and gets a job on the carferry. He comes to believe that Burr is Corvet. On a winter's night, Burr, who is steering the ferry rams another vessel which he believes to be a ghost ship. The cars break loose and the ship flounders. Rescue ships save some survivors. Constance waits for word of Alan. Spearman hopes that Alan is lost. Constance leaves for the north to watch Spearman and to locate Alan. She walks along the shore of the lake until exhausted. Twelve are rescued, the Drum beats for twenty that are lost, leaving seven unaccounted for. The count increases gradually until one only is unaccounted for. Constance finds Alan exhausted on the shore.

there. In Mackinaw City he bought liquor at a bar and took it with him; he asked there about trains into the northwest. He has gone, leaving all he had. What else could he do?"

Alan crossed the little cabin and looked out the window over the snow-covered slope, where the bright sun was shining. It was very still without; there was no motion at all in the pines toward the ice-bound shore; and the shadow of the wood smoke rising from the cabin chimney made almost a straight line across the snow. Snow had covered any tracks that there had been upon the beach where those who had been in the boat with him had been found dead. He had known that this must be; he had believed them beyond aid when he had tried for the shore to summon help for them and for himself. The other boat, which had carried survivors of the wreck, blown farther to the south, had been able to gain the shore of North Fox Island; and as these men had not been so long exposed before they were brought to shelter, four men lived. Sherrill had told him their names; they were the mate, the assistant engineer, a deck-hand and Father Perron, the priest who had been a passenger but who had stayed with the crew till the last. Benjamin Corvet had perished in the wreckage of the cars.

As Alan went back to his chair, the Indian watched him and seemed not displeased.

"You feel good now, Alan?" Wassaquam asked.

"Almost like myself, Judah."

"That is right then. It was thought you would be like that to-day." He looked at the long shadows and at the height of the early morning sun, estimating the time of day. "A sled is coming soon now."

"We're going to leave here, Judah?"

"Yes, Alan."

Was he going to see her then? Excitement stirred him, and he turned to

shone down, dazzling, and felt almost warm in the still air. Wassaquam, with regard for the frostbite from which Alan had been suffering, bundled up the blankets around him; but Alan put them down reassuringly. They traveled south along the shore, rounded into Little Traverse Bay, and the houses of Harbor Point appeared among their pines. Alan could see plainly that these were snow-weighted and boarded up without sign of occupation; but he saw that the Sherrill house was open; smoke rose from the chimney, and the windows, winked with the reflection of a red blaze within. He was so sure that this was their destination that he started to throw off the robes.

"Nobody there now," Wassaquam indicated the house. "At Petoskey; we go on there."

The sled proceeded across the edge of the bay to the little city; even before leaving the bay ice, Alan saw Constance and her father; they were walking at the water front near to the railway station, and they came out on the ice as they recognized the occupants of the sled.

Alan felt himself alternately weak and roused to strength as he saw her. The sled halted and, as she approached, he stepped down. Their eyes encountered, and hers looked away; a sudden shyness, which sent his heart leaping, had come over her. He wanted to speak to her, to make some recognition to her of what she had done, but he did not dare to trust his voice; and she seemed to understand that. He turned to Sherrill instead. An engine and tender coupled to a single car stood at the railway station.

"We're going to Chicago?" he inquired of Sherrill.

"Not yet, Alan—to St. Ignace. Father Perron—the priest, you know—went to St. Ignace as soon as he recovered from his exposure. He sent word to me that he wished to see me at my convenience; I told him that we,



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—RARE BOOKS. High Cash Prices Paid. Also letters written by Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, Edgar A. Poe, etc., Send for FREE "Rare Book Check List." F. CHRISTOPHER, 269 South 8th St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED A FARM in Sullivan County. Should be near state road and school. Must have a spring. Write giving all details in full, stating lowest price. MR. I. FRIED, 658 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps on before 1880 bought. Old stamp collections bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

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FARMS FOR SALE

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FARM 140 acres. Land very productive. Alfalfa land. Good buildings. 475 apple trees. Write for particulars. Easy terms. C. A. GRIGGS, Central Bridge, N. Y.

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REAL OPPORTUNITY IN DAIRY AND FRUIT FARM—125 acres, Ridgeway, Orleans County, N. Y. 115 acres fertile, practically level tillage, with 25 acres good variety apples and pears. Lockport and Buffalo markets. 12 acres pasture and wood. 11 room brick house. Two barns, one with 24 modern stanchions and concrete floor, 2 large silos, 2 car garage, hen house. All good condition. Hard surfaced road being built by farm. Price \$9000. Write for description and terms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

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COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6" \$1.30, 6 1/2" \$1.50, Gauzefaced 6" \$1.50, 6 1/2" \$1.75. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO. Dept. D. Canton, Maine.

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KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5c roll, prints 3c each. Trial offer. Photo Christmas greeting card 10c from any negative. 8x10 colored enlargement 75c. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

OILCLOTH SIGNS also other signs painted reasonable. Comic cartoons drawn. HENRY N. KOST, Liberty, N. Y.

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ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to make good income, men or women, full or part time. No investment required. Write RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL, Dept. B-2, Dayton, Ohio.

REAL JOBS OPEN. Auto mechanics earn \$40 to \$100 per week. Learn in a few weeks. Write for big free book and tuition rates. McSWEENEY'S, Dept. A-36, Cleveland, Ohio.

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POSITION WANTED by single A.I. American, native born. Life experienced farmer. 35 years old. Graduate of N. Y. State College of Agriculture. Experienced in all general farming, butter making, testing milk, cream, cheese or butter pasteurization. Licensed chauffeur. Experienced in A.R.O. work. Grade A milk, scientific feeding of milch cows. Sober, industrious worker. All business. Best of references if required. BOX 200, c/o American Agriculturist.

POSITION ON POULTRY FARM wanted by young man with Cornell Agricultural training, wishing to learn the business. Has general farm experience. No bad habits. No tobacco. BOX 300 c/o American Agriculturist.

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ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

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WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS, 50 sets \$3.95. Samples free. STANDARD STATIONERY CO., Nicholville, N. Y.

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed, postpaid 25c. WALTER G. COLLINS, Coboceton, N. Y.

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HONEY—NEW CROP White Clover, 60 lbs. can \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

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PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73X Security Savings and Comm'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—3 lbs. manufactured chewing or smoking \$2.10; Fifty Cigars \$1.85; pay when received. CARLTON CIGAR CO., Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our sample case containing 25 cigars, 4 different brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

If You Have Anything to Buy,
Sell or Trade
ADVERTISE
in the Classified Columns of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 24)

tween himself and the baby son of Captain Stafford who had been born in that town.

He looked at Constance, as they followed the priest to the motor which was waiting to take them to the house of old Father Benitot, whose guest Father Perron was; she was very quiet. What would that grave statement which Father Perron was to make to them mean to him—to Alan? Would further knowledge about that father whom he had not known, but whose blood was his and whose name he now must bear, bring pride or shame to him?

A bell was tolling somewhere, as they followed the priest into Father Benitot's small, bare room which had been prepared for their interview. Father Perron went to a desk and took therefrom some notes which he had made. He did not seem, as he looked through these notes, to be refreshing his memory; rather he seemed to be seeking something which the notes did not supply; for he put them back and reclosed the desk.

"What I have," he said, speaking more particularly to Sherrill, "is the terrible, but not fully coherent statement of a dying man. It has given me names—also it has given me facts. But isolated. It does not give what came before or what came after; therefore, it does not make plain. I hope that, as Benjamin Corvet's partner, you can furnish what I lack."

(To be Continued Next Week)

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

NAME	ADDRESS
Bank Reference	

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Sow Wheat

By Ray Inman

DRILLED GRAIN HAS MANY ADVANTAGES OVER BROADCAST SEEDING

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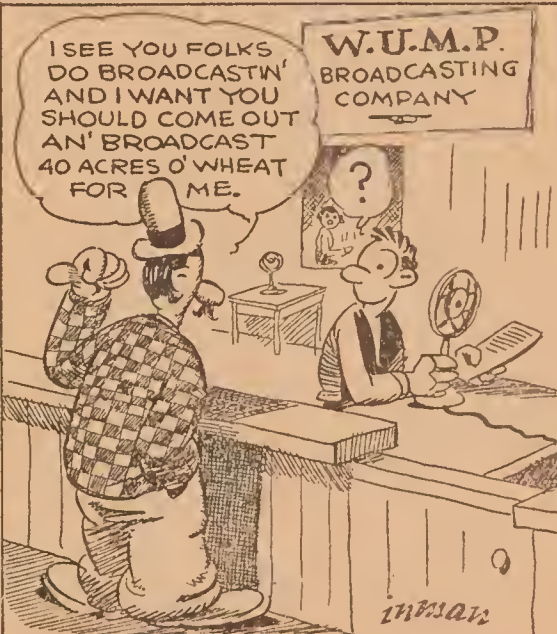
IT STANDS DROUGHT BETTER, DOESN'T FREEZE SO BADLY, ISN'T DAMAGED BY WIND. **Finally** DRILLED GRAIN PRODUCES MUCH HEAVIER THAN BROADCAST GRAIN.

WE WANT TO KNOW HOW MANY FARMERS DRILL THEIR WHEAT.

PLEASE FILL OUT QUESTIONNAIRE BELOW AND MAIL IT TO A CONGRESSMAN OR SOMETHING.

1. WHAT'S YOUR NAME?
2. WHO NAMED YOU THAT?
3. HAVE YOU SHOT HIM (HER)?
4. THEN WHY AREN'T YOU IN JAIL?
5. WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN FISH ARE BITING?
6. DID YOU EVER GET A FISH BITE?
7. WHAT DID YOU DO FOR IT?
8. WHAT COLOR ARE YOU?
9. HAVE YOU A VEST TO MACH?
10. STICK OUT YOUR TONGUE AND SAY "OSHKOSH."
11. WHAT KIND OF SOUP DO YOU YODLE BEST?
12. CAN YOU LOAN ME SEVEN DOLLARS?
13. ANY ICE TODAY, LADY?
14. WHAT'S THE DIAMETER OF A DOUGHNUT HOLE?

IF ANY ANSWERS ARE UNSATISFACTORY WE, OF COURSE, ARE JUST AS LIKE AS NOT TO CHANGE THEM; QUESTIONS ARE ALSO SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.



The A.A. Trespass Sign Has Teeth

(Continued from Page 3)

Attorney General's Office, the case was finally brought to a successful conclusion. How this was done is explained below.

Says Farmers Are Imposed On

On June 7th we received a letter from Mr. Fletcher which read as follows:

Judge Ferris of the Attorney General's Office in company with State Inspector, E. H. Gammon of Watertown, met the game protector who had arrested Murray Brough at my home. Judge Ferris told us we had a right to defend our property and that posters meant just the same on farms as up in the woods. Action would be taken as soon as he returned to Albany from the North Woods to look after some cases up there. He stated that he feels that farmers are being imposed upon.

Justice at Last

The Brough case was finally put on the calendar of the Supreme Court for September. The following is a letter from Mr. Fletcher telling just what happened.

Saturday, September 6th, Inspector Gammon and Attorney Cummings of the Conservation Department and the two game protectors in our case, called at my home and reassured us that everything was "watertight", served the subpoena and informed us our case was the most important case on the calendar and the first one to be called Monday, September 8th. This is the first we had heard since Judge Ferris was here in June, so I didn't have any chance of writing you beforehand.

The defendant Murray Brough and his attorney immediately requested a settlement (at Court). Judge Ferris said in these words, "We came out here to fight this case, if we don't win in this Court it will be carried to the next one; we are trying to get a ruling. We want the American Agriculturist satisfied and you people too. We are more than anxious to try the case for everything is in our favor but if he (Brough) is willing to pay the penalty we cannot make him fight." So in about an hour afterward Judge Ferris and Attorney Cummings came to Mrs. Fletcher and I, and said, "Well, I have it all down in writing. He has convicted himself."

Judge Ferris requested me to write to you people that they (the Department) were with you at all times and will fight every case that you call to their attention, and that from now on these trespass cases would mean more.

It is very evident that trespassers do not fear Justice Courts but they change their minds considerably when it comes up to Supreme Court.

How can we ever thank you enough? You have been with us all the way through—"our friend" as well as partner; not only us either, but other A.A. members as well appreciate the action you took in this matter. Words are inadequate to express my appreciation of your Service Bureau. Every letter you send out has that friendly warmth. Thank you again for your kindness and help in my recent trouble.

We have not printed our own letters, but we have written dozens of letters following up the case in an effort to get justice.

Everybody Pleased

Naturally we were elated over the outcome of this case, and expressed our thanks in letters to both Mr. Legge of the Conservation Department, and Judge Ferris, Assistant Attorney General at the Attorney General's Office. In reply, we received two letters, which explain themselves:

Sept. 16, 1930.

Service Bureau,
American Agriculturist.

Just a line to let you know that I appreciate your very nice letter of September 15th. It has been very pleasant to co-

operate with you in this matter, and the outcome is very gratifying.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Commissioner.
By Llewellyn Legge,
Chief, D.F.G.C.D.

* * *

Sept. 16, 1930.

Service Bureau,
American Agriculturist.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing copy of letter from Melvin R. Fletcher, relative to the above entitled action.

The facts narrated by Mr. Fletcher in his letter are correct. I think he has overdrawn somewhat the value of my services in the case. Mr. Charles F. Cummings, mentioned in Mr. Fletcher's letter, is an assistant attorney general attached to the conservation bureau of the attorney general's office, of which I am in charge.

I think a review of this case in your paper will be helpful in enforcing the provision of the conservation law relative to posting private lands; that is, agricultural lands. The attorney general, represented by myself in these cases, will appear in any proper case to establish and

defend the rights of farmers and to prevent trespassing on posted lands.

The amount of the penalty recovered in the Brough case is not very large; but we were not seeking so much to recover a large penalty as to establish the proposition that when farmers have posted their lands under the conservation law their property rights shall be respected.

Very truly yours,

C. S. FERRIS,
Assistant Attorney General
In Charge of Conservation
Bureau, Department of Law

Our enthusiasm over the outcome of this case lies in the fact that it established a precedent and laid a foundation for enforcing the conservation law against trespassers. It definitely established with the Supreme Court of the State of New York the fact that farmers have rights in protecting their property. This publication is committed to the policy and the determination to help enforce the trespass laws. We are delighted at the splendid cooperation from those in the state charged with the enforcement of the conservation

Old Redfield Keeps Open House

(Continued from Page 5)

a commonplace and undisputed observation that the tiny hamlet and the farms constitute the peculiar breeding ground for famous preachers and educators and statesmen and captains of industry. Out of all proportion to his fellows in every capital of the world the farm bred man sits in the seats of the mighty.

So for many years Redfield along with thousands of other communities has been sending her sons and daughters out from her narrow bounds to do their work in the great world. Perhaps not many of them have become very rich or very famous but somewhere, sometimes far from home, they were playing their part and sometimes their hearts were turning, with a certain measure of fondness I hope, back to the countryside where they were bred.

Fourteen years ago certain elect men and women "whose hearts God had touched" (I use the Scriptural phrase) had a very happy thought for they said "Would it not be fine to have an Old Home Week and ask all our sons and daughters to come back and renew the old friendships and sing the old songs and go to the old church and let the world know that they have not forgotten their childhood playgrounds and their ancient hearthstones." So they had an Old Home Week and their wanderers came,—came from near and far—came from the Mississippi valley and beyond and each year they have been coming until the event has taken on the character of a pious pilgrimage.

I have no space here to go into details regarding the four day program. The church is not large enough to serve as an auditorium so a tent is rented for that purpose and equipped with seating for 700 auditors. The permanent date chosen is always the four days preceding Labor Day. Each week day

there are athletic events of the sort that country boys and girls can engage in. On two evenings there are amateur dramatics where the local actors play to capacity houses. Saturday is always Grange and Farm Day.

Sunday is the closing day and it is given a markedly religious significance. In the morning a prominent Protestant preaches in the community church and in the afternoon an equally well known Catholic speaks in his church—and best of all my informant tells me it is about the same audience on both occasions. Then again in the evening the Y.P.S.C.E.—Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor have charge of the final service and so the last word is said and another Old Home Week becomes history. I confess that I was somewhat thrilled and inspired by what I saw and heard. I wish that what Redfield does might in its essentials be duplicated in hundreds of our old worthwhile country communities.

But it remembered however, that big, fine occasions such as this do not just happen. First there must be men and women of vision who have the spirit of service and who are willing to sink their own comfort and ease in behalf of the common cause. It means the disbursement of considerable sums of money. They told me that the yearly budget of Redfield calls for some \$800.00—no small amount to come from a scattered country community. It means that for a few days a lot of people must forget their usual workaday tasks. It means sacrifice in order that Redfield may be celebrated. I hope that the peaceful years may come and go and bring to this old hamlet a still larger measure of community pride and that its sons and daughters in ever-increasing numbers may come back to renew their allegiance to their old home town.



"Don't look quite so natural, Elmer!"—JUDGE.

law. We are glad to say that these principles are backed by all honest sportsmen, and we believe, by their great organization, the New York Conservation Association, Inc.

We are in sympathy with all honest sportsmen, hunters and fishermen, and lovers of the outdoors who want to have the privileges of roaming through fields and woods, but who are gentlemen and who, therefore, respect such privileges. We want to urge upon farmers the necessity of courtesy, and of meeting honest sportsmen halfway when they ask permission to hunt or fish or to camp, when by so asking they show that they are respecters of property rights. We will aid, however, any farmer in defending such rights provided of course the farmer is right and fair, and that he will follow up his complaints as did Mr. Fletcher, with the necessary action to obtain justice.

Accredited Roadside Stands

UNFORTUNATELY, it is in many cases impossible to tell whether the fellow who is selling farm produce at a roadside stand grew the stuff himself, bought it from his neighbors or perhaps purchased it on the produce markets of the nearby cities. This fact has hurt the roadside stand business by taking a lot of business away from the producer and by lessening the confidence of the consumer in this method of buying. This selling of stale stuff is, we maintain, unfair competi-



The sign that guards Bergen County roadside stands.

tion because it is assumed by the buyer, when he stops at a roadside stand, that he is getting fresh stuff.

With the cooperation of W. Raymond Stone, County Agricultural Agent of Bergen County, New Jersey, and the Bergen County Chamber of Commerce, producers in that section have gone a long way toward meeting this competition. Mr. Stone, who is chairman of the agricultural committee of the Bergen County Chamber of Commerce, proposed a plan whereby the Chamber of Commerce would accredit farmers' stands who would conform to certain rules and regulations. A sign was to be issued which could be readily identified by motorists and would serve to them as a guarantee of quality. In order to have his roadside stand accredited it was necessary that the producer agree to grow at least 50 per cent of all products offered for sale and to buy those not produced from a nearby farm. He also agreed to display on his stand only well graded products of high quality and it was expressly agreed that any violation of the rules would be sufficient cause for removal of the sign. This plan has been in operation almost two seasons and many who have had their stands accredited are enthusiastic over the results of the plan. Perhaps the plan would work just as well in other states.

Take the children shopping occasionally and give them some of the responsibility of selecting their own clothes.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



How Much is Health Worth?

GOOD health is an asset whose value is realized only when we do not have it. It is safe to say that no one likes to be ill, yet it is appalling what chances people, through lack of knowledge, will take with this most precious asset. There are, unfortunately, plenty of folks who are always eager to profit from the other fellow's misfortune and by leafing through the pages of a certain type of publication one can discover dozens of advertisements of quack remedies claimed to be cures for all kinds of ills.

Why do people patronize them? They must answer these advertisements or it would not pay to continue to publish them. In some cases it is due to a feeling of modesty which makes it difficult to discuss personal matters with a physician. In other cases it is through fear that a doctor would recommend an operation and a hope that a nostrum will cure the trouble. Then again, the question of expense often comes in. Those who are ill feel that doctor's bills are high and the few dollars which the patent medicine costs looks small. It is small, but in the meantime the trouble gets worse and a patent medicine manufacturer grows rich.

Arc All Patent Medicines Harmful?

There are, it is true, a number of patent medicines on the market which are excellent. We believe, however, that one rule will cover the use of them all, namely, that they should be taken only under the direction of a competent physician. He alone is able to diagnose the trouble and having diagnosed it, to recommend a course of treatment that is likely to be successful.

What are some of the troubles which quacks claim to cure? One of the most insidious is cancer. Because of the difficulty of proper diagnosis, particularly in the early stages, this is a peculiarly fertile field for quacks. Many persons fear they have cancer and are easy marks for the quack. In this connection it is only necessary to say that the best scientists in the world are as yet unwilling to claim that there is any sure cure for cancer. Operations are frequently successful if the remedy is applied in the early stages.

The sufferer from so-called heart disease will readily find many so-called doctors who are willing to separate him from his cash. It should only be necessary to say that the heart is subject to a number of ills that cannot possibly be diagnosed by mail. This should discourage anyone from patronizing this type of dope.

Goitre is still another trouble that lends itself to fraud. Here again there are different types of goitre. The trouble is closely identified with a number of bodily functions and even physicians themselves prefer to have goitre patients consult a specialist in this subject who has made the trouble a life study.

These are only a few of the ills that have put money in the pockets of quacks and patent medicine manufacturers. You are not likely to find patent medicine advertisements in a publication which guarantees its advertisers. We can only repeat the caution, TAKE NO PATENT MEDICINE EXCEPT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF COMPETENT PHYSICIANS.

Appliances Sometimes Abused

There are also a number of corrective appliances which in themselves, may not be harmful, but how can such appliances ordered through the mails be fitted at long distance? Many publications refuse to accept advertisements of rupture appliances. In the first place, most of these are not returnable and if they fail to get the desired results the money is lost. Then again, some ruptures can be cured by

an operation. Why not consult a physician and get the true facts in the case?

What about braces and appliances for foot troubles? Feet certainly are handy things to travel around on and personally we prefer not to take any chances of losing them. Mail order appliances may do some good, they may be harmless and it is conceivable that they may do great damage. At any rate, a specialist in foot troubles is, in our opinion, more likely to know what should be done than the person who advertises an appliance to be sent through the mail.

Why Trifle With Your Eye Sight?

It is still possible to buy spectacles through the mail. We have never been able to determine just on what basis the "doctor" determines the proper lens to send. It may be that they are all just alike or it may be that the older the customer the stronger the lens sent. Presumably, the lenses are mere magnifying glasses and doubtless al-

Do You Know This Boy?



MISSING from home since July 13, 1930, William Henry Bogart, 1940 Whitney Avenue, Niagara Falls, age fourteen, height about five feet, two inches, weight about one hundred and four pounds, slim build, fair complexion, dark brown hair, large gray eyes, large front upper teeth, large scar on right forefinger. When he left home he wore gray tweed suit, knickers, light waist, tan oxfords and boy scout hat. His mother is anxious to locate him and have him return and go to school. She is quite sure that he is working on some farm as he is especially fond of farming and horses.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of this boy, will do his mother, Mrs. Bogart, a great favor by writing to the above-mentioned address or by communicating at once with the Chief of Police at Niagara Falls, New York.

low some people to see better temporarily. Certainly no one who has given any thought to the subject would claim that glasses can really be fitted without a careful examination by an expert in this line. The best oculist may charge a little more but who would put a price on his eyesight?

The fake eye surgeon who travels around the country removing imaginary cataracts from old people's eyes, is still with us. His charges seem to be based on the ability of the victim to pay and are often collected under threat. This type of grafter does not work long in the same community. He travels by car, picking up one victim and a few days later another one hundreds of miles away. If you hear of the activities of any such scoundrel, give the facts to the State Police immediately as delay is certain to make it difficult to find him.

The hard of hearing are also tempted to invest their money in the hope

that they will find relief. As we understand it, there are various causes for deafness or loss of hearing. There are appliances which help some cases, but which are useless in others. Some appliances advertised are of doubtful value to anyone. To those of our readers who are troubled this way, we suggest a letter to the New York League for the Hard of Hearing, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Some folks who are not ill are willing to trifle with their future health by taking nostrums claimed to keep them thin. It is claimed that most of these preparations contain either thyroid extract or a laxative. Thyroid extract speeds heart action and physicians will tell you that it should never be taken except when advised by a competent doctor. Apparently the human race is striving to avoid being different. Those who are fat want to be thin and those who are too thin want to increase their weight. We not only have the flesh reducer, but we have the flesh grower with us. Thin folks are guaranteed to gain weight, fat folks are guaranteed to lose. Physicians will tell you that there is nothing that can reduce weight except proper diet. Certainly diet can well be regulated but even here a good thing can be over-done and there are many cases of persons who have starved themselves until their health has suffered.

At the same time, there is nothing wrong with exercise and good food to build up weight and so we could never see the necessity for spending good money for a correspondence course in exercise. We are sure your family doctor will be more than glad to tell you where you can get directions for body building exercises at relatively low cost.

Fighting Against Quackery

Various associations throughout the country are fighting quack remedies. For example, the American Society for the Prevention of Cancer, 34 E. 75th Street, New York City, will be glad to send you a pamphlet stating how to recognize some of the early symptoms of this trouble. The National TB Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, will be glad to furnish information to sufferers of this trouble or it is probable that you have a County TB Association which is likely to be located at your county seat. If you are in doubt about the merits of any remedy the American Medical Association Bureau of Investigation, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. will be more than glad to give you full information about it.

The best advice we can give is first, to see your family physician as soon as you notice disturbing symptoms. Many troubles can be cured in the early stages but become very troublesome later. Second, take no patent medicines of any kind and buy no appliances except on the advice of your physician.

Genealogical Society Declared Fraudulent

IN Service Bureau on June 7th we commented on the activities of the American Historical Genealogical Society of Philadelphia. At that time we reported numerous complaints against this concern. Recently letters addressed to them have been returned marked "Fraudulent", and we learn that this company, operated by J. Montgomery Seaver, in addition to having a fraud order issued against them, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy.

This does not look very favorable for those who have sent money and who have not yet received books they ordered. However, we learn that Mr. Walter C. Douglas, Jr., 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, is the referee in bankruptcy, and on application to him we expect complainants will be able to locate the receiver and file claim against the company with him.

"I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to you. It will be such a help to me at this time of need. I feel very much indebted to you for your kindness. May God bless you more and more in helping the needy as you have helped me."



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Per Thousand 60.00

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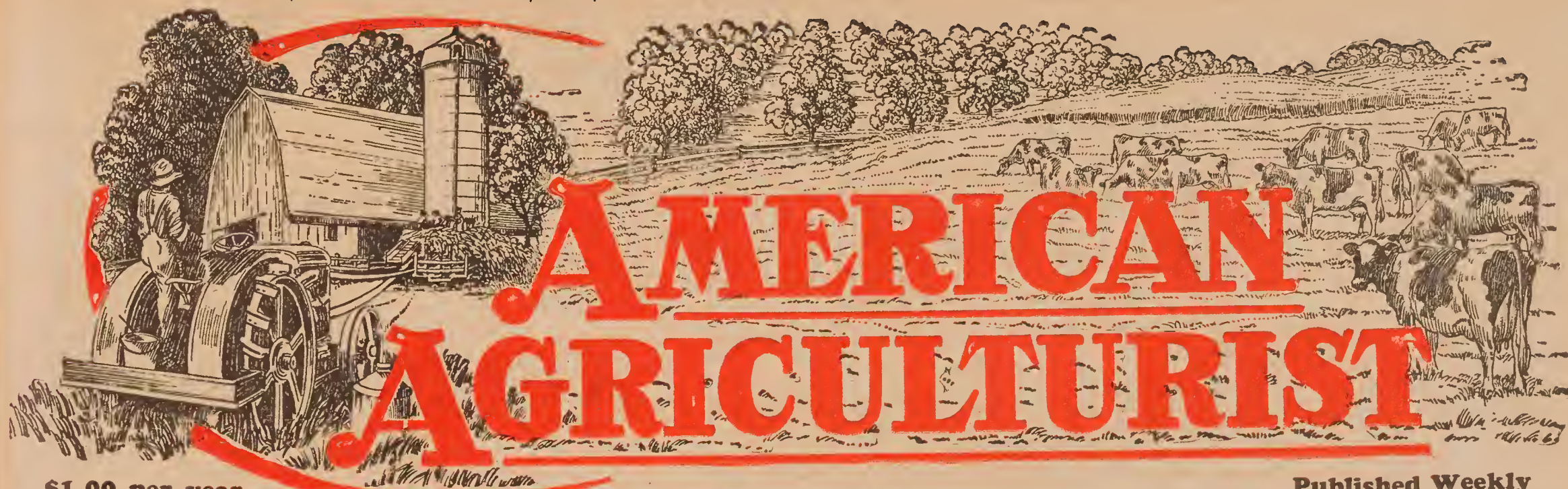


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Published Weekly



The Final Test



Jack Frost

RIDES FRONT!

WHAT damage he can do to an automobile — what an unwelcome guest he is to the farmer who *has* to drive out in winter!

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Eveready Prestone was developed in the great research laboratories of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. It is distributed by the National Carbon Company, Inc., manufacturers of Eveready Flashlights and Radio Batteries.

It is different from all other anti-freezes. Eveready Prestone contains no glycerine. It will never become "gummy," never overheat a motor, or leave deposits. It always flows as freely as water.

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Eveready Prestone is undiluted — compared with other anti-freezes, a smaller quantity is needed. In addition, a single supply protects your car all season. The result is a saving in money — as well as in peace-of-mind. Complete protection from early fall to late spring at a cost of \$2.50 to \$7.50, depending on moderate or extreme climates. Eveready Prestone is *economical*.

More than a million car-owners used Eveready Prestone last year. It safeguards busses and trucks all over the country. The Byrd Antarctic Expedition used it at the South Pole. It can give you the same satisfaction it gave them. This year, it has been further improved. So that you may easily identify the new Eveready Prestone, it is *green* in color.

You can put it in now — any time — after taking the few simple precautions necessary to make the cooling-system water-tight. Why not today?

Tune in the Eveready Hour every Tuesday evening at nine (Eastern standard time), over the N. B. C. network.

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Do You Like Your Parsnips Buttered?

Why Grow Good Stuff and Spoil It by Bad Packing

By H. F. PRINCE

Chief Railroad Perishable Inspector, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE legislatures of our various forty-eight states appropriate millions of dollars annually for the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in their respective states, but like Ivory Soap's percentage, 99.44% of the appropriations go towards production projects and a fraction of one percent is spent on marketing problems and practically none on the safe transportation of the producers' goods to market. Of course, part of this is blamed on the politicians—they get a lot of blame and a little more will not hurt them—but most of the blame is due to our own indifference to appropriating for something new. However, if these growers' associations keep on taking trips to the larger terminals and have the good fortune to see the scrambled messes so often found there and insist on something being done to stop it, we will see those recalcitrant legislators making appropriations which will ultimately "butter more parsnips" on the producer's table.

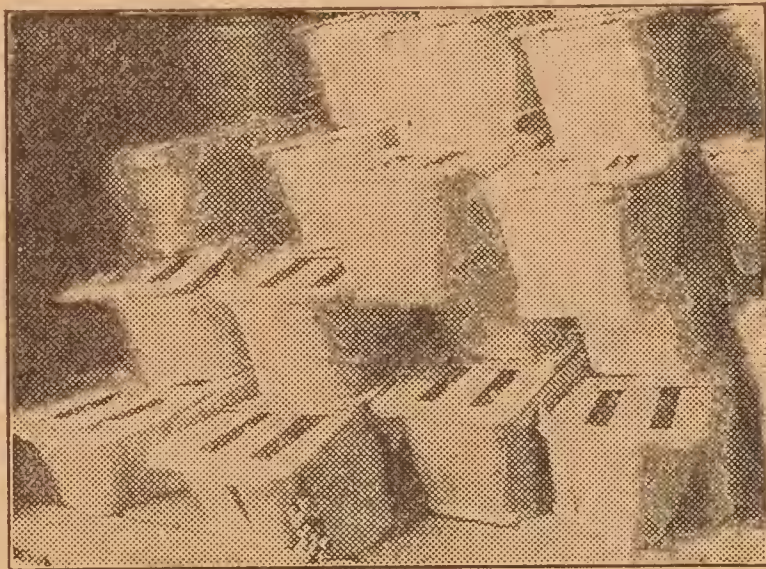
Shucks! it is not production that is bothering the growers but what to do with the production after he gets it. You know how the spray men yell from the housetops when to put on the first spray, the second spray or whatever one it is, but don't you think it would be just as advantageous to shout just as loudly and

seriously, the effect of sending poor quality products to market and its direct relation in filling the grower's purse? Would it be better, if at Grange meetings, Farmers' Weeks and Farmers' Institutes, the programs had more talks on economic marketing and production and how to transport his perishables safely? Say, make it a 50-50 proposition; production 50 and marketing and transportation 50. I know this is rank heresy to even suggest it, but I can't help it. Before you say it is wrong and an unfair proposition, you should become acquainted with the constant daily losses due to ignorance and carelessness at the large terminals.

But what can the agricultural college do to give the producer more for his labors than they are doing at present? In New York State and Pennsylvania, for example, they should have representatives in New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Boston to study marketing trends and prices; point out the mistakes of poor loading, grading and billing; the competition they have to meet and how to meet it; how they could better their prices. In other words, let the agricultural colleges have a marketing expert at the large terminals. California, for instance, in addition to the terminals mentioned, should have men in Chicago and Cleveland. Florida is in the same shoes as California. Florida sends over a hundred thousand cars of fresh fruits and vegetables to market annually. The cost for Florida to institute such a service of marketing experts would not cost over \$50,000. and such experts should save Florida and its customers somewhere between an average of five and ten dollars a car, to be real conservative. Somewhere between half a million and a million dollars could be saved at a cost of one-tenth to one-twentieth of that amount. Not a bad exchange, is it?

The use of knotty lumber for bulkhead for these tomatoes resulted in a break and some tomato catsup not in bottles.

Studies on Rule 240, "Iced; do not re-ice," (Continued on Page 6)



A car of table grapes as it arrived at its destination. Failure to take up side slack caused the baskets to lean and crush those on the bottom.

How English Farmers Manage Their Pastures

Where Dairy Cows Graze on Good Soil, Heavily Fertilized

By J. B. ABBOTT

I SPENT the latter part of May, all of June and the first few days of July in Germany, Holland, England, Scotland and Wales studying their methods of pasture management. In order that the very numerous details may not obscure the main facts with the result that the reader will "fail to see the forest on account of the trees," so to speak, I want to state the most significant fact of all right at the outset, namely that I saw thousands of acres of pasture land each acre of which regularly yields a *net profit* equalling or exceeding the *gross value* of an average acre of American silage corn or hay. And that such results are due primarily to adequate fertilization and skillful pasture management rather than, as sometimes assumed, to more favorable climatic conditions for grass, and that they can be obtained here as well as in Europe is pretty clearly indicated by the results of an experiment in intensive pasture management conducted at the Massachusetts Experiment Station and reported in their bulletin No. 262 "Intensive Grassland Management" in which they report net returns from grazing land running as high as \$80 per acre. I saw nothing much better than that abroad.

That it is profitable to have such pasture, even at a considerable cost, and thus maintain production at a high level throughout the summer and at the same time reduce or eliminate the manger feeding of hay, silage, soiling crops and concentrates during the normal grazing season, seems to me to be a self-evident fact. Each acre of such pasture yields a larger profit than the land would yield in any feed crop for manger feeding, a great

deal of labor is saved as compared with manger feeding and the cows certainly seem to produce as well or better. Admitting the desirability of such pasture, the question is how to get it.

Europeans Use Good Land for Pasture

In travelling by train and automobile the length and breadth of the countries which I visited, several thousand miles altogether, I did not see a single high class milking herd or bunch of fattening steers on really poor land. Frankly I could see little fundamental distinction, other than use, between so-called arable land (land used for crops and hay) and permanent grass land used for grazing. From its smooth, even surface I suspect that most of the grass land of this character was plowed and perhaps regularly farmed at one time—perhaps before the European market was flooded with wheat from the western hemisphere.

Of course there is a lot of very poor land in the countries which I visited, the same as there

is here; but the Europeans appear to have learned better than to let their high producing dairy cows and fattening steers wear themselves out racing over it in the vain hope of finding enough to eat. Instead they graze it with some animals with a relatively low energy requirement such as, for example, the hardier breeds of sheep, or use it for forest.

The contrast between European pasture practice and practice in the Hay and Pasture Belt of America is very striking. Here, for one reason or another, it has become customary to use for arable land about everything which isn't either steep enough to tip a smoothing harrow over or so rocky that the ledge comes up to the second rail of the fence, and expect the cows to find a summer living on the rest of it.

As I see the problem the dominant factors which are rendering a readjustment of farm practice imperative are, first, exhaustion of the virgin fertility of our present permanent pastures, second, the fact that a large portion of our present so-called pasture land is poor, unproductive land at best, third, the fact that cows have been bred up to a production which requires a great deal of feed and precludes the expenditure of too much energy in getting it, fourth, the fact that it costs more than ever before to feed a cow in the manger and fifth, the fact that we have a surplus of arable land, especially hay land, some of which might be devoted to grazing without causing any serious crop shortage.

Taking all these factors into consideration and in the light of current (Continued on Page 12)

A Word About the Author

THE author of this series of articles, Professor J. B. Abbott, is a member of the staff of The National Fertilizer Association and devotes all of his time to the northern and eastern states. He lives and has his office on his farm near Bellows Falls, Vermont, and has a milking herd of twenty to twenty-five high-grade Holstein cows and markets his milk through the Bellows Falls Cooperative Milk Producers' Association. He practices what he preaches, as many who have visited his farm will testify.

Professor Abbott was born on a Vermont farm, educated at Tufts College, the University of Vermont, and Purdue University. He was successively soil chemist, research agronomist, county agricultural agent, county agent leader, and extension agronomist in Indiana, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. He has held his present position for the past five years. For the past two years he has devoted his time almost entirely to the problems of pasture management and fertilization, and during the past summer he spent six weeks in northern Europe, in order to familiarize himself with the latest practices, particularly in Germany and England.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Vol. 126 October 11, 1930 No. 15

Should Farmers Specialize?— A Prize Contest

THIS summer we had a very profitable and interesting visit with a man who had been nominated for Master Farmer and who had made a rather remarkable success in farming almost entirely through specializing in growing a few products.

In talking about the ups and downs of agriculture and why so many fail, this man said to us, "Well, here is my neighbor, a good man to know and to have as a friend, but always about two jumps ahead of the sheriff. He works hard, too. His trouble is that he has too many irons in the fire, so many that none of them pay, and so that he cannot afford proper equipment for any of his operations.

"He has excellent potato soil. I told him once to get rid of his forty or fifty unprofitable hens which keep his yard dirtied up all the time, to sell all but one of his mediocre cows, stop trying to raise a little corn and a little buckwheat and a few oats, and instead get him some proper equipment and put all of his energy into raising potatoes. Did he do it? Not on your life! He is in a rut like so many other farmers. Times have changed, but many men cannot change so they all go on until they are finally starved off entirely."

We have thought about this conversation a good many times since. Is this man right? There has been a lot of specialization in recent years and it does seem as if the specialists among farmers have made the most money. Is it right that the dairyman should stick to his dairy, the poultryman to his poultry, the potato man to his potatoes, the shoemaker to his last? Is that going to be the way of all agriculture in the future, or is it still necessary for the majority of farmers to farm along general lines with much diversification?

This is one of the most important social and economic questions or developments in present-day agriculture. You people who are right on the job are thinking about it. Let's have a round-up of this thought so that we can pass it on to our readers. For the best letter on the subject, "Specialist or Diversified Farmer—Which?" we will pay \$5.00, with \$2.00 for the second best and a dollar apiece for all the others we can find room to publish. Letters should not be over 300 words in length, should be written very plainly on one side of the paper only, and should be

mailed to the Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City on or before December 1st.

Keep Your Money

The New York State Farmers and Livestock Dealers Association are at work in this county. Recently two of the organizers told one of our bankers that their organization was working to get one half the price of retail milk for farmers. They are now operating under the name of the "Farmers' Union".—H. L.

WE have called the attention of our readers to the activities of this organization many times. Its leaders are without standing at Albany, in fact they seldom go there. Therefore, their claims that they can help to get beneficial legislation for farmers are nonsensical, and are simply used to get farmers to pay heavy fees for joining which in turn are used to pay the salaries of the officers of the organizations.

For years the Livestock Dealers' Association claimed to be working for higher indemnities for dairy cattle condemned for T.B. We published in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST letters from state officials showing that the organization never did a thing toward securing such legislation. Their activities would be entirely harmless and we would pay no attention to it were it not for the fact that they do succeed in collecting hard-earned money from some farmers.

Give Farmers the Benefit of Lower Interest Rates

SINCE the Wall Street crash interest rates have been going steadily downward. Money is much cheaper. Banks, including country banks in the heart of farm districts, have been for months reaping the benefits of this cheaper money. But have they passed any of this reduction on to the farmers? Not in any large number of cases.

This publication has constantly stood for farmers doing more business with local banks. It is good business to pay cash for feed and other supplies, and get the cash when necessary at the bank. That is what banks are for, but it is certainly up to the banks to do their part.

Many country banks depend in large measure on farmers for their prosperity. It is therefore their responsibility to build up and maintain the prosperity of the surrounding agriculture, and also to show a kindly attitude to farm people and a sympathetic interest in their problems.

Many country bankers do this. Others seem intent only in collecting farm cash and investing it in city business.

Reducing interest rates on farm loans is one definite, immediate way by which bankers can serve the agriculture of their community.

Russia and the Wheat Situation

THE newspapers have contained many articles recently regarding the efforts of the Russian Soviet government to sell wheat short (that is wheat not actually owned) on the Chicago Board of Trade for the purpose of further depressing wheat prices. It is also reported that much more wheat is being exported by Russia than in former years, thus further lowering prices.

There is probably truth in these reports but whether there is or not, American farmers may as well make up their minds that competition in the world's food markets, particularly with grain, is going to become a serious factor. For thousands of years Russian peasants have farmed with crude tools and hand labor little better than the methods of Moses' time. Then suddenly the Soviet government gets busy with its farming as it has with all the rest of its social and economic life. It forces the small landholders to combine their farms into large tracts to be farmed collectively and by the use of power machinery under the direction of government experts. Incidentally, some of these experts and much of the machinery have come from the United States.

Some of these collectivized farms are around a million acres in area, containing some of the most fertile soil in the world. The individual peasants or farmers belong to a sort of production, compulsory, cooperative association. They work for wages and after other expenses are met, the profits, if any, are supposed to be divided equally among the members.

It is reported that some of the larger farmers who objected to the scheme were summarily stood against a wall and shot. The Soviet government does not do things by halves. This new plan of farming, ages ahead of the old methods is bound to have an effect upon world production and markets. Talk about making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, new methods and new machinery applied to Russia's millions of acres of fertile soil will make at least 16 blades grow where one grew before. The peasant himself will probably eat a little more food and a little more wheat than he did in the old days but some of the increased supply will certainly be exported into world markets already overloaded. Russia has always been a large exporter of wheat. Before the World War she exported about 162,000,000 bushels of wheat annually as against America's 100,000,000.

In the light of these facts, therefore, we thoroughly agree with Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board when he says that the sooner American farmers cease to be exporters of wheat the better will be the whole farm situation.

Says Farming the Greatest Industry

I have followed the industry of agriculture all my life and I believe it is the greatest industry in the world, the chief source of all living.

We are living in a progressive age and the methods of agriculture must progress. Much indeed, has been done to bring agriculture on a footing equal to the other industries and there is much more to be done. This can be accomplished through farm bureaus, our agricultural departments, the press and particularly farm papers such as the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which has been in my family for many years. Furthermore, it can only be accomplished by electing and appointing men who have the welfare of humanity at heart.

—ARTHUR BOICE, Master Farmer, Class of 1929.

WE are taking the liberty of passing on to you Mr. Boice's letter because of its expressed hope for the outlook for agriculture. Here is a man who has made good at farming,—for one reason, perhaps, because he likes it.

No one knows the trials and tribulations of farming better than a man like Mr. Boice who has spent a long lifetime at it, and when such a man still says that farming is one of the great occupations of the world, there must be something to it. He well knows through hard experience that few men ever get rich in farming. But he also knows as he stands near the close of the day and not so far from the "End of the Road" where all things are measured for their true worth, that the chances of being reasonably happy in farming are just as good as in any other occupation.

Eastman's Chestnut

IN a visit recently with a friend of mine, we were talking about a man who was "land poor" because he owned several worthless hill farms from which he received no income and for which he had to meet regular and sizeable tax bills.

"This man", said my friend, "reminds me of a Kansas farmer who in spite of the fact that he owned two farms, nearly starved to death on them, and finally leaving them in disgust he started east on foot without a cent of money. Afterwards he told the story of how on this trip he traded the deed to one of these farms for a meal of vittles and a night's lodging.

"What happened", said the man to whom he was telling his story, 'to your other farm?'

"Well," said the Kansas farmer, 'the poor fellow with whom I stayed all night could not read nor write, so I slipped the second farm in the deed with the first one!'

“The Proof of the Pudding—”

What New York's New Tax Saving Laws Mean to Your County

IN a recent speech Dr. C. L. Stewart, professor of Agriculture and Economics of the University of Illinois, said that New York led the nation in the largest number of new laws for the benefit of agriculture. “New York, said Dr. Stewart, “has not only placed a great deal of agricultural legislation on the books, but some of it is very far-reaching and especially deserves to be studied by leaders in other states.”

Dr. Stewart was referring to laws passed mostly during the last two years by the New York State Legislature, chiefly to improve roads and schools, and especially to relieve the heavy burden of farm taxation. Much of this legislation was the result of the work of the Agricultural Advisory Commission which was appointed by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, one of his first acts even before his inauguration because of his desire to help agriculture. But all of the new farm laws were finally put on to the books by the splendid cooperation and teamwork of the farm organizations and other leaders in the state and by the State Legislature. Politics, personal aggrandizement, and selfishness were laid aside while all worked for the good of the rural districts.

American Agriculturist has been very enthusiastic about this legislation from the start, but there have probably been many farmers who have thought it too good to be true, many who have been fooled many times before and who therefore were hard to convince that these laws amounted to much.

However, “the proof of the pudding

is in the eating.” What have these laws done for the taxpayers of your county? Much of this legislation has been working for some time and some apportionments of the new state money for rural districts have been made so that some actual results in dollars and cents can already be measured. You will find in the table on this page, one of the most interesting sets of figures you have ever seen, interesting because they mean actual savings to you. Apportionments from the state and savings for each county which either have resulted or will soon result from these new laws are shown in the table. You can see the results for your own locality.

In the first column is the name of your county. You will remember that one of the new laws passed was the gasoline tax law. All of us interested in the welfare of agriculture insisted that a fair proportion of the receipts from this law should be paid back to the counties for road purposes. In the second column you will note what your county has already received from the state from the gas tax. Think what this one item will mean in giving you better roads, and in cutting down your county road taxes.

Until recently every county was obliged to pay 35% of the construction of new state highways within the county and for building bridges on these highways, but Governor Roosevelt's Commission recommended, and the Legislature passed, laws requiring the state to take over the county's share of building these new highways and bridges. In the third and fourth

columns in the table, note what your county has saved on these two items alone.

Formerly the towns and villages were also required to contribute toward maintaining state highways. A new law did away with this putting the burden on the state instead of on towns and villages. The combined saving on towns and villages in your county on this item is shown in the fifth column.

American Agriculturist has for years stood for the elimination of the direct state tax on real estate. The State Legislature finally passed such a law and the saving to your county on this item is given in column 6.

Another burden which if allowed to continue, would nearly ruin some counties and farmers, was the law requiring the county to pay 10% of the cost of eliminating grade crossings. A new law reduces this 10% to 1% and the saving to your county is shown in column 7.

No state in the union has in recent years passed more constructive or helpful legislation for rural schools than has New York. Under the leadership of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, state aid to one room rural schools was increased \$2,050,000 a year. Small village schools having up to five teachers are also receiving a million dollars a year more of state aid. These tremendous increases in state help are cutting school taxes now in hundreds of districts right in half, and at the same time are giving rural people better

schools. The additional help for the schools of your county is shown in column 8.

Mention should be made also, in connection with the new school legislation, of the central school act. Nearly a hundred such large central districts have been laid out at the request of farm people, and these districts are going a long ways toward solving the problem of better school facilities for country boys and girls.

The dirt road problem of the farmer was not forgotten either. When the new farm relief laws were being formulated last year an amendment to the town road law was secured which in many cases will reduce the farmers' taxation for town roads more than half. The richer towns of the state were not helped by this legislation. If you live in towns where savings were made by this increase in state aid to poor towns for dirt roads you will find the total saving for this purpose for your county in the next to the last column. In an early issue we will review some other new farm laws recommended by Governor Roosevelt's Commission and passed by the Legislature. These do not bear directly upon the tax problem but they are extremely important to farmers.

So taken altogether, we think you will agree with us after studying this table and the entire fine program of new legislation, that New York State is not unmindful of its agricultural problems and that it is making a sincere effort to improve conditions in the rural districts.

County	Apportionment for one year of county's share of Gasoline Tax receipts	Saving by eliminating county from paying 35% toward expense of highway construction. Annual average for ten year period	Saving by eliminating county from paying 35% toward expense of highway bridges. Annual average for ten year period	Saving by relieving towns and villages of their contribution to State highway maintenance	Saving by eliminating direct state tax on real estate	Saving by reducing county's share of eliminating grade crossings from 10% to 1% Annual average for ten year period	Increased state aid for rural education	Increased state aid for town (dirt) roads for fiscal year ending June 30, 1931	Total savings in taxes to county
Albany	\$ 67,585.62	\$ 40,400.00	\$ 57,400.00	\$11,937.65	\$168,092.98	\$ 52,839.00	\$ 27,950.57	\$ 2,875.80	\$ 429,081.62
Allegany	128,002.12	89,200.00	116,100.00	10,938.97	23,305.87	8,376.00	63,491.57	55,181.71	494,596.24
Broome	95,259.13	47,900.00	96,800.00	10,435.18	92,088.76	33,493.00	69,957.53	32,227.51	478,161.11
Cattaraugus	138,601.18	113,400.00	110,000.00	10,147.22	40,419.16	10,430.00	80,789.78	57,621.67	561,409.01
Chayuga	95,100.33	140,400.00	38,600.00	11,358.76	38,012.69	11,283.00	47,189.44	35,622.00	417,566.22
Chautauqua	126,019.71	100,700.00	55,500.00	14,312.75	95,238.57	83,470.00	69,307.91	22,356.49	566,875.43
Chemung	57,821.16	35,400.00	46,300.00	5,535.75	45,622.93	65,259.00	21,399.33	20,417.94	297,756.11
Chenango	113,695.16	50,400.00	90,200.00	11,753.74	17,131.20	6,473.00	58,527.18	61,442.42	409,622.70
Clinton	88,422.70	73,700.00	51,000.00	10,093.92	19,883.30	74,656.00	17,661.88	32,220.74	367,638.54
Columbia	89,469.42	246,600.00	45,500.00	8,193.53	29,326.51	9,608.00	19,001.94	25,113.78	472,813.18
Cortland	67,887.50	74,700.00	48,000.00	6,614.82	14,772.69	2,252.00	40,462.68	29,223.00	283,912.69
Delaware	157,232.95	152,300.00	99,700.00	14,677.88	22,090.22	9,254.00	96,141.43	59,907.54	611,304.02
Dutchess	100,373.38	141,100.00	41,900.00	12,491.84	70,125.13	15,759.00	19,594.84	9,886.85	312,231.04
Erie	142,472.88	90,100.00	135,800.00	23,191.56	714,784.49	344,819.00	56,176.96	*86,990.95	1,420,353.94
Essex	82,771.77	93,300.00	51,200.00	11,424.71	19,432.15	9,500.00	33,514.89	26,675.00	327,818.52
Franklin	841,319.18	153,100.00	46,700.00	11,839.65	22,045.14	10,407.00	36,828.01	22,573.59	1,144,812.57
Fulton	48,399.05	31,400.00	30,700.00	6,157.79	23,409.03	4,500.00	11,122.61	17,947.47	173,635.95
Genesee	57,122.39	119,700.00	16,000.00	6,687.07	31,729.89	13,992.00	16,521.77	4,135.49	265,888.61
Greene	67,707.53	75,900.00	34,500.00	7,693.49	13,986.43	4,104.00	27,360.64	22,069.62	253,321.71
Hamilton	22,312.87	44,300.00	39,100.00	6,493.74	7,015.93		*5,743.20	800.19	114,279.53
Herkimer	95,299.27	61,600.00	119,200.00	12,640.15	43,254.31	37,185.00	55,364.51	29,392.76	453,936.00
Jefferson	140,067.01	95,900.00	87,800.00	8,733.33	51,700.19	13,476.00	73,396.31	44,818.64	526,031.48
Lewis	97,408.08	71,600.00	32,700.00	6,502.28	13,991.19	3,029.00	47,319.33	40,388.67	312,938.55
Livingston	81,998.22	134,400.00	77,600.00	10,540.82	22,969.51	16,915.00	31,656.07	21,534.26	397,613.88
Madison	94,745.17	37,000.00	25,600.00	8,636.54	21,136.50	11,446.00	30,994.99	35,613.48	265,172.68
Monroe	79,678.80	65,700.00	170,000.00	18,730.86	422,531.62	91,383.00	15,647.58	*57,973.12	805,698.74
Montgomery	53,056.53	82,700.00	34,300.00	8,171.31	46,488.32	1,169.00	17,356.04	16,447.59	259,688.79
Nassau	123,413.70	37,600.00	16,600.00	8,538.49	426,666.97	212,158.00	*6,562.67	*270,837.92	547,576.57
Niagara	54,711.55	65,700.00	47,300.00	9,400.20	147,181.76	53,570.00	18,265.72	10,288.77	385,840.46
Oneida	143,810.33	154,500.00	71,600.00	19,333.80	137,785.46	23,840.00	79,359.68	40,452.39	670,681.66
Onondaga	102,382.46	190,600.00	42,000.00	14,637.88	256,109.56	252,153.00	691,751.44	*1,427.13	1,548,207.21
Ontario	85,563.08	54,900.00	47,000.00	10,282.53	38,422.64	11,703.00	30,287.26	23,648.06	301,806.57
Orange	93,334.03	59,900.00	99,900.00	16,559.92	86,689.38	16,657.00	44,568.70	2,582.10	420,191.13
Orleans	44,485.61	71,400.00	33,400.00	7,304.02	17,335.86	1,383.00	32,348.44	9,362.50	217,019.43
Oswego	110,702.15	123,200.00	30,600.00	12,012.23	36,383.46	11,858.00	67,099.07	41,467.01	433,321.92
Otsego	145,136.91	85,900.00	53,900.00	11,009.08	24,560.79	4,298.00	58,381.69	67,981.05	451,167.52
Putnam	31,376.88	37,600.00	14,600.00	3,980.27	15,856.84	5,183.00	1,644.38	*7,193.80	103,047.57
Rensselaer	81,045.96	63,000.00	95,600.00	11,719.17	62,489.11	85,278.00	35,995.69	19,595.55	454,673.48
Rockland	25,996.78	47,400.00	12,600.00	5,595.09	38,434.28	9,320.00	*1,184.45	*13,626.23	124,535.47
St. Lawrence	201,736.38	160,800.00	170,400.00	22,118.18	45,271.54	10,154.00	101,007.14	69,080.12	780,567.36
Saratoga	98,221.29	51,200.00	40,200.00	10,715.88	41,561.74	23,239.00	33,217.19	25,078.26	323,433.36
Schenectady	24,200.47	31,800.00	30,000.00	5,691.77	102,910.79	21,610.00	25,633.84	*7,848.20	233,998.67
Schoharie	82,128.24	59,300.00	54,600.00	6,759.28	11,749.06	13,625.00	37,321.91	43,177.96	308,661.45
Schuyler	49,592.18	23,300.00	35,800.00	5,003.49	7,450.25	9,848.00	20,010.03	20,533.73	171,537.68
Seneca	44,757.16	89,300.00	13,700.00	6,257.32	12,849.25	11,336.00	14,577.09	9,727.45	202,504.27
Steuben	208,765.52	147,700.00	163,600.00	15,172.81	38,802.52	37,870.00	90,364.08	116,656.53	818,931.46
Suffolk	177,299.57	228,900.00	19,800.00	13,364.79	205,676.95	46,355.00	20,639.44	*190,999.45	521,036.30
Sullivan	127,335.28	226,600.00	44,100.00	7,474.03	35,828.35	9,054.00	*5,678.47	27,655.81	472,369.00
Tioga	71,596.93	94,500.00	89,900.00	5,983.34	13,607.33	10,341.00	33,769.49	24,220.22	343,918.31
Tompkins	68,833.73	41,200.00	44,600.00	7,750.00	27,257.80	7,882.00	40,841.84	25,972.94	264,338.31
Ulster	119,632.14	127,000.00	100,400.00	11,656.56	42,657.03	13,019.00	40,860.22	29,605.87	484,870.82
Warren	65,152.66	118,200.00	42,700.00	5,982.44	22,305.42	4,485.00	16,478.26	22,106.00	297,409.78
Washington	102,087.03	139,800.00	54,500.00	9,365.72	18,107.65	20,010.00	59,753.14	42,552.05	446,175.60
Wayne	89,072.69	62,200.00	38,800.00	8,604.19	30,991.24	12,134.00	34,958.60	15,802.36	292,563.08
Westchester	58,787.01	131,300.00	115,700.00	16,658.29	665,861.88	127,764.00	*3,027.48	*208,485.72	904,557.98
Wyoming	68,969.82	113,100.00	37,800.00	7,578.56	16,825.45	8,790.00	44,196.36	20,739.91	313,000.10
Yates	52,107.66	121,100.00	13,600.00	4,246.60	11,817.96	104.00	16,834.08	17,606.54	237,416.84

*Figures designated with an asterisk indicate decrease instead of increase.



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With the A. A. Fruit Grower

How Apple Varieties Originated

IT is always interesting to know the origin of different crops. At the New York State Horticultural Society's annual meeting in 1930 a number of varieties of apples were exhibited and histories of each variety were compiled by G. H. Howe of the New York State Agricultural Service Station at Geneva. Following are a few of these brief histories of the more common varieties as given by Mr. Howe:

ALEXANDER—Brought to England from Russia in 1817. Introduced to America prior to 1830. This typical representative of Russian apples has been widely disseminated from the Atlantic to the Pacific during the past 75 years.

BALDWIN—A chance seedling found about 1740 near Lowell, Mass. Known locally as Woodpecker, until Col. Baldwin distributed it in eastern Massachusetts about 1784. Little known in New York prior to 1850 but rapidly disseminated thereafter. A leading commercial variety in this State since 1875.

BEN DAVIS—Origin unknown. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia variously credited with its origin at the beginning of the 19th century. Disseminated before the Civil War through the southern, central and Southwestern states. Widely distributed through the United States during the last 50 years.

CORTLAND—Of all the apple seedlings originated at the New York Experiment Station, Cortland is best known. A Ben Davis by McIntosh seedling introduced in 1915. In 15 years Cortland has been widely disseminated and is now much sought as a McIntosh type apple to supplement that well-known variety in regions where the latter does well.

DELICIOUS—Found in 1881 by Jesse Hiatt of Peru, Iowa. Called Hawkeye by the Hiatt family and so known locally. Sold to Stark Brothers of Louisiana, Missouri about 1894 and commercially introduced by that firm in 1895 under the name Delicious.

GRAVENSTEIN—Origin in doubt. Some historians believe that it was introduced from Italy to Germany early in the 18th century. Long a common apple in Germany and Sweden and later taken to England whence it came to America more than 100 years ago.

HUBBARDSTON—Originated in Hubbardston, Mass. Considered one of the most desirable varieties known in cultivation in eastern Massachusetts 100 years ago. Widely disseminated in New York. Still of commercial importance, but its displacement by better sorts in the next decade or two is inevitable.

MCINTOSH—Originated as a chance seedling on the McIntosh Homestead, Matilda Township, Dundas County, Ontario, where Allan McIntosh began its propagation about 1870. It is only during the past 25 or 30 years that the variety has attained prominence. Today it is a leading commercial variety in many fruit regions.

NORTHERN SPY—About 1800, Henry Chapin of East Bloomfield, N. Y. secured apple seeds from Salisbury, Conn. and started a seedling orchard from which came the original tree of Northern Spy. For many years the variety was confined to the vicinity of its origin and it was not until about 1840 that it commenced to attract attention in other localities. Extensively planted during the past 75 years not only in New York but in all northern apple-growing regions.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Originated in Waupaca County, Wis. Introduced in 1872 by E. W. Daniels. During the past 25 years it has been pretty widely disseminated throughout the northern portions of the apple belt where very hardy trees are desired. Sometime it will be superseded by a better variety.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Probably originated late in the 17th century near Newport, R. I. The original tree stood near a tavern kept by a Mr. Green and the fruit so suited the guests at the tavern that many took cions of the variety, calling it Green's Inn Apple, or the apple from Green's Inn. There is no record of its introduction into New York, but it was widely disseminated in the older settled regions of the state during the 18th century. Has ranked as a lead-

ing commercial variety for more than 100 years.

ROME BEAUTY—Found by H. M. Gill-ett, in Lawrence County, Ohio. First brought to notice at the Ohio convention of fruit growers in 1848 as a new variety. Widely disseminated in the leading fruit regions of the United States and still has merit in commercial orchards.

STARK—Supposed to have originated in Ohio. Widely disseminated from the Atlantic to the Pacific and for the past 25 years has been offered by nurserymen in all apple-growing sections of the country. Better adapted to the southwest and west than to New York although it has been planted extensively in this State.

STAYMAN WINESAP—Originated from seed of Winesap in 1866 at Leavenworth, Kansas by Dr. J. Stayman and first fruited in 1875. Attracted no special attention until about 1890, after which it was catalogued by J. W. Kerr, a nurseryman at Denton, Md., and considerably disseminated during the past 25 years. Better suited to the south and southwest than to New York.

TOMPKINS KING—Originated near Washington, Warren County, N. J. probably more than 200 years ago. In 1804, Jacob Wyckoff brought grafts of it to Tompkins County, N. Y. and named it King. The congress of fruit growers at Rochester prior to 1860 added Tompkins County to the name to distinguish it from other King apples, and it has often been called the King of Tompkins County. During the past 75 years it has been widely disseminated through the east and central states, where it is still considered of commercial merit.

WAGENER—In 1791, George Wheeler brought a quantity of apple seed from Dover, Dutchess County, N. Y. to Penn Yan, Yates County and sowed them in his nursery. In 1796, Abraham Wagener, from whom the name is derived, bought the seedling nursery and planted trees from it on his place in Penn Yan. In 1848 the old tree was producing annually abun-

dant crops. It has long been offered by nurserymen throughout the country for more than 75 years.

WEALTHY—Peter M. Gideon, Excelsior, Minn. raised this variety from seed, said to have come from the cherry crab which he obtained about 1860 from Albert Emerson of Bangor, Maine. It has been extensively disseminated and has been listed by most nurserymen for 50 years.

WOLF RIVER—Originated a good many years ago by W. A. Springer near Wolf River, Fremont County, Indiana, about 1876, hence its name. In 1881 the name appeared in the catalog of recommended fruits of the American Pomological Society. Since that time the variety has been pretty generally disseminated and is still considered of commercial importance.

Peach Moth Parasites Distributed

NEARLY a year ago we published an article giving the results of some experiments done by D. M. Daniel on the use of parasites to control the oriental peach moth. Professor Daniel now reports that one of the chief occupations of the Entomology Division of the New York State Experiment Station during the past winter and spring has been the rearing of these peach moth parasites. About the first of July these parasites were released in large numbers in infested peach orchards. In some of the larger peach areas as many as 40,000 of these parasites were released per acre.

The peach moth first made its appearance in New York in the Hudson River Valley where it has been established for several years. It is a particularly injurious pest because it has the unusual habit of discarding the first two or three mouthfuls of food which it takes from the fruit, so that poison has little or no effect upon it.

King Losing Favor

Why is it that so fine a variety as the Tompkins County King seems to be losing out on the market?

APPARENTLY the biggest handicap which this variety has had to overcome is some susceptibility to blight and collar rot as well as rather poor keeping qualities.

Do You Like Your Parsnips Buttered?

(Continued from Page 3)

and Rule 243, "Top icing," as to what and when certain commodities should be billed under these headings would account for no small portion of the saving; studies on watermelon loading and effect of fertilizer and climate on their inherent carrying qualities; taking up slack in citrus cars and other perishables. Figuring from the standpoint of a perishable inspector, the savings should go up to a couple of million or more, if they will only get men who are good salesmen, i.e. men who can sell their ideas and investigations to the producers.

But we don't have to go down south to save money in marketing. Take Pennsylvania for instance. Scab was pretty bad in most peach orchards there in 1929. In the cars inspected at one terminal it ranged from negligible to 85 per cent scabby peaches. The average for all cars was close to fifty per cent. A peach of a study could be made by some marketing expert comparing market demand for scabby and non-scabby peaches; those picked too green and those picked too ripe as compared with those picked just right and in good prime condition. If those Pennsylvania growers had a few honest-to-goodness facts about this, they would sleep in 1930 with one eye peeled for old man Scab and hand him a big dose of spray when it looked as though he was just around the corner.

Now I am not picking on Pennsylvania, but in one form or another the same is true to a greater or less degree in nearly all our states. Not all Pennsylvania peaches showed scab. Some cars ranged from negligible to occasional; some a few and some a whole lot. Don't think for a minute the grocer paid the same for a basket with an occasional scabby peach as one containing fifty to seventy-five per

cent scabby. Perhaps the commission man did, because he bought them F. O. B. but what about his reaction in 1930 if he lost money in 1929?

But one could not find the marketing experts, if all the states suddenly decided to have some one look after their own interests. The transportation end is a particularly difficult thing to figure out unless one has had some experience in it. There are the U. S. Department of Agriculture food product inspectors and those railroad inspection agencies where the men are all agricultural college graduates. These men see thousands of misfit cars of fresh fruits and vegetables and are the logical ones to fill such positions. A layman is of little use, even though he is an expert grower and an accurate statistician, for he cannot accurately analyze the cause for the losses seen every day in the large terminals. It is these losses caused by ordering the wrong kind or service; using the wrong kind of container; the wrong size or kind of nail; improper loading or nailing; improperly protecting against heating and freezing that needs experienced eyes.

If the agricultural college did these things there would be "more parsnips buttered" than is the case at present. Then each "ag." college would be completing its part in "proper production" which has been defined as the "economic production of a desirable article and its delivery to a satisfied customer." Well, are we going to sit back and take it as easy as we can and keep on grumbling about things not being what they should be—or are we going to get behind and boost our particular agricultural college to get those additional appropriations, so we may market our goods to better advantage and "butter more of our parsnips?"

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Compare Construction and Value

4.50-21	Our Tire	Mail Order Tire
Rubber Volume.....	165 cu. in.	150 cu. in.
Weight.....	16.80 lbs.	15.68 lbs.
Width.....	4.75 in.	4.72 in.
Plies at Tread.....	6 plies	5 plies
Cords per Inch.....	25.5 cords	24 cords
Price.....	\$6.35	\$6.35

*Come in and examine the Tire Sections—
the Facts speak for themselves*

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Firestone

OLDFIELD

	Our Tire (Cash Price)	Mail Order Tire
4.40-21.....	\$5.55	\$5.55
4.50-21.....	6.35	6.35
4.75-19.....	7.55	7.55
5.00-20.....	8.15	8.15
5.25-18.....	8.98	8.98
5.25-21.....	9.75	9.75
6.00-20.. 6-ply	12.55	12.90

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

H. D. TRUCK TIRES

30x5.....	19.45	19.45
32x6.....	34.10	34.10

Firestone

BATTERIES

13-Plate
Sentinel..... **\$8⁹⁵**
Less \$1.00 for Your Old Battery

Firestone

ANCHOR

Super Heavy Duty

	Our Tire (Cash Price)	Mail Order Super Tire
4.50-21.....	\$9.20	\$9.75
4.75-19.....	10.20	10.25
5.00-19.....	10.95	11.75
5.25-20.....	12.35	13.65
5.50-20.....	13.90	15.15
6.00-20.....	14.70	17.10
6.50-19.....	17.40	18.95
7.00-20.....	19.05	23.45

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Firestone

COURIER

	Our Tire (Cash Price)	Mail Order Tire
30x3½.....	\$4.20	\$4.20
4.40-21.....	4.79	4.79
4.50-21.....	5.35	5.35

See the FIRESTONE DEALER and Save Money

Ask Him for Copy of the FIRESTONE COOPERATIVE CATALOG

HOTEL LENOX



Only 20 Miles from Niagara Falls

3 MINUTES FROM THE NEW
PEACE BRIDGE TO CANADA

RATES

Single rooms Double rooms
\$2 to \$4 \$3 to \$6
Family suites 2 or 3 rooms
\$7 up

OWNER MANAGEMENT
CLARENCE A. MINER, PRESIDENT
NORTH STREET NEAR DELAWARE

BUFFALO

Write for free road maps and booklet

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City.
Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet
for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and
free holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded
West Washington Market, N.Y. City Commission
Merchant

Ship Your Eggs

TO

R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

GOOD OUTLET for PULLETS
358 Greenwich St., New York City

FARMS FOR SALE

Strouts New Free Catalog
288 Acres, 3 Horses, 14 Cows

Young stock, bull, flock hens, long list machinery &
vehicles, crops included to settle quickly; on macadam
hwy, 1½ miles village, great farming country; val-
uable woodland, brook pasture, fruit & 200 sugar maples;
7-room home, 70 ft. barn, other bldgs. Aged owners
quick sale price \$4500, part cash; pg 65 big new Free
catalog 1000 bargains.

STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

ALFALFA, TIMOTHY AND STRAW in carlots.
THE CROSS FARM, FAYETTEVILLE, NEW YORK

Post Your Farm AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the

Service Bureau of

American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Ave., New York City

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on
milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis
of 3%.

	Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2	Fluid Cream		2.00
2A	Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B	Cond. Milk		
3	Evap. Cond.	2.41	
	Milk Powder		
	Hard Cheese	2.00	1.80
4	Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1929 was \$3.42
for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final
prices the farmer receives. The final price received from
the dealer is the result of weighed average.

Butter Market Irregular, Unsettled

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 3, 1930	Sept. 26, 1930	Oct. 4, 1929
Higher than extra	40½-41	40	40½-46½-47
Extra (92 sc.)	40	39½	46
84-91 score	33½-39½	33½-39	40 -45½
Lower Grades	31½-33	31	33 -39½

It is absolutely impossible to interpret
any trend in the butter market as the
first week of October comes to a close.
Trade has been quiet and an irregular
and unsettled undertone has been con-
stantly in evidence. There is a very un-
certain feeling about the future market
and this is having a marked effect on the
sentiment of the trade. In spite of the
fact that the statistical condition of the
market is fundamentally sound, never-
theless, the trade is noticeably nervous.
Pessimistic opinions expressed through
the columns of the daily papers are not
helping matters.

As the week comes to a close fresh
butter holds firm and in some quarters is
short of requirement. The trade prefers
to maintain steady prices and keep stock
moving rather than shove prices up only
to have them break. There is a vast
amount of storage butter being used and
withdrawals continue on a liberal scale.
Many butter users are piecing out their
requirements with the fresh make. If the
price of fresh butter were to be jumped
we would see a greater use of storage
butter. Holders of butter are making
money on the present deal. Their profits
are small but they are satisfied with them
and are making most of the opportunity.
It is believed that if prices were forced
higher consumption would be seriously
interfered with. As it is now the butter
market, in spite of the nervous under-
tone, is going ahead.

As September came to a close the four
main cities had about five million pounds
of butter short of their holdings at the
same time a year ago. A year ago the
holdings were in excess of 1928 by ap-
proximately ten million pounds.

Fancy Cheese Higher

STATE FLATS	Oct. 3, 1930	Sept. 26, 1930	Oct. 4, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20½-22½	20½-22	25½-26½
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	24	26	27½-29½
Held Average			

Fancy fresh, New York State flats have
advanced to the point that they are now

selling on par with June specials, namely
at 22½c. The trade has been quiet but
there is a steady holding of fancy quality
fresh cheese. Country costs have been
fully maintained and the situation has
been steady. Storage stocks in the ten
cities making daily reports were approxi-
mately 1,500,000 pounds short of the hold-
ings at the same time a year ago. At the
same time, withdrawals from the storage
houses in the same cities are in excess
of last year's withdrawals. As the week
comes to a close the market holds its
firmness and there is just enough
strength to the market to lead us to ex-
pect a continued upward trend.

Egg Market in Bad Shape

NEARBY WHITE Hennery	Oct. 3, 1930	Sept. 26, 1930	Oct. 4, 1929
Fancy Jersey, incl. premium		47-48	
Selected Extras	43-48	40-46	61-66
Average Extras	37-41	35-37	55-60
Extra Firsts	29-33	29-32	47-53
Firsts	27-28	27-28	40-45
Undergrades	25-26	25-26	38-39
Pullets	22-24	24-26	38-43
Pewees	20-21	20-23	28-33
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	34-44	32-41	53-60
Gathered	26-33	25-31	38-52

The egg market, both present and
future, is in bad shape. However, nearby
producers can thank their lucky stars
that they are not delivering eggs to the
future market. Futures have broken all
low records for the year selling as low
as 22½c. The best nearbys including pre-
miums are bringing 50c, approximately
16c under what they were a year ago.
The situation is bad and calls for heroic
efforts on the part of all elements in
the trade. The trade feels the necessity
of bargain drives on refrigerator eggs in
order to broaden outlets and speed up the
withdrawals from storage that have been
dragging behind a year ago. It is report-
ed on the street that a number of cars
of eggs are to be shipped to England and
that more business is expected in that
direction. Certainly the trade needs some-
thing to bolster it up.

Nearby whites of strictly fancy quality
and large size have been in somewhat
lighter supply and closed firm. Smaller
sizes and less desirable lines of fresh
eggs are meeting severe competition from
the storage market.

Live Poultry Market in Better Shape

	Oct. 3, 1930	Sept. 26, 1930	Oct. 4, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	24-28	20-26	28-31
Leghorn	14-18	17-20	18-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	24-33	20-30	20-30
Leghorn	25-27	21-23	21-23
BROILERS			
Colored	30-35		
Leghorn			
OLD ROOSTERS			
CAPONS	-16	-15	28-35
TURKEYS			
DUCKS, Nearby	25-30	25-30	18-
GEES	19-26	18-26	45-50
DUCKS	18-19	-16	22-30

The live poultry market is in better
shape than it was a week ago. Slaughter
houses reported good clearances after the
holidays. The last few days of the week
ending October 4 found buyers taking
hold fairly well to obtain their supplies
for Sunday and the Feast of Tabernacles
which holiday begins at sundown Octo-
ber 6. There were plenty of fowls avail-
able but the undertone of the market was
unquestionably very healthy. The market
was in the best shape that it has ex-
perienced in several weeks. Leghorn fowls
were the only ones that were not enjoy-
ing the situation. Chickens hold up ex-
ceedingly well and ducks and geese show
improvement. Colored fowls and colored
chickens arriving by express have easily
brought premiums where they showed
class and extra fancy quality.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steady. Two loads low good
grade at \$9.75; mediums \$9.00-9.50; plainer
kinds \$8.50. Cows and Bulls scarce.

VEALERS—In light supply, steady.
Good to choice \$12.00-14.50; mediums \$9.50-
11.50; cull and common \$6.00-9.00. Small
lot of southern \$10.00.

HOGS—Steady. 160-220 pounds \$10.25.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Two loads of
lambs at \$9.50, only offerings. One load
Ohio wethers averaging 100 pounds at
\$4.25. Ewes nominal.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Re-
ceipts all through the week were liberal.
Trading was slow in early part, improv-
ing at end. Supply was too great and top
prices declined. Market was not cleaned
up at close and prices were barely steady.

Some extra fancy sold at premiums.
Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 17-18c;
fair to good 14-17c; small to medium
10-14c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts all the week
moderate, but slow sales caused accumu-
lation. Prices were irregular and market
weak. Per pound by the coop, 10-15c.

Hay Closes Firmer

Hay receipts were liberal during the
early part of the week ending October 4.
At that time trade was slow and the
market was very draggy. At the first of
of the month the demand made a jump
and this, plus slackened week-end re-
ceipts shoved, the price level up \$1 per
ton. Strictly No. 1 straight timothy has
been scarce and stocks are well cleared.

Barnyard Golfers Take Notice

ONE of the horseshoe pitchers
who took part in the American
Agriculturist-Farm Bureau state-
wide tournament at the recent
state fair brought a fine little
case in which to carry his set of
horseshoes. Unfortunately, he
neglected to take it with him af-
ter the tournament. It was turned
in to the American Agriculturist
representative and is now in the
A.A. office at 461 Fourth Ave.,
New York City. We do not know
who the owner is but if he will
let us know we will be glad to
return the case to him.

Most of the arrivals are No. 2 down to
sample. New invoices indicate light ship-
ments which leads us to expect an up-
ward trend. The market closes with a
steady and firm undertone. Straight tim-
othy sold from \$20 to \$29 depending on
grade with mixtures generally \$1 under
the quotation for timothy. Oat straw \$13,
rye straw \$14.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Oct. 3, 1930	Sept. 26, 1930	Oct. 4, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.87	.80½	1.40½
Corn (Sept.)	.87½	.80½	1.01½
Oats (Sept.)	.42¼	.36½	.55½
CASH GRAINS	Oct. 3, 1930		Oct. 4, 1929
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.01½	.98½	1.42¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.06½	1.02½	1.14½
Oats, No. 2	.50½	.47½	.61½

FEEDS	Sept. 27, 1930	Sept. 28, 1929
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	31.00	37.50
Sp'g Bran	22.50	33.50
H'd Bran	25.50	35.00
Standard Mids	22.00	36.50
Soft W. Mids	28.00	40.00
Flour Mids	28.00	38.50
Red Dog	28.00	41.00
Wh. Hominy	32.00	41.50
Yel. Hominy	32.50	41.00
Corn Meal	37.00	44.00
Gluten Feed	37.00	40.50
Gluten Meal	42.00	51.50
36% C. S. Meal	32.50	42.50
41% C. S. Meal	35.00	47.00
43% C. S. Meal	37.00	49.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	40.50	56.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed
letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are
for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed
cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local
freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Wool

The wool market has been slow. New
York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine
per pound, 21-30c; ½ blood 23-30c; ¾ blood
24-29c; ¼ blood 24-30c; low quarter blood
25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

Advertising Eggs

The Merchantile Exchange, New York,
is raising a fund to be used to advertise
eggs this fall. The goal has been set at
\$20,000 and then a three-months adver-
tising campaign will be worked out to
stimulate the consumption of eggs. Help
from western shippers and storage
houses is expected to bring up the total
amount necessary to start the campaign.

The limestone and superphosphate
treatment at the Virgil experimental
field, Cortland county, has given nearly
two tons of thoroughly cured hay
this year. One ton of limestone and
600 pounds of superphosphate were ap-
plied for silage corn in 1928. Untreat-
ed land in the same experiment yield-
ed at the rate of 500 pounds of poor
quality hay to the acre.

BABY



CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

S. C. REDS,

19c

BARRED ROCKS,

20c

Write for special prices to broiler raisers. Started Chicks.

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE
ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and
S. C. W. LEGHORN

Pullets and Baby Chicks

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery,
DOVER, DELAWARE

Headquarters Poultry Remedies — Supplies.
C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

STAMP BRINGS PRICES of choice white Holland
Turkeys. Mrs. Ethel E. Rodger, Canton, N. Y., R. 4.

Class "A" PULLETS

12 wks. to laying age. Very low prices. Extra heavy
laying strain. Cash or C. O. D. Several varieties.
Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH. R. NO. 2A.

CHICK PRICES CUT 6½ Cents

IF ORDERED NOW FOR SPRING SHIPMENT.
Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs.
Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thou-
sands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big
catalog and special price list free.

GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Pullets wanted ready to lay. State price. C.O.D.
George G. Stuart, Granite Springs, N.Y.

THE HOOD RED BOOT

For long wear .
real protection .
solid comfort

COLD, grey days—drizzling rains—ground inches deep in mud and icy water—that's when you need real foot protection.

The Hood Red Boot will keep your feet dry and warm even though you have to work all day in mud and water. Heavy duty grey tire tread soles with big, wide extension edges for extra wear. Uppers of that special quality velvet finish red rubber that only Hood knows how to make—non-cracking, non-checking, long wearing.

From top to toe the Red Boot fits perfectly. There is plenty of room for the foot but a snug grip at the heel eliminates slipping or chafing. It will give you foot service, foot comfort and foot protection in all sorts of weather and under all conditions of hard wear. You can identify the genuine Hood Red Boot by the yellow arrow on the back.

Hood makes a complete line of boots, arctics and rubbers for every member of the family—for all work and dress occasions.



THE HOOD RED BOOT will give you maximum service, comfort and protection under the hardest conditions of wear in mud and water.

Send for the Hood
booklet on Farm Footwear

HOOD RUBBER COMPANY, Inc.
Watertown, Massachusetts



HOOD MAKES CANVAS SHOES • RUBBER FOOTWEAR • TIRES • RUBBER SOLES AND HEELS • RUBBER FLOOR TILING

DODGE BROTHERS

A DEPENDABLE EIGHT NOTED FOR ECONOMY

Both town and country owners of the Dodge Eight-in-Line find it a truly economical motor car. » » It has the day-in-and-day-out dependability so typical of all Dodge cars. It requires little in attention or maintenance; delivers its smooth, vigorous power with surprisingly low fuel and oil consumption. » » The safe, silent Mono-Piece Bodies are squeakproof, rattle-

proof, exceptionally roomy and comfortable. The internal hydraulic brakes need no lubrication or equalizing adjustments. » » In economy as well as in power and masterful performance, the Dodge Eight-in-Line is a sound choice for those who ask much of a motor car. Get

behind the wheel and learn at first hand how much it offers at its surprisingly low price.

OUT TO MAKE NEW MILEAGE RECORDS

The Dodge Eight Mileage Marathon car is continuing day after day on its hard grind back and forth from coast to coast—piling up mile after mile in all sorts of going to establish new facts and figures about Dodge dependability and long life.

DODGE SIX, \$835 TO \$935—DODGE EIGHT-IN-LINE, \$1095 TO \$1145, F. O. B. FACTORY

Dodge Eight closed cars are factory-wired for immediate installation of Transitone—pioneer automobile radio. Other models will be equipped on order. Ask for a demonstration.



Farm News from New York

Two Political Parties Hold Conventions and Adopt Platforms

THE big news developments since we last went to press were the meetings of the Republican and Democratic political conventions for the nomination of state officers, and the statement of party principles in the platforms.

The Republican convention was held in Albany, September 26th and 27th, and nominated the following for the consideration of voters at the coming election this fall: For governor, Charles H. Tuttle, of New York; for lieutenant governor, Caleb H. Baumes of Newburgh; for comptroller, Daniel H. Conway; for attorney general, Isadore Bookstein of Albany; for associate judge of the Court of Appeals, Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport.

Mr. Tuttle is the former United States District Attorney for the Southern district of New York and has made a name for himself in the vigorous prosecution of Federal cases. Shortly before his nomination he made a vigorous statement putting himself on record as against prohibition and calling for its repeal. Mr. Tuttle was therefore nominated on a strong wet plank, the first ever adopted by the Republican party of this state, and if elected, Mr. Tuttle has committed himself to do what he can for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Baumes Republican nominee for lieutenant governor made himself famous by working for the legislation which bears his name, for longer and more severe terms for criminals.

The Democratic convention was held in Syracuse September 28th and 29th. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of Hyde Park was renominated for another term, and Herbert H. Lehman, present Lieutenant Governor was renominated, as was Maurice S. Tremaine of Buffalo for Comptroller. The Democrats named John J. Bennett of Brooklyn to run for the office of attorney general. Cuthbert W. Pound was nominated by both the Republican and the Democratic parties as associate judge of the Court of Appeals. The Democrats also adopted a strong plank for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Much of the speeches made at both the Republican and Democratic conventions were devoted to criticisms of the opposite party. This is supposed to be good politics, but we believe thinking people feel that such political hokum is obsolete.

Following the announcement of the Republicans calling for the repeal of prohibition, leaders of the Anti-Saloon League and of the W. C. T. U. together with some other Dry leaders announced that the Drys of the State would not stand for the Republican party or any other party which ran on a Wet platform, and a new party was therefore organized called the Law Enforcement Party with an open law book for an emblem. Professor Robert P. Carroll of Syracuse University was named as candidate for governor for this third party to oppose the repealists in the State campaign.

In the following paragraphs we are giving you the planks of both the Democratic and the Republican platforms that are of special interest to rural people. As with the speeches, the platforms also were taken up with criticisms of the opposite party. So far as we could without destroying the meaning we have omitted these from the following summaries:

Summary of Republican Platform

Water Power

We promise a speedy solution of the problem of developing the water power resources of the state which shall be based on sound economic principles rather than on political expediency. We desire to attract new industries, to create employment for our steadily increasing population and to supply electrical power at the cheapest possible rate to manufacturers, householders and farmers.

At the last session of the legislature the Republican majority, on its own initiative, did what it could to take this

vexatious question out of politics by authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of his own selection to make a thorough study of any plans of water power development that have been or may be proposed. This commission must report before Jan. 15 next.

Unemployment

We recognize that the best assurance against unemployment is the preservation of industry in a healthy and prosperous condition. We are unalterably opposed to any system of a dole such as demoralizes industry and labor in other nations. Experience has there demonstrated that such a system puts a premium upon idleness, vastly increases the burden of taxation and raises the cost of living. We pledge aid to encourage employers and employees voluntarily to lay aside a portion of the income earned in days of prosperity for use in days of unemployment.

State Hospitals

We pledge continuance of our efforts to make adequate provision for the unfortunate wards of the state and we support the proposed bond issue for that purpose to be submitted to the people for approval at the forthcoming election.

Public Buildings

We pledge the expeditious completion of all public building which has been authorized.

Agriculture

During the last two years the legislature has enacted measures to relieve the unfair burden of taxation hitherto borne by the farmers of the state and otherwise assist them in their basic industry. We pledge our support to further measure to promote co-operative marketing with a view to securing for the agriculturist a greater return for his labor and further to assist in solving the problem of farm relief. We approve such measures as are necessary and reasonable to preserve the markets of New York State for the farmers of New York State.

Public Highways

The Republican Party pledges itself to extend and improve the state highway system. Dirt roads, which are important links in the transportation of farm products to the markets, are wholly inadequate and we shall favor liberal state aid for their reconstruction and improvement. We pledge ourselves to facilitate the prompt elimination of all dangerous grade crossings.

Public Parks

We pledge ourselves to make adequate provision for the development and maintenance of the state parks for the greatest satisfaction and enjoyment of the public.

Reforestation

The Republican Party has initiated a program for the reforestation of millions of acres of abandoned farm lands in the state. We pledge the continuance of this program and support for the proposed constitutional amendment dealing with this subject.

Taxation

The Republican Party pledges itself to equalize the burden of taxation in this state. A commission has already been created to make a thorough study of this

subject, and we shall do everything in our power to carry this work forward as rapidly and thoroughly as possible.

Public Health and Education

We pledge ourselves to take all necessary measures to safeguard the public health and to continue to strengthen wherever possible the educational system of the state.

Welfare

Conspicuous among the important welfare measures passed during the last two sessions of the legislature are: The public welfare law, the child marriage, the anti-loan shark, old age security and prison reform laws. We pledge our continued support to measures dealing with these and other similar problems.

Prohibition

To this end we favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, providing that simultaneously and as part of the new amendment a provision is adopted outlawing and forbidding everywhere in the United States the saloon system and its equivalent, the private traffic in intoxicating beverages for private profit, and, further, guaranteeing federal co-operation and assistance to states which have prohibition in whole or in part.

* * *

Summary of Democratic Platform

Relief of Unemployment

We pledge creation of a commission to make a scientific study of unemployment in the state, including employment exchanges, unemployment insurance by a contributing fund and not by a dole method and employment stabilization through advance planning and proper timing of public construction so as to take up the slack of private industrial activity. The commissions shall make such recommendations for remedial legislation as it deems appropriate.

Farm Relief

The Grundy super-tariff has crippled agriculture. It has added to the cost of everything the farmers buy. They have not been enabled to dispose of their surplus products. Agriculture in the nation is in greater distress than it was before the so-called aids to agriculture were adopted.

In striking contrast. Governor Roosevelt in the State of New York, by reason of his practical knowledge of agricultural problems and close sympathy with the needs of the farmer, has forced a comprehensive plan of farm relief unprecedented in the history of the state.

His action of the last two years is the best augury for the future. We pledged continued support of agricultural, educational and experimental institutions of the state; a scientific study of the spread between the price that the farmer receives and the consumer pays, and the development of a modern marketing system to reduce this spread; continued support to farmers' cooperative marketing and buying associations; adequate appropriations for the fight against bovine tuberculosis, including the re-testing of accredited herds at the expense of the state; better improved rural school facilities, improved farm to market roads, and provisions for rural health service;

Fishkill Farms Has Surplus Stock Sale

THE sale of surplus registered Holsteins staged by Henry Morgenthau Jr. at Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction, New York, on September 27, averaged just about as anticipated. A fair sized crowd assembled early and enjoyed the light lunch served by the ladies of the Wiccopee Grange. The weather was ideal and the location of the sale, adjacent to a beautiful little lake, completed the picture. Twenty two animals were brought into the ring, including cows, bred heifers, a yearling bull and several bull calves.

Fishkill Sadie Vale Colantha Inka, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, topped the sale for cows at \$230. There were a number of bred heifers sired by King Piebe the 19th that brought good prices.

Fishkill Colantha Dichter Piebe, a yearling bull sired by King Piebe the 19th, and out of Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka, she being a 30 pound

daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, was the "buy" of the sale. A very prominent Holstein breeder of southeastern New York, who was an interested spectator at the sale, addressed the crowd on the quality of this bull. He made the statement that the dam of this bull was one of the finest Holstein cows in eastern New York. It is seldom that such high quality stock is offered at a surplus sale.

It is very evident, according to one authority at the sale, that farmers are buying very cautiously, scanning the animals and their pedigrees most carefully and bidding up by small amounts. A number of dairymen were interviewed before the sale and they all expressed the opinion that the dairymen were better off than most farmers. That the drought was a blessing in disguise but the situation is such that everybody has got to watch their p's and q's very closely.

rural farm electrifications and adequate appropriations for a state inventory of agricultural resources and a reforestation of marginal lands.

Prohibition

The Democratic party in the State of New York demands the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act.

We advocate restoration to each sovereign state of the fundamental right to determine for itself whether alcoholic beverages may be manufactured, sold or transported within its borders.

Following the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Democratic party of the State of New York pledges the adoption of such regulatory measures by and in our state as will promote temperance, definitely and effectively banish the saloon and recognize the principle of home rule in all localities.

Water Power and Regulation of Public Utilities

Electrical energy should be developed by the state from the water-power resources in order to insure low-priced electricity.

Municipalities should be given the right to construct and operate public utility services upon the approval of the people within their borders, so that public competition may insure fair rates.

Interference by the Federal courts with the regulatory powers of our Public Service Commission should cease.

The Public Service Commission should be an active, vigilant protector of public interests; its efforts should be directed toward obtaining fair rates and adequate service.

Education

We pledge adherence to the Democratic policy of improving public education, both rural and urban, and payment of adequate compensation to teachers in the public schools.

Parks and Recreation

The Democratic party is proud of its accomplishments in making available to vast numbers of people of the state great areas on the shores of Long Island and throughout the state for park and recreation purposes.

We pledge the completion of the statewide park and parkway system inaugurated by Democratic state administrations and resistance to all attempts to impair any part of our public forest reserves.

State Hospitals

The state hospitals for the care of the insane are overcrowded to a point where it is difficult for the state to give proper medical aid to our unfortunate wards. A Democratic administration instituted a program of hospital relief, and we promise to carry it to a successful conclusion. To that end we pledge ourselves to a vigorous campaign for the adoption of the bond issue to be voted on this fall to provide for more adequate hospital facilities.

Motor Vehicle Accidents

We recommend the appointment of a temporary commission to investigate the rapidly increasing number of motor vehicle accidents, their relation to delay in the courts and the feasibility of an improved system of compensation for such accidents.

Grade Crossings

We pledge the continuance of the policy inaugurated by a Democratic administration of making speedy provision for eliminating railroad grade crossings.

Editor Ed Looks at Life

IN a recent issue we ran a little note mentioning some changes in W.G.Y.'s agricultural programs. We have just been informed that the feature, Editor Ed Looks At Life, which is prepared by E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, will appear Mondays at 12:40 Eastern Standard Time, instead of at 12:45 as previously announced.

A Correction

WE regret the error in the names of the prize winners in the State Spelling Contest in the issue of September 27. Jane Nichols comes from Cayuga County and won fourth prize. Second in the picture was Ethel Baum of Sullivan County who won second prize and fourth was Carol Hallock of Suffolk County who won first prize.

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Nothing can equal DRIED BEET PULP

It's the most wonderful supplemental feed known for promoting and maintaining health of animals, thereby increasing milk production in dairy cows and producing rapid profitable gains with beef cattle and sheep.

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With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Wheat Now Cheaper Than Corn

THE Cornell laying ration is now modified to permit using more wheat, oats, and barley, and to save corn. Forecasts of the United States department of agriculture indicate a corn shortage of nearly eight hundred million bushels this year, due to the drought, so it will be necessary for poultrymen to substitute lower priced grains for corn.

Wheat compares favorably with corn in nutritive value and has other desirable characteristics. It can be substituted to a greater extent than other grains, even to fifty or sixty per cent of the ration. Barley has a lower feeding value since it has more fiber. It can be used in part for wheat but should not make up more than one-third of the ration. Heavy oats, because of higher fiber content should be restricted to not more than twenty per cent of the ration.

If wheat is used in the mash mixture, it should be coarse-ground. On the other hand, barley and oats should be fine ground to reduce the hulls sufficiently. This can be done satisfactorily with a hammer mill.

When corn is replaced by wheat, barley, and oats the vitamin A content of the feed might be too low. To insure enough of this vitamin, make one-half of one per cent of the ration of cod liver oil if the usual formula is modified.

The Cornell laying ration may be modified as follows:

Grain mixture; 600 lbs. wheat or 400 lbs. wheat and 200 lbs. barley, 200 lbs.

cracked yellow corn, 200 lbs. heavy oats. Mash mixture; 200 lbs. flour middlings, 200 lbs. wheat bran, 200 lbs. ground heavy oats or ground barley, 100 lbs. yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. ground wheat, 100 lbs. meat scrap (50 to 55% protein), 100 lbs. dried skim milk or dried buttermilk, 10 lbs. salt and 10 lbs. cod-liver oil. (An extra 100 pounds of ground wheat can be used in place of 100 pounds of wheat bran).

Michigan Hens Win Farm- ingdale Contest

THE egg-laying contest at Farmingdale, Long Island, has just completed another year. The pen of leg-horns owned by W. S. Hannah & Sons of Grand Rapids, Michigan, won the contest with a production of 2,561 eggs. Second place was won by Lone Pine Poultry Farm of Medford, Long Island with a production of 2,349 eggs. Third place went to Codner's White Leghorn Farm of Owego, with a production of 2,290 eggs. Fourth place went to Oak Brook Farm from West Brookvale, New York, with 2,126 eggs. Fifth place went to Acre Farm of Monroe, New York, with 2,154 eggs.

The contest was judged on a point basis, which included size of eggs, as well as number which accounts for the apparent discrepancy in the placing. Inasmuch as each pen was composed of ten birds and the contest ran for forty-nine weeks, it will be seen that

How English Farmers Manage Their Pastures

(Continued from Page 3)

cent European practices I am inclined to the opinion that the next few years will see the virtual abandonment of hundreds of thousands of acres of the poorer portions of our present pastures together with the improvement of the better portions and addition to the grazing land of enough of our present arable land to provide sufficient grazing.

Europeans Recognize that Graz- ing Land Needs Fertilizing

I did not talk with a single European farmer who expected to get along without regularly doing something to enrich his pasture land. (I am speaking now of the better class of pastures such as are used for milking herds and fattening steers and lambs, and of the better class successful farmers.

Phosphoric Acid the Basis of Pasture Fertilization

Every one with whom I talked—scientists, fertilizer men and farmers—was of the opinion that phosphatic fertilization is the one absolutely indispensable treatment which cannot be omitted without utter ruination of the pasture—the sort of a thing like nailing on a loose board now and then or setting a few new fence posts, which may not be particularly profitable in themselves but which simply have to be done in order to avoid a heavy loss.

Unfortunately we in the Hay and Pasture Belt of America have been pretty slow in learning that lesson even with respect to tillage land, to say nothing of pasture land, and as a result have been land which used to carry a cow to the acre or such a matter in the days of our Daddies approach zero in carrying capacity and in value as well.

The pioneer pasture fertilization investigations of Dr. Sir William Somerville at the Northumberland County Experiment Station at Cockle Park in England, which were begun in 1897 and which are still carried on, are entitled to a great deal of credit for calling Public attention to the importance of phosphatic fertilization of grazing land. I spent a day at Cockle Park

and was especially fortunate in having Mr. N. P. S. C. Armstrong, the farm steward, as guide to the plots.

In view of the fact that the Cockle Park experiments have been cited by some agricultural writers as proving that nothing other than phosphatic fertilizer gives profitable results on grazing land it is worth nothing in passing that the investigators at Cockle Park draw no such conclusions themselves but on the other hand state quite explicitly that lighter types of soil respond to potash also. (And believe me, a soil does not have to be very light to be a lot lighter than that sticky clay at Cockle Park.)

Their conclusion is in accord with the results secured in the most extensive series of tests as yet reported in America—over 100 tests in 15 north-eastern States and the Province of Ontario conducted during the season of 1929 and reported by the National Fertilizer Association—which demonstrated a rather general response to potash and a universal nitrogen response in addition to the expected phosphoric acid response.

Tree Field at Cockle Park, the oldest of the pasture tests, consists of eleven differently treated plots of three and one-twentieth acres each. The soil of this field is poor and very stiff and heavy and lies on boulder clay. An attempt is made to measure the response to treatment by grazing each lot separately with yearling sheep and recording the increased weights; but this scheme, as will be pointed out later, is not so simple as it looks nor so accurate a measure of fertilizer response as might be desired.

Major experimental difficulties which have been encountered are:

1. Grazing with sheep alone (Tree Field) has produced only about half as many pounds of meat per acre as grazing with both sheep and steers (Hanging Leaves Fields), the soil and treatment being the same. This being the case, the results from Tree Field, though they do clearly demonstrate the value of phosphates in bringing in and maintaining a stand of clover on clay, very obviously are lacking in

the winners produced better than fifty per cent for the entire year.

Storrs Contest Nears Completion

IN the forty-seventh week of the Storrs laying contest, total production for all pens amounted to 3,065 eggs or a yield of 43.8 per cent. This is 147 eggs less than for last week but 363 eggs more than for the corresponding week a year ago.

The 1,000 birds have a grand total to date of 196,240 eggs thus bringing the average individual production up to 196.2 eggs as compared with 194.5 eggs in the preceding contest.

The Leading Pens

Barred Rocks

R. C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass.	2461
Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pennsylvania	2369
Spring Brook P. Farm, So. Wethersfield, Ct.	2214

White Rocks

E. H. Rucker, Ottumwa, Iowa	2110
Adam F. Polt, Hartford, Wis.	1880
Davidson Bros., Upton, Mass.	1837

Rhode Island Reds

Edw. N. Larrabee, Peterboro, New Hampshire	2606
F. S. Chapin, Longmeadow, Mass.	2413
Homestead Farms, Newtown, Conn.	2409
F. S. Chapin, Longmeadow, Mass.	2340

White Leghorns

Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Girard, Pennsylvania	2674
Steelman Poultry Farms, Landsdale, Pennsylvania	2498
Hollywood P. Farm, Woodinville, Washington	2434
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Corvallis, Oregon	2420
Cloverdale P. Farm, Cortland, N. Y.	2390

White Wyandottes

The Locusts, West Cornwall, Conn.	2255
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scientific accuracy as a measure of the full response to fertilizer.

2. The liability of sheep to soil-borne diseases and parasites in the case of heavily stocked continuously grazed land has prevented stocking the better fertilized plots materially heavier than the poorer, with the result that much good feed has gone to waste on those better fertilized plots instead of being made into mutton and credited to the plot treatment.

3. This apparently unavoidable under-stocking has been especially unfair to the plot treated with nitrogen each third year in that when the nitrogen is applied and produces grass enough for some twenty to twenty-five sheep for a month or six weeks in early spring the nine or ten sheep on the plot fail utterly to keep the grass properly grazed as a result of which it not only goes to waste and fails to be properly credited to the nitrogen treatment but also smothers out the clover and seriously injures the sod for the two years intervening before another application. The poor results obviously are due to faulty grazing management rather than to nitrogenous fertilization.

I should summarize my impressions as to the results of the fertilizer tests in Tree Field and Hanging Leaves Fields at Cockle Park about as follows:

1. Phosphatic fertilizers—slag, superphosphate and bone—have been remarkably effective in bringing in and holding a stand of wild white clover, which in itself is excellent pasture so far as it goes, though not particularly high yielding; and the clover in turn, together with livestock management well calculated to conserve plant food, has built up the nitrogen supply to a point where the grasses do fairly well.

2. Potassic fertilizers have not been necessary on this heavy clay soil.

3. Nitrogenous fertilizers have shown the usual response in greatly increased grass growth but the methods of grazing management have not been such as to utilize this increased growth or even to keep it grazed down sufficiently to avoid serious injury to the sod.

With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



Beet Pulp for Milk Production

FOR years dried beet pulp has been recognized as an excellent feed for dairy cattle, particularly where high records were sought, and dairymen have often been willing to pay prices above those warranted by actual food value when attempting to make high records on individual animals. For a number of years the amount of dried beet pulp on the open market has been exceedingly small. Now we understand that this feed is being manufactured in sufficient quantities so that it can again be purchased without any difficulty.

Savage and Maynard in their book, "Better Dairy Farming" have the following to say about beet pulp: "After extracting the juice from the sugar beets there remains a residue which when dried contains 9 per cent of protein, 60 per cent of nitrogen free extract, and 19 per cent of crude fiber, with about 1 per cent of fat. On the basis of its nutrient content it ranks somewhat below corn in feeding value and its high fiber content limits the amount that can be used in the ration. However, beet pulp is a very useful feed because of its palatability, bulk and laxative effect. These qualities cause it to be highly esteemed to lighten up a heavy ration fed cows on test. It has another property which gives it special value. It will absorb two or three times its weight of water. Thus moistened beet pulp may be used to furnish succulence when no silage or roots are to be had. Similarly, diluted molasses can be fed on it."

For Cows on Test

In commenting on feeding of cows on test, this same book says: "In the absence of roots, beet pulp soaked in water may be used in the proportion of two pounds of dried pulp and three pounds of grain. Pulp may also be soaked in molasses and warm water."

After commenting on the use of silage, Savage and Maynard say "Another way to provide succulence is by the use of dried beet pulp soaked in water before feeding. Take one pound of beet pulp in place of about eight pounds of silage and soak it in water ten to twelve hours."

Compares Favorably with Corn

"Feeds and Feeding" by Henry and Morrison, which has been considered a standard authority on feeds for years, makes the following comment about dried beet pulp: "Owing to the high prices of concentrates and the favor with which dried beet pulp has been received by stockmen, many factories have been equipped with facilities for thus preserving the pulp. Shaw of the Michigan Station found that dried beet pulp compared favorably with corn meal for fattening sheep and steers. It produced larger gains with growing animals, while corn meal put on more rapid gains with fattening animals nearing the finishing period. In the Scandinavian feed-unit system the value of dried beet pulp for dairy cows is rated 10 per cent below corn or barley. As dried beet pulp absorbs a great deal of water, when a heavy allowance is fed it is advisable to moisten it with two or three times its weight of water before feeding. The moistened dried beet pulp may be employed as a substitute for corn silage. At the usual prices the latter is the more economical form of succulence for those who can raise most of their own feed. Breeders of pure-bred dairy stock recommend dried beet pulp for cows on official test which are receiving heavy concentrate allowances as it has a tendency to keep the bowels open and is not apt to cause digestive disturbances."

A dairy cow requires an ounce or more of salt a day but she should not be forced to take more than she wants.

16 quarts
for 23¢

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A bargain which is all yours when you are feeding Purina Cow Chows...a bargain which is waiting for you any time you happen into town...waiting in Checkerboard Bags at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign. Purina Mills, 898 Gratiot Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.

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20% COW CHOW

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The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

"What is it you want to know?" Sherrill asked.

"What were the relations between Benjamin Corvet and Captain Stafford?"

Sherrill thought a moment.

"Corvet," he replied, "was a very able man; he had insight and mental grasp—and he had the fault which sometimes goes with those, a hesitancy of action. Stafford was an able man too, considerably younger than Corvet. We, ship owners of the lakes, have not the world to trade in, Father Perron, as they have upon the sea; if you observe our great shipping lines you will find that they have, it would seem, apportioned among themselves the traffic of the lakes; each line has its own connections and its own ports. But this did not come through agreement, but through conflict; the strong have survived and made a division of the traffic; the weak have died. Twenty years ago, when this conflict of competing interests was at its height, Corvet was the head of one line, Stafford was head of another, and the two lines had very much the same connections and competed for the same cargoes."

"I begin to see!" Father Perron exclaimed. "Please go on."

"In the early nineties both lines still were young; Stafford had, I believe, two ships; Corvet had three."

"So few? Yes; it grows plainer!"

"In 1894, Stafford managed a stroke which, if fate had not intervened, must have assured the ultimate extinction of Corvet's line or its adoption into Stafford's. Stafford gained as his partner Franklin Ramsdell, a wealthy man whom he had convinced that the lake traffic offered chances of great profit; and this connection supplied him with the capital whose lack had been hampering him, as it was still hampering Corvet. The new firm—Stafford and Ramsdell—projected the construction, with Ramsdell's money, of a number of great steel freighters. The first of these—the *Miwaka*, a test ship whose experience was to guide them in the construction of the rest—was launched in the fall of 1895, and was lost on its maiden trip with both Stafford and Ramsdell aboard. The Stafford and Ramsdell interests could not survive the death of both owners and disappeared from the lakes. Is this what you wanted to know?"

The priest nodded. Alan leaned tensely forward, watching; what he had heard seemed to have increased and deepened the priest's feeling over what he had to tell and to have aided his comprehension.

"His name was Caleb Stafford," Father Perron began. "(This is what Benjamin Corvet told me, when he was dying under the wreckage on the ferry.) 'He was as fair and able a man as the lakes ever knew. I had my will of most men in the lake trade in those days; but I could not have my will of him. With all the lakes to trade in, he had to pick out for his that traffic which I already had chosen for my own. But I fought him fair, Father—I fought him fair, and I would have continued to do that to the end."

"I was at Manistee, Father, in the end of the season—December fifth of 1895. The ice had begun to form very early that year and was already bad; there was cold and a high gale. I had laid up one of my ships at Manistee, and I was crossing that night upon a tug to Manitowoc, where another was to be laid up. I had still a third one loading upon the northern peninsula at Manistee for a last trip which, if it could be made, would mean a good profit from a season which so far, because of Stafford's competition, had been only fair. After leaving Manistee, it grew still more cold, and I was afraid the ice would close in on her and keep her where she was, so I determined to go north that night and see that she got out. None knew,

Father, except those aboard the tug, that I had made that change.

"At midnight, Father, to westward of the Foxes, we heard the four blasts of a steamer in distress—the four long blasts which have sounded in my soul ever since! We turned toward where we saw the steamer's lights; we went nearer and, Father, it was his great, new ship—the *Miwaka*! We had heard two days before that she had passed the Soo; we had not known more than that of where she was. She had broken

night was dark, Father—no snow, but frightful wind which had been increasing until it now sent the waves washing clear across the tug. We had gone north an hour when, low upon the water to my right, I saw a light, and there came to me the whistling of a buoy which told me that we were passing nearer than I would have wished, even in daytime, to windward of Boulder Reef. There are, Father, no people on that reef; its sides of ragged

following safe and straight at the end of its towline. I thought of my two men upon the tug who had been crushed by clumsiness of those on board that ship; and how my own ships had had a name for never losing a man and that name would be lost now because of the carelessness of Stafford's men! And the sound of the shoal brought the evil thought to me. Suppose I had not happened across his ship; would it have gone upon some reef like this and been lost? I thought that if now the hawser should break, I would be rid of that ship and perhaps of the owner who was on board as well. We could not pick up the towline again so close to the reef. The steamer would drift down upon the rocks—"

Father Perron hesitated an instant. "I bear witness," he said solemnly, "that Benjamin Corvet assured me—his priest—that it was only a thought; the evil act which it suggested was something which he would not do or even think of doing. But he spoke something of what was in his mind to Stafford, for he said:

"I must look like a fool to you to keep on towing your ship!"

"They stared, he told me, into one another's eyes, and Stafford grew uneasy."

"We'd have been all right," he answered, 'until we had got help, if you'd left us where we were!' He too listened to the sound of the buoy and of the water dashing on the shoal. 'You are taking us too close,' he said—'too close!' He went aft then to look at the tow line."

Father Perron's voice ceased; what he had to tell now made his face whiten as he arranged it in his memory. Alan leaned forward a little and then, with an effort, sat straight. Constance turned and gazed at him; but he dared not look at her. He felt her hand warm upon his; it rested there a moment and moved away.

"There was a third man in the wheelhouse when these things were spoken," Father Perron said, "the mate of the ship which had been laid up at Manistee."

"Henry Spearman," Sherrill supplied.

"That is the name. Benjamin Corvet told me of that man that he was young, determined, brutal, and set upon getting position and wealth for himself by any means. He watched Corvet and Stafford while they were speaking, and he too listened to the shoal until Stafford had come back; then he went aft."

"I looked at him, Father," Benjamin Corvet said to me, 'and I let him go—not knowing. He came back and looked at me once more, and went again to the stern; Stafford had been watching him as well as I, and he sprang away from me now and scrambled after him. The tug leaped suddenly; there was no longer any tow holding it back, for the hawser had parted; and I knew, Father, the reason was that Spearman had cut it!"

"I rang for the engine to be slowed, and I left the wheel and went aft; some struggle was going on at the stern of the tug; a flash came from there and the cracking of a shot. Suddenly all was light about me as, aware of the breaking of the hawser and alarmed by the shot, the searchlight of the *Miwaka* turned upon the tug. The cut end of the hawser was still upon the tug, and Spearman had been trying to clear this when Stafford attacked him; they fought, and Stafford struck Spearman down. He turned and cried out against me—accusing me of having ordered Spearman to cut the line. He held up the cut end toward Ramsdell on the *Miwaka* and cried out to him and showed by pointing that it had been cut. Blood was running from the hand with which he pointed, for

(Continued on Page 16)

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Alan locates a car ferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery and gets a job on the car ferry. He comes to believe that Burr is Corvet. On a winter's night, Burr, who is steering the ferry rams another vessel which he believes to be a ghost ship. The cars break loose and the ship founders. Rescue ships save some survivors. Constance waits for word of Alan. Spearman hopes that Alan is lost. Constance leaves for the north to watch Spearman and to locate Alan. She walks along the shore of the lake until exhausted. Twelve are rescued, the Drum beats for twenty that are lost, leaving seven unaccounted for. The count increases gradually until one only is unaccounted for. Constance finds Alan exhausted on the shore.

her new shaft, Father, and was intact except for that, but helpless in the rising sea . . ."

The priest broke off. "The *Miwaka*! I did not understand all that that had meant to him until just now—the new ship of the rival line, whose building meant for him failure and defeat!"

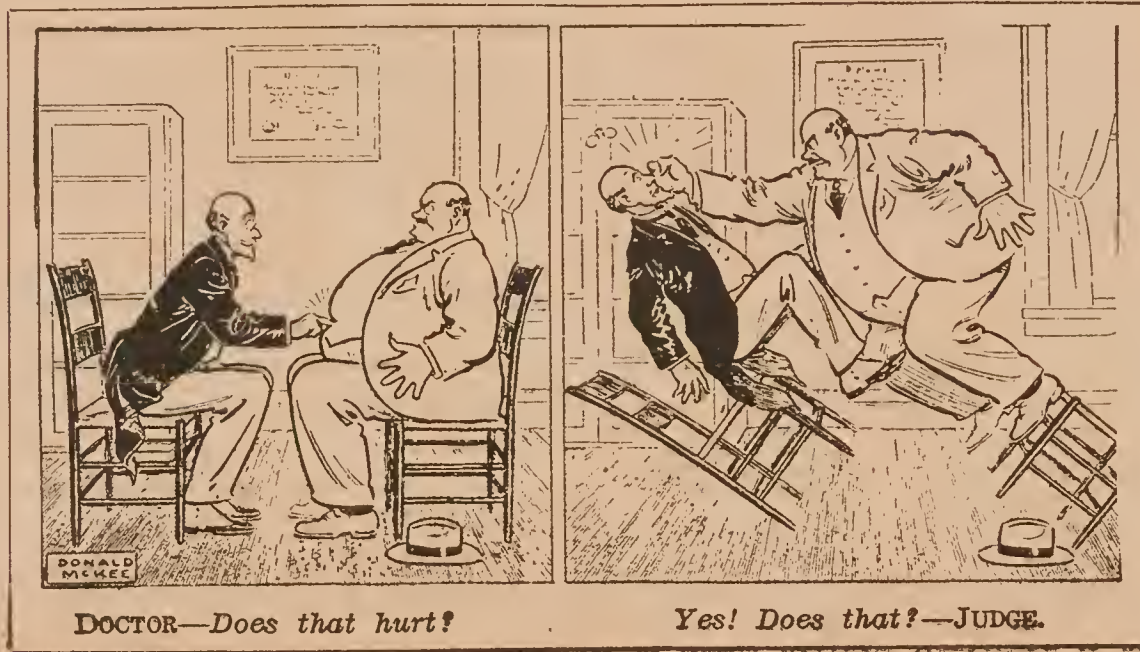
"There is no higher duty than the rescue of those in peril at sea. He—Benjamin Corvet, who told me this—swore to me that, at the beginning none upon the tug had any thought except to give aid. A small line was drifted down to the tug and to this a hawser was attached which they hauled aboard. There happened then the first of those events which led those upon the tug into doing a great wrong. He—Benjamin Corvet—had taken charge of the wheel of the tug; three men were handling the hawser in ice and washing water at the stern. The whistle accidentally blew, which those on the *Miwaka* understood to mean that the hawser had been secured, so they drew in the slack; the hawser, tightened unexpectedly by the pitching of the sea, caught and crushed the captain and

deckhand of the tug and threw them into the sea.

"Because they were short-handed now upon the tug, and also because consultation was necessary over what was to be done, the young owner of the *Miwaka*, Captain Stafford, came down the hawser onto the tug after the line had been put straight. He came to the wheelhouse, where Benjamin Corvet was, and they consulted. Then Benjamin Corvet learned that the other owner was aboard the new ship as well—Ramsdell—the man whose money you have just told me had built this and was soon to build other ships. I did not understand before why learning that affected him so much."

"Stafford wanted us" (this is what Benjamin Corvet said) 'to tow him up the lake; I would not do that, but I agreed to tow him to Manistique. The rock go straight down forty fathoms into the lake."

"I looked at the man with me in the wheelhouse—at Stafford—and hated him! I put my head out at the wheelhouse door and looked back at the lights at the new, great steamer,



To Boil An Old Fowl

A Pressure Cooker Would Reduce the Time

RUB the breast with a cut lemon, squeezing on a little juice. Wrap in buttered white paper and put in enough boiling water to cover. Boil for five minutes, remove the scum, then simmer for three or four hours, according to age. Cover entirely with white sauce and garnish with parsley and hard-boiled yolk of egg rubbed through a sieve over the breast. If the fowl is to be served cold dissolve one heaped tablespoonful of powdered gelatine in the stock with which the sauce is made. Coat the bird with this when it is nearly cold and when the sauce is cool but not quite setting.

Cooked en Casserole

Rub the fowl well with butter, season to taste with pepper and salt, fill it with seasoned oysters or mushrooms or your favorite stuffing. Put it in a casserole and cover with the lid. Set the dish in a pan of boiling water and allow the fowl to cook till perfectly tender. Now lift it out and keep it hot while you add to the liquor in the casserole two tablespoons of butter and one tablespoon of flour or cornstarch. Add milk enough to make a proper consistency—about half a cupful and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Boil for a quarter of an hour, add the fowl and three hardboiled eggs rubbed through a sieve. Serve very hot in the casserole.

Cooked with Macaroni

Soak half a cupful of bread crumbs in milk to cover them, add two ounces of chopped ham, four chopped mushrooms, one tablespoon chopped parsley

and seasoning of salt, pepper and sage if liked, stuff the fowl with this mixture and truss it for boiling. Melt three tablespoons of butter in a saucepan and when hot put in the fowl and fry a light brown color. Slice one onion, put it in a saucepan with two cupfuls of tomato pulp and one tablespoonful of vinegar, stir till it boils and then simmer for ten minutes. Mix two table-

Very French



2773

Little Girl's Dress Pattern No. 2773 is very French in style, but is just as practical as can be. The one-piece dress has inverted plaits below the buttoned applied tabs. The frilled organdie collar and cuffs are very dainty and sweet. Wool jersey, linen, gingham or print would be very attractive when made up by this pattern which cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting. Price 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Fall Fashion catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

spoons of flour with a little water to a smooth paste, add it to the tomato preparation and boil for five minutes longer stirring all the time. Season to taste, stir into a clean saucepan, add the fowl and simmer gently till the bird is tender. Cook a quarter of a pound of macaroni, broken into one inch pieces, in boiling salted water for half an hour, then drain. Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, put in the macaroni, add three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and toss over the fire till the cheese is melted. Season with salt and red pepper. Dish up the fowl on a hot dish, pour the sauce over and serve with the cooked macaroni.—Mrs. M. E. T.

A Framed Picture

PEGGY enjoyed her crayons very much, and could draw quite handily. So as an encouragement, I sometimes give her a picnic plate with a colored border, such as may be purchased at the five and ten. She draws a picture on the plate, and the colored border makes a satisfactory frame, and she feels that she has made an artistic plaque. This especially interests a child who is ill.—A.B.S.

TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR



That's why

FELS-NAPTHA DISSOLVES GREASY DIRT AND BANISHES HARD RUBBING

THE MOMENT you take off the wrapper—the instant you smell its clean naphtha odor—you'll know why Fels-Naptha makes even stubborn grime vanish so quickly!

For there's naphtha in Fels-Naptha. Your nose tells you so—plenty of naphtha, the safe grease-dissolver. It's combined with good golden soap. Working together, these two cleaners search out clinging dirt. They loosen its grip and wash it away.

Thanks to this extra help, washing is easier—clothes come off the line sweetly fresh and clean, clear through. And because Fels-Naptha does away with hard rubbing, it saves both your clothes and your hands.

Next washday, be wise—get the real soap bargain! Get Fels-Naptha—it gives you not more bars, but more help.

Extra help in tub or machine. For soaking or boiling. In hot, lukewarm or even cool water. And for all household cleaning, too. Today, ask your grocer for a few bars, or the handy ten-bar carton.

• • •

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naphtha!) just as you need them. Send only a two-cent stamp to help cover postage, and we'll mail you this chipper without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-10-11 Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FORTY EIGHTH STREET
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450 OUTSIDE ROOMS
Each With Bath and Shower
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\$3 to \$6 PER DAY

Special Weekly or
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The Best Food in New York

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for
NIGHT
WORK!



Hay in before dew-wet. National Carbide in the RED DRUM gives you the most light for your money. Prompt service everywhere. Ask your dealer. If he cannot supply you, write us. NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORP. Lincoln Building New York, N. Y.

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+ CARBIDE +

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

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10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to
Mention American Agriculturist

Smart and Artistic



2777

Dress Pattern No. 2777 is a delightful design for the mature figure. Transparent velvet with touches of Alencon lace, would be elegant, while flat crepe trimmed in the same way would serve almost all purposes. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 18 inch all over lace. Price, 15c.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—RARE BOOKS. High Cash Prices Paid. Also letters written by Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, Edgar A. Poe, etc., Send for FREE "Rare Book Check List." F. CHRISTOPHER, 269 South 8th St., Newark, N. J.

COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth-promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75; 10 gallons \$13, at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY, 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

294 ACRE 40 COW STATE ROAD FARM. Chautauque County, N. Y. Eight miles city Jamestown, population 40,000. Two miles railroad town, community center. 1/2 mile milk condensary. Dairy products collected, bus, mail and telephone service. Contented, prosperous farmers on all sides. 80 acres fertile machine worked fields. 82 acre watered pasture. 132 acres valuable wood and timber. Sugar bns. Fruits. Good 12 room house, bath, piped water. On elevation, pleasant view. Barn 36x118, ell 30x50. Outbuildings. Very desirable. Price \$6500. Investigate long term easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6" \$1.50, 6 1/2" \$1.50, Gauze-faced 6" \$1.50, 6 1/2" \$1.75. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

SECOND HAND EGG cases for sale with flats and fillers. BROOKLYN CASE CO., 17 E. 89th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5c roll, prints 3c each. Trial offer. Photo Christmas greeting card 10c from any negative. 8x10 colored enlargement 75c. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

FOX TRAPPING METHODS. Water, Dry Land and Snow sets. Send for particulars. CHESTER B. HALL, West Springfield, Mass.

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

REAL JOBS OPEN. Auto mechanics earn \$40 to \$100 per week. Learn in a few weeks. Write for big free book and tuition rates. McSWEENEY'S, Dept. A-36, Cleveland, Ohio.

SINGLE MAN WANTED on farm—\$40 per mo. and board from now until spring for man who can qualify. Must be good milker, quick and willing worker. No old men or boys wanted. State age, nationality, when available. CHESTER SMITH, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

CHARLTON NURSERY. Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders this winter for its "first prize winning" Shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.50, roof \$50.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—NEW CROP White Clover, 60 lbs. can \$5. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover or Buckwheat in five pound pails at 85 cents plus 13 cents parcel post. Satisfaction or money returned. E. G. CORNWELL, Mansfield, Pa. Once a customer always a customer.

HONEY—FINEST QUALITY white or dark pure table honey. 5 pound cans, 90c; 10, \$1.50; 60, \$6.00 delivered third zone. ELTON LANE, Trumansburg, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

YARN: Knitting at bargain. Colored Wool for Rugs \$1.15 pound. Samples FREE. H. A. BARTLETT, Mfr. Box B, Harmony, Maine.

PATCHWORK QUILT PIECES—Percales, large assortment 5 lbs. \$1.00. Assorted Rayon 4 lbs. \$1.00. 110 pieces Prints 6x8 \$1.00. 3 lbs. assorted Silk Rug Strips \$1.00 postpaid. NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO., Hartford, Conn.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73X Security Savings and Comm'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—3 lbs. manufactured chewing or smoking \$2.10; Fifty Cigars \$1.85; pay when received. CARLTON CIGAR CO., Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS—TRIAL 50 large PERFECTOS postpaid \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

OLD MONEY WANTED

\$5 to \$500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10c for illustrated coin value book, 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25, LeRoy, N. Y.

**Post Your Farm
AGAINST TRESPASSERS**
Write the
**SERVICE BUREAU OF
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,**
461 Fourth Ave., New York City

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 14)

he had been shot by Spearman; and now again and a second and a third time, from where he lay upon the deck, Spearman fired. The second of those shots killed the engineer who had rushed out where I was on the deck; the third shot went through Stafford's head. The *Miwaka* was drifting down upon the reef; her whistle sounded again and again the four long blasts. The fireman, who had followed the engineer up from below, fawned on me! I was safe for all of him, he said; I could trust Luke—Luke would not tell! He too thought I had ordered the doing of that thing!

"From the *Miwaka*, Ramsdell yelled curses at me, threatening me for what he thought that I had done! I looked at Spearman as he got up from the deck, and I read the thought that had been in him; he had believed that he could cut the hawser in the dark, none seeing, and that our word that it had been broken would have as much strength as any accusation Stafford could make. He had known that to share a secret such as that with me would "make" him on the lakes; for the loss of the *Miwaka* would cripple Stafford and Ramsdell and strengthen me; and he could make me share with him whatever success I made. But Stafford had surprised him at the hawser and had seen.

"I moved to denounce him, Father,

as I realized this; I moved—but stopped. He had made himself safe against accusation by me! None—none ever would believe that he had done this except by my order, if he should claim that; and he made plain that he was going to claim that.

(To be Concluded Next Week)

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of American Agriculturist published weekly at 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for October 1, 1930. State of New York, County of Dutchess, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of American Agriculturist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, Edward R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, Edward R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) American Agriculturist, Inc., 461, 4th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Edward R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elinor P. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. C. Weatherly, 306 Elm St., Ithaca, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1930.

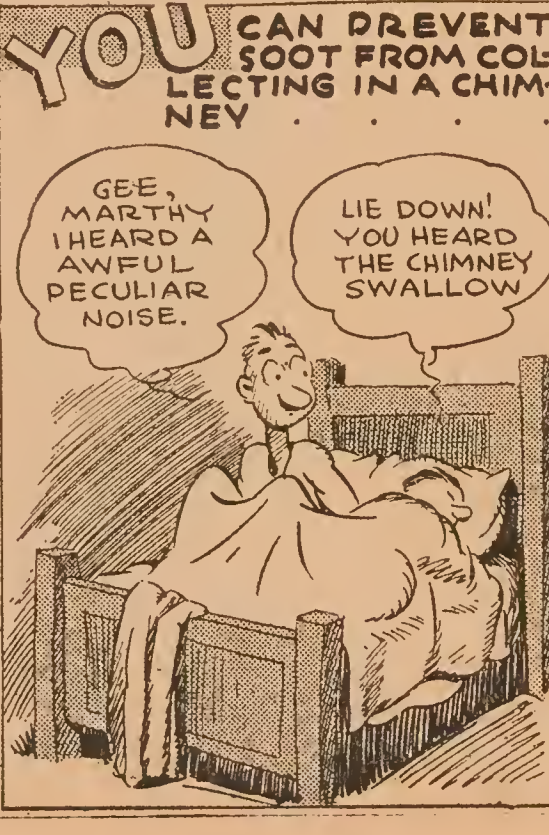
(Seal) Elizabeth Campbell.

(My commission expires March 30, 1931.)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep Your Chimneys Clean

By Ray Inman





No Guarantee of Sale

A man representing the National Business Brokers Association told us that he had two men to buy our business. So we paid him \$35 and have a receipt to show it. We have never heard from him since. We would like to get our money back and want to know if this company is reliable.

WE have never yet found a company that asked for an advance fee for selling any business that we would care to recommend to our subscribers. It is our belief that any reliable real estate company is perfectly willing to list property and take their fee after they have effected the sale.

Your Thanks Are Our Pay

I RECEIVED the clock on the 18th of September. Many thanks for your service in helping me to get it. I wrote four times and they never answered my letters. The clock was to have been shipped May 8th. I would never have got it without your help. I sure think it pays to be a paid-up subscriber to the American Agriculturist.

I received check from September 19th for \$50 and I wish to thank you very sincerely for your assistance as I feel very sure I would not have been able to collect more than \$32.50 without your help. I appreciate very much your prompt and courteous methods of handling the case.

So far as we have been able to discover, concerns which ask an advance fee are much more interested in getting their money than they are in rendering any service afterwards. You will doubtless find that the contract you signed does not guarantee the sale of the property.

Not All Luck Is Good

WE continue to get letters from readers who have had unsatisfactory experiences with firms that enlarge pictures. Many are roped in by the lucky number scheme whereby the agent tells them that if they draw a lucky number from a box they will be entitled to a free enlargement. Of course, everyone wins only to find that the free enlargement is dependent upon having another picture enlarged at a cost which may be more than its true value. In addition to the rather uniform poor quality of the work, our readers complain that the pictures, when they are delivered, are in a frame, and this frame must be paid for before the picture will be delivered.

When subscribers refuse to accept them they are threatened with legal action, but we have yet to find one case where legal action has been actually instituted. As a matter of fact we would rather welcome such legal action in American Agricultural territory, just to determine whether or not these concerns are operating legally, and whether they could actually collect money due them on such a scheme.

Does J. Smith Richardson & Company Owe You Money?

A NUMBER of subscribers have written us about nonpayment for produce sent to J. Smith Richardson & Co. of West Washington Market, N. Y. C. We have just received a letter from Herbert D. Banta, City Hall, Linden, Union County, N. J., in which he states that he is the executor of the Estate of Wilbur H. Blackford, proprietor of J. Smith Richardson & Company; and that he also represents

the surviving partner in liquidating the business.

If any of our readers have claims against this company we suggest that they write to Mr. Banta giving him all the information.

For Yates County Readers

"Two men who claimed to be representatives of the Fiber and Pulp Wood Producers' Association of 53 Park Place, New York City, have been in Yates County for several days and are coming back to establish a plant to produce pulp from hemp. They claimed that \$600,000,000 worth of fiber is imported each year and about the same amount of wood pulp. They want to raise at least \$70,000 to establish a local company and claim that they want farmers to grow hemp for them. What information can you give us about this company?"

AS we have never heard of this concern we asked the National Better Business Bureau for information. They attempted to locate the office of the company and were unsuccessful. Letters addressed to it were returned "Not found". The National Better Business Bureau is trying to get more information about this concern. Of course it may develop that they are entirely legitimate but it certainly will do no harm to wait until their standing is definitely determined.

Heavy Depreciation!

QUITE a number of readers have written asking about the value of stock of the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company. Some of them wanted our help in getting money back which they had invested in this stock. The New York Better Business Bureau when commenting on this case states that this concern capitalized the similarity of its name and its trade mark to those of a prominent chewing gum manufacturer and which sold both its capital stock and its product on the false impression created by this similarity. We understand that close to 3,000,000 shares of capital stock in the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company have been sold to investors at \$1.00 a share. But so far as we have been able to find, no dividends have ever been paid on any of this stock and the price of it has run down to 30 cents and even as low as 10 cents a share.

Last September an injunction was secured in the State of New Jersey restraining the company from further sale of its stock there. But so far as we know there is no such injunction which prohibits the sale of Wrigley Pharmaceutical stock in New York State.

Asthma Sufferer Wastes Money

I have been a constant reader of your paper for fifteen years. Will you write to the World's Medicine Co. for me asking them if they will return \$15 to me? A doctor of the World's Medicine Co. sold me some asthma cure saying that it would guarantee the cure or my money would be refunded. I have written them that it has not cured me but I can get no answer. I suffered more from asthma while I was taking the remedy than I did before.

OUR letters to the World's Medicine Co. remain unanswered. The American Medical Association reports on this concern as follows:

"The World's Medicine Co. of Indianapolis apparently puts out a product called 'World's Tonic.' It apparently is distributed, not very widely, through traveling medicine shows of the usual type.

In connection with its recent exploitation, we have learned from a Maryland physician that a man by the name of Dyar is acting as the itinerant with a minstrel show exploiting the World's Tonic for everything in general and

tapeworm in particular. This man, our records show, has long been in the medicine-show game. He is some times known as "Health Evangelist Dyar" and apparently runs to the piety racket as well as the medicine racket.

What is in the World's Tonic we do not know."

Certainly such a recommendation does not lend confidence to the remedy and as we have so frequently stated, it is our opinion that no one can afford to invest money in dope of this sort. If you are sick see the best physician available.

You Can't Always Tell By the Name

IN recent issues of American Agriculturist we have frequently referred to collection agencies which put out a contract peculiarly favorable to them but not so favorable to the person who gives them the account for collection.

Recently a subscriber asked concerning the standing of the National Board of Trade. Naturally we assumed that the National Board of Trade was an organization similar to the Chamber of Commerce and so we wrote for information as to its standing. We are informed that this collection agency was organized last January and that it is not a corporation but rather a trade name taken by a Mr. Irving M. Wieder who, we understand, is also President and Treasurer of the Hamilton Adjusting Association, New York City. Judging from letters we have received on the subject of collecting bad accounts we are inclined to believe that our subscribers will get better results by putting the accounts into the hands of local lawyers rather than by signing a contract with an out of town collection agency.

Enclosed please find receipt for your check for \$13.06.

I want to thank you very much for the same and you can count on me as a subscriber to your paper for all time.



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that
Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry,
Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chickens

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee
Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Horse too lame to work?... Reach for ABSORBINE

Effective Absorbine quickly relieves muscles sore and swollen from overwork. Pulled tendons, strains and sprains respond promptly to it. Won't blister or loosen hair—and horse can work. Famous as an aid to quick healing of gashes, sores, bruises. \$2.50 a bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Mention American Agriculturist
When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to

The Safety Responsibility Law Shows Its Teeth—

During the first seven months of this year the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles required proof of financial responsibility in

10,106 CASES

And, on account of failure to satisfy judgments, he

Suspended 649 Licenses

Your misfortune may come next.
Let us guarantee your responsibility under a Guardian Casualty Policy. You get full protection—and Save \$3.00 to \$10.00.

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New, Free, fresh from the press . . . Kalamazoo's 30th Anniversary Sale Book. Full of surprises—sparkling with color—alive with New features! 200 styles and sizes of Quality Stoves, Ranges, and Furnaces—**bigger values than ever**—Factory Sale Prices that save you 1/3 to 1/2. And a brand NEW Credit Policy—**NOW ONLY \$5 DOWN** on any Stove or Furnace regardless of price or size. Write for this wonderful NEW FREE Book Now!

New Cabinet Heaters

A wide variety of Cabinet Heaters—the NEW-EST styles, in Black and in rich, Walnut Porcelain Enamel finishes. Bargains that will open your eyes. Quality unbeatable. Don't order a Cabinet Heater until you receive this NEW Book and compare Kalamazoo Quality, Terms and Prices with others. Look through the Furnace Section, too. NEW improvements—easiest terms.

Beautiful Colored Ranges

Modern Coal and Wood Ranges, and Combination Coal and Gas Ranges, in glistening, colorful Porcelain Enamel. (Your choice of 5 beautiful colors—Pearl Gray, Delft Blue, Ivory Tan, Nile Green, Ebony Black). NEW gas stoves, NEW gas ranges, and NEW oil ranges—all in fascinating colors. Also Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Kitchen Cabinets, Vacuum Cleaners and other Household Goods—all at big savings. You simply can't afford to be without this Book—it's the best friend your pocketbook ever had.

750,000 Satisfied Customers

Mail coupon TODAY! This sensational NEW FREE Anniversary Book has more bargains than 20 big stores—a thrill on every page for thrifty families. 750,000 satisfied customers have saved 1/3 to 1/2 by buying direct from the factory. Factory prices are always lowest. There's nothing between you and Kalamazoo but the railroad tracks. Kalamazoo Terms are NOW easier than ever before—some as low as \$3 down, \$3 monthly—and a YEAR TO PAY. No stove or furnace over \$5 down. Kalamazoo gives you 30 days' FREE TRIAL in your home, 360 days' Approval Test, a 5-Year Guarantee on materials and workmanship, a \$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee of satisfaction.

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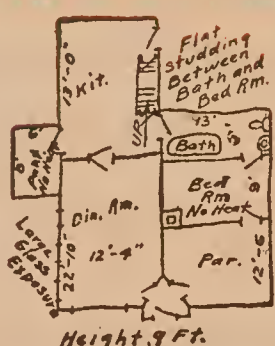
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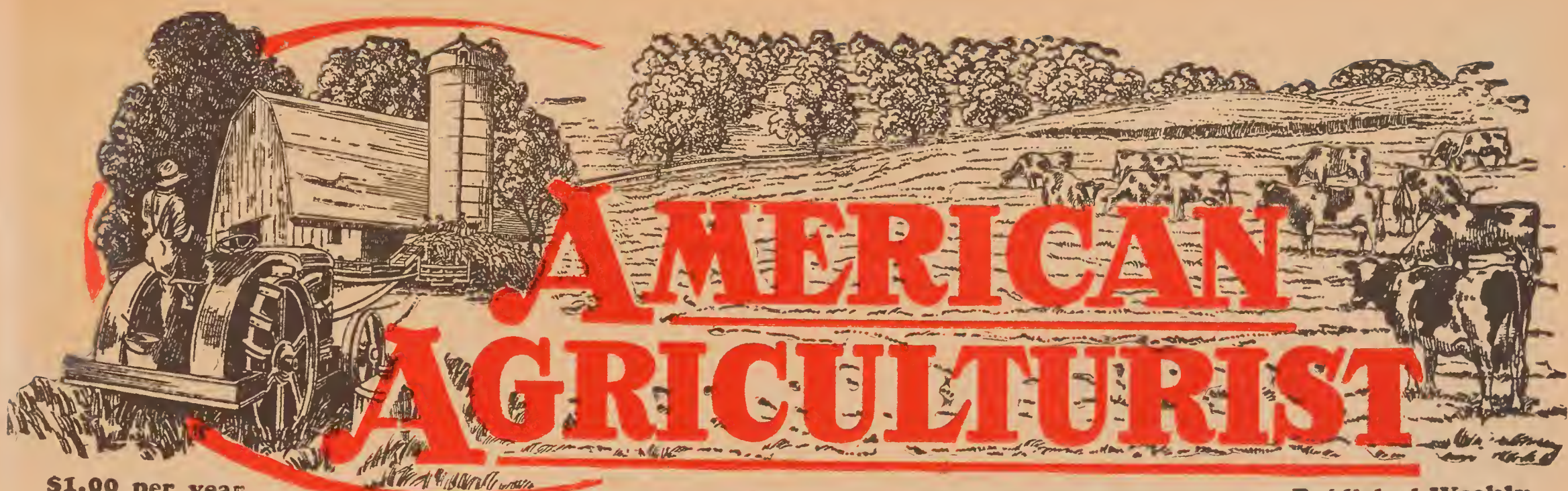
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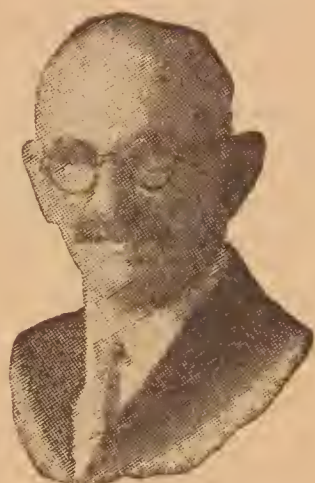
Published Weekly

Concerning Old Quebec

A Fireside Reflection on the Plains of Abraham

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

FROM Montreal to Quebec northeasterly along the great river is a run of some one hundred and eighty miles. There is a main highway on either bank of the stream but we took the north shore route which sometimes skirts close to the water's edge and again goes some distance inland.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

According to our standards of age in the New World, this is one of the very oldest civilizations in America. The first adventurers found their way up the St. Lawrence more than three centuries ago and I suppose these little villages have a definite history of more than two hundred years. These first

comers were Frenchmen who laid so deep the foundations of French civilization that now after one hundred and seventy years of unbroken and undisputed English Sovereignty, the people are still in race, in language, in religion and in tradition a part of the old homeland.

At a very early date this valley was systematically laid out in "parishes" each having a frontage of about six miles on the river. So it is that today about every six miles you come to a very compact little village almost invariably named for some Saint. Surely we have nothing like these villages on our side of the line. Always the center of the village is the parochial school and the parish church—usually an unbelievably large and expensive edifice

to serve so small a community. But then we may remember that here there is absolutely nothing of that duplication and competition of churches which is so often the bane of Protestant communities. In many cases there will be a convent and a hospital. Often there is a so called hotel (with a French sign) but outside appearances lead me to suppose these are for the dispensing of liquid refreshments rather than the providing of bed and board for men. The little French houses, often with the curved roofs are set close against each other—I judge for the sake of convenient door step gossip. Add to this the fact that the streets are narrow. Add to this the fact that often the houses are set so close to the roadway that one must use care to avoid carrying away the tiny piazzas and the further fact that the streets swarm with children, and you have ample reason why this route is no place to break speed records.

It is commonly said that the French-Ca-

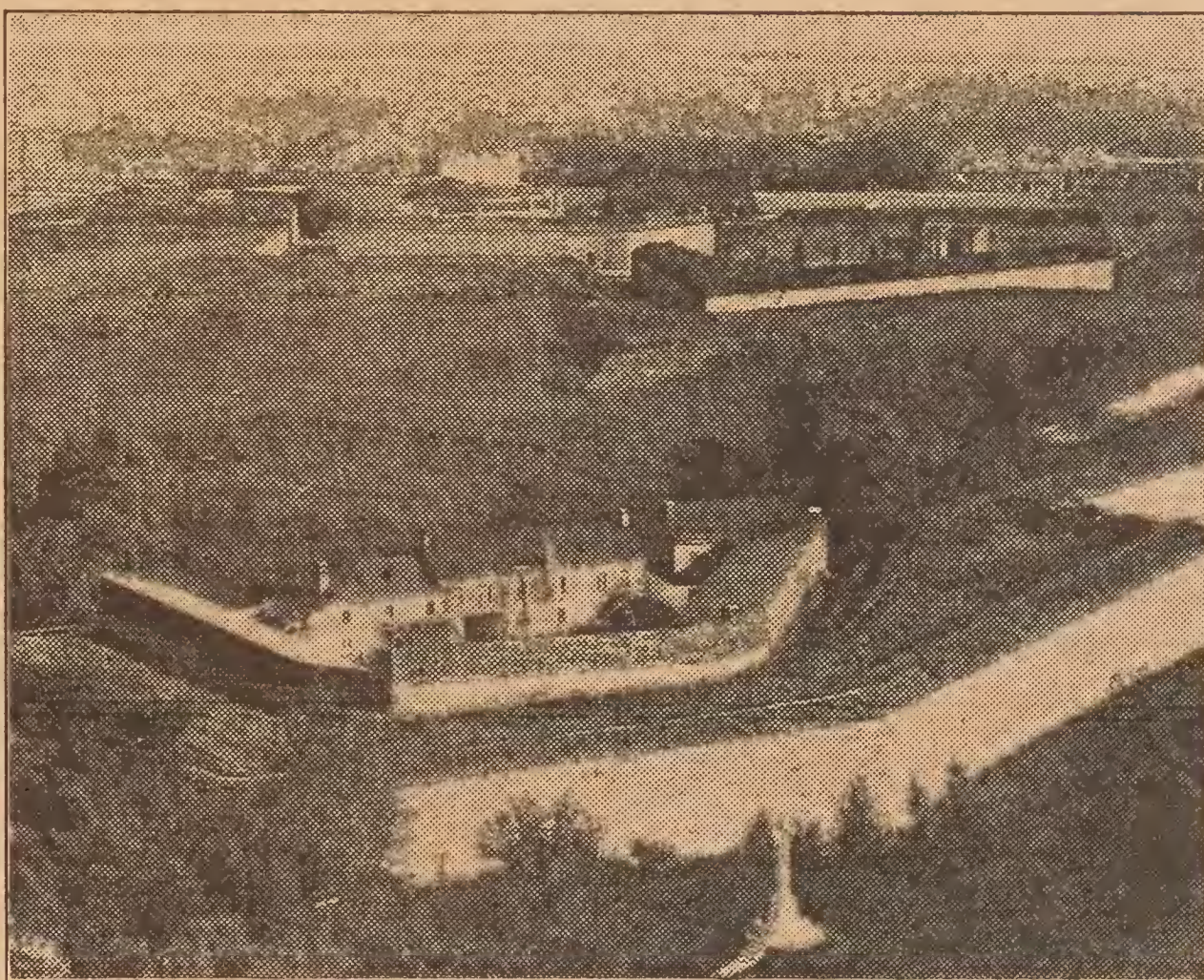
nadian—the Habitant—is the most prolific race left in the world. I am assured that a family of a dozen or fifteen children provokes no note or comment. In size—but I fear not in character—these families are of successors of those great broods of the days of Puritan New England.

I suppose there is no other region in America where the long generations have come and gone and brought so few changes as to this ancient valley. Men who ought to know soberly declare that the peasant life here today is closer to French life of the 17th century than can be found in France itself.

At any rate conditions are wonderfully primitive. The household handicrafts—the loom and the spinning wheel of the Home Spun Age which we are trying to preserve in the Museum at the State Fair can here be seen as a part of the every day life of the people. Here at least is a community where the rubber-tired age is just beginning to arrive.

I did not know that we still had thatched roofs in America but toward Quebec I found them not uncommon. Sometimes the Habitant rides abroad in a little cart drawn by a dog. I suspect that those we saw were being used for the amazement of tourists rather than as an every day means of locomotion. Still—I can certify that men do sometimes ride in carts drawn by dogs and we met a couple of such outfits where the dogs had heightened their charms by wearing a hat and spectacles while in their mouths they sedately carried a clay pipe. *I do not claim that it was lighted.*

When it comes to speak of agriculture of this region I am badly handicapped because I

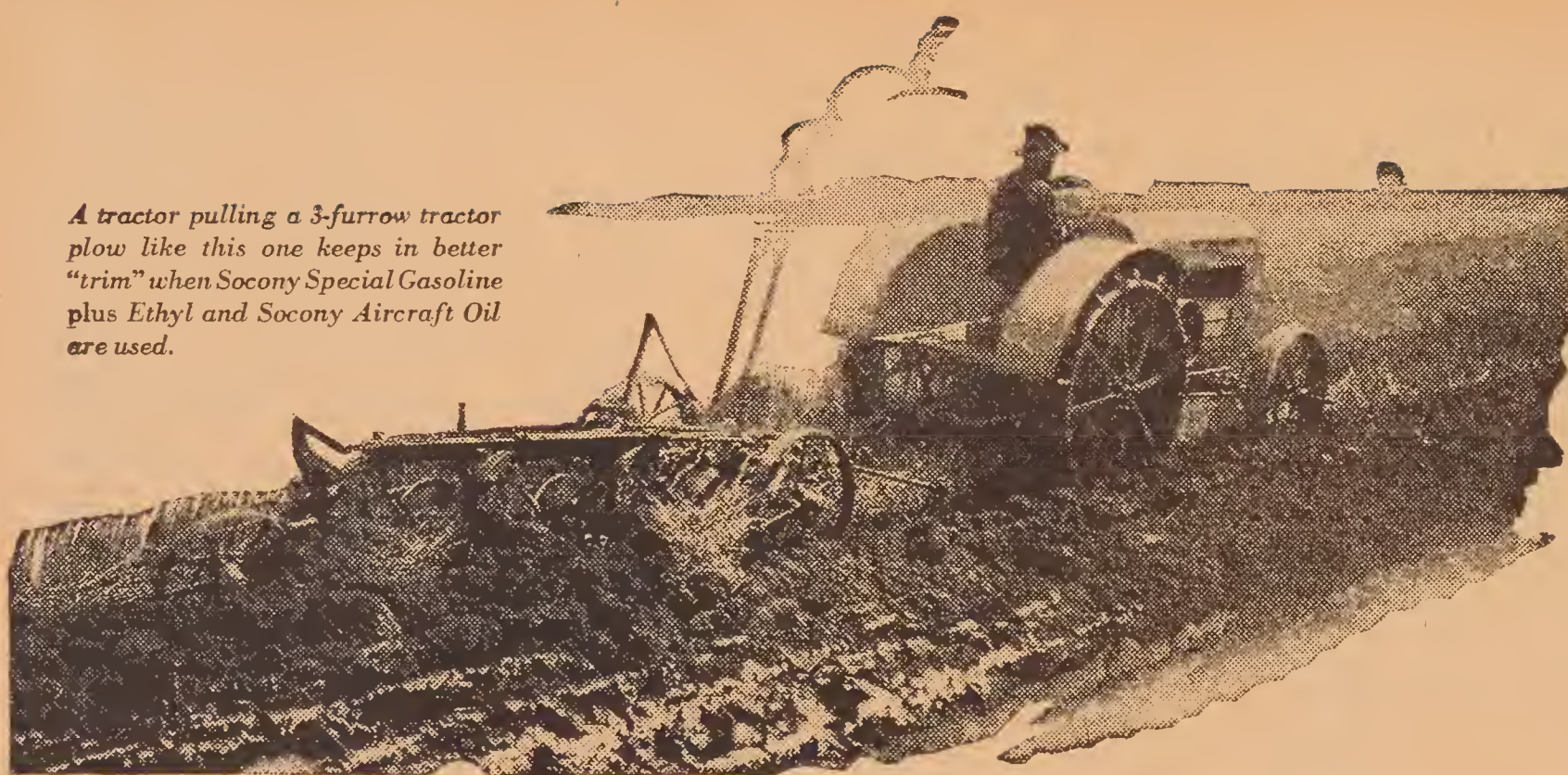


The old fortress at Quebec, overlooking the mighty St. Lawrence, a point of interest to tourists and natives alike.

—Photo Courtesy Canadian National Railways

Continued on Page 22

A tractor pulling a 3-furrow tractor plow like this one keeps in better "trim" when Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl and Socony Aircraft Oil are used.



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From the Editor's Mail

Six Generations of the Same Family on the Same Farm

FOR over six generations, for a period of over 110 years, the Abbott family has lived on the dairy farm near the Cold Spring bridge in Syracuse, N. Y. Bradley Abbott, aged 5, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. H. Abbott is the representative of the sixth generation.

This is a country where it is quite natural for things to change rapidly. There are very few persons who can look back and say that they are living and playing on the land that was cleared up by their great, great, great grandfather. But this five year old boy can boast that much.

White was the name of this pioneer, and he traced his ancestry to the Mayflower. With the aid of boat and bullocks he came from Vermont to the shores of the Onondaga Lake in the year 1811 and cleared out 200 acres of land for use as homestead. In order to pay for the land he cut cord wood and hauled it for a mile or so to the banks of the Seneca River, where it was loaded on a boat and finally sold to a salt company in Salina at 50 cents a cord. Wood must have been very cheap then for the present price is more than \$9.

White also established the local church of that community, and it is still there. It is known as the White's chapel. He built a log cabin too, and in this cabin was born the great grandmother of Bradley, or the granddaughter of White. The present house on this farm was built during the civil war, although it is being rapidly modernized. This farmhouse is known as the Gah-Saw-Nis, or the Old Home Farm, in the oboriginal tongue.—Y. P. BHOSALE.

* * *

Unprotected Country Property

IS there any way that people in the country can be protected if their houses are left vacant for a part of the year? We, and some others in a radius of five miles, farmed as long as we were able, and now spend the winter months away from home. A gang of boys in the neighborhood looted every vacant huse until the ring-leader was caught, so for the present that is stopped—but we never feel safe.

On the state road, however, houses are entered and many things carried away in cars. In the country it is impossible to get regular caretakers unless one is a millionaire. When the State Troopers came into existence, we were told that the farmers now would have the same protection afforded to city people by their police system. Just what must one do to get this protection, and how far would it extend?

—C; New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Notify the state police when you leave your property. They will do their best but there is not enough of them to guard country property.

* * *

Why Not "Firecracker"

OVER two years ago I bought a good Guernsey cow from a neighbor, called "Merry Christmas" because she was born on "Merry Christmas Day." In a few months she presented us with a heifer calf born the day before Christmas which we promptly named "Holly", and last fall, Thanksgiving morning, she had a fine heifer calf which we all agreed should be called "Turkey." We presume her next calf will arrive July 4th but we are disagreed as to her name—either "Gunpowder" or "Independence"—which do you approve?

You know, I am fundamentally an apple man and this dairy business sometimes gets on my nerves!—J.R.S.

* * *

Can You Beat This?

A GOOD garden was raised last summer by G. O. Foster (a cripple that cannot take a step without two canes or crutches) of Orange, Massachusetts. He says he would like to hear through the paper from anyone who raised any better garden or any more kinds of fruit and vegetables than he did this summer from a piece of land 145x27

(Continued on Page 21)

What Will Your Cellar Hold This Winter?

A Few Store Groceries or Bins of Stuff Raised on the Farm

BEFORE the winter snows began to blow, our grandparents had stored away in the cellar most of the food supplies they would need until spring. Now many of us produce one or perhaps two or three farm products and buy almost everything for the table at the village store. "This is the age of specialization" some of us say and produce figures to show that it does not pay to grow a little of this and a little of that. There is doubtless much truth in such a claim yet we are not all specialists and for those of us who are not, we wonder if it does not pay to fill up the cellar and plan to feed the family so far as possible with products grown right on the farm. At any rate there can be no possible argument against storing as much as can be of those things already produced during the summer.

Different crops require different storage conditions. For example, potatoes keep best in a well ventilated, dark place where the air is fairly moist and the temperature is as near 35° F. as it is possible to keep it. Dry warm air causes them to shrivel rapidly and light develops chlorophyll—green coloring—which gives a bad flavor. Unfortunately, in one sense, many farm cellars now house a furnace. If yours does you will need a tight partition between it and your storage cellar if you expect to keep potatoes and a number of other products in the best possible shape. A good cellar will keep potatoes or other root crops in fine shape or better still is an outside underground storage cellar. The Portland Cement

Association of New York City has some valuable information for those who are interested in building such a storage place.

Good results have been reported from storage outdoors in a pile, choosing of course, a well drained spot and covering with alternate layers of straw and dirt. This, however, always seemed like a makeshift arrangement and certainly not handy for the housewife who wants a few potatoes every day.

The conditions necessary for storing apples are much like those needed by potatoes. Good ventilation is essential and a temperature between 40 and 50° F. is satisfactory. Uniformity of temperature seems to be more important than the exact degree. Darkness of course is not essential. In sections where winters are not too severe apples are often stored in a room in the barn.

There are a few crops which keep even when left in the ground. Among these are parsnips, horseradish and salsify, sometimes called vege-

table oysters. However, it is usually impossible to get them when they are needed so it pays to put them in a pile on the ground and cover with about six inches of dirt.

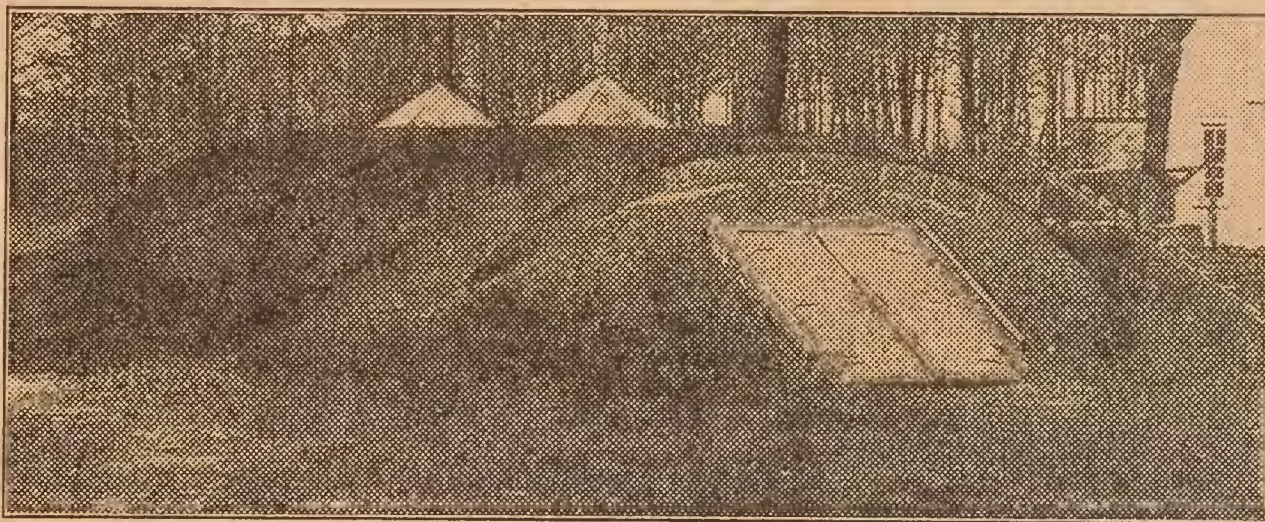
Celery can be kept easily for a long time. If your cellar has a dirt floor, just dig the plants with the roots on and stand them on the dirt floor, packing them close together. If your cellar has a concrete floor, store them in a box, first putting a little dirt on the bottom. In either case, the cellar must be fairly cool and the dirt around the roots should be kept moist. In wetting the roots avoid getting water on the tops of the plants.

Sweet potatoes, squash and pumpkins require storage conditions much different than most other crops. In contrast to apples and potatoes and other stuff which keeps best at relatively low temperatures, these require a relatively high temperature, a dry atmosphere and good ventilation. For example, sweet potatoes may be kept in the home in a crate close to a chimney in an upstairs room so that a warm temperature may be maintained at night as well as in the day time. Another good place to store them is in a basket hung from the ceiling in the furnace room in the cellar.

Onions require still different conditions being fond of a dry atmosphere and a low temperature. They can be kept in baskets hung from the joists in the cellar, preferably in a room which does not contain the furnace.

If you wish to take a little more trouble it is possible to have rhubarb during the late

(Continued on Page 6)



A concrete underground storage cellar that will keep many farm crops in fine condition

Credit for the Farmer and His Organizations

The Second Prize Talk at the State Fair Contest for Agricultural Students

TONIGHT I am going to try to explain to you two ways in which the government has helped the farmer; first the Intermediate Credit Act, and second, the Federal Farm Loan Act.

In 1923 the Intermediate Credit Act was passed. The government set up twelve federal intermediate credit banks in different parts of the United States. These were furnished with government capital, but secured their other funds through the sale of short term bonds. In order to cut down expenses, the government housed the Intermediate Credit banks with the twelve Federal Land Banks, and gave them the same officers. In this manner they have run for five years. During this time they have lent money to eighty-five farmers' cooperative marketing associations. These associations in turn lend the money to their members as soon as they deliver their crops to them for marketing over a period of months. In this way, the farmer is able to secure at least a part of the money for his crops without waiting until they are sold.

The associations making use of this intermediate credit money include sixteen associations marketing cotton, seven marketing tobacco, ten wool, fourteen wheat, two rice, five beans, and twenty associations handling fruits. From this, you can see that the Intermediate Credit Banks play an important part in helping farmers market their products. Already they have loaned nearly five hundred million dollars to cooperative marketing associations. The loans offered by the

By HAROLD THOMPSON

Albion High School Department of Agriculture

Intermediate Credit Banks are for periods of not less than six months or more than three years. Cooperatives which move their products in less time than this usually obtain loans elsewhere. Those marketing a part of their products in less than six months get loans from the commercial banks, and they often supplement them with loans from the Intermediate Credit Banks. Ordinarily, the latter advance not more than 60% of the current value of the products on which the loan is made.

Another type of service performed by the Intermediate Credit Banks is that of discounting farmers' notes for local lending institutions. The proceeds of these notes must be used for agri-

cultural purposes, such as buying fertilizer, feeds, purchasing cattle, etc. Here again, the farmer is enabled to get credit which otherwise he would be unable to get.

As a result of the work of the Intermediate Credit Act, a large number of institutions have been set up in the United States for the purpose of lending to the farmer for periods of more than six months.

Now I am going to leave the Intermediate Credit Banks, and discuss the second way in which the farmer may secure credit. This is very closely related to the former but furnishes a different type of loan to the farmer. I refer to the Federal Farm Loan Act.

In the year 1917, the Federal Land Bank was organized and chartered at Springfield, Mass., under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act. Its district which it serves is the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

Under the provisions of this act, any farmer who works a farm, or owns a farm and has a hired man, has a chance of getting a farm loan, but he must own some real estate. These loans are not to be made on city property, wild lands, mortgages, livestock, or farming tools. They may be secured for the purpose of buying additional land to add to the farm, or for buying a farm, or for buying livestock and fertilizer. They may also be secured for paying debts owed by

(Continued on Page 10)

The Ability to Speak Convincingly

THE problem of farm credit is far from solved yet a beginning has been made. Seldom, if ever, have we found a clearer statement of the workings of the Federal Land Bank and the Intermediate Credit Banks, than in the article on this page. This article, or rather talk, won second place for Harold Thompson, a student in Albion High School, at a speaking contest at the New York State Fair.

Many of our high schools are doing an excellent job through courses in vocational agriculture, in training farm boys to become good farmers and citizens. Although the ability to speak convincingly in public may not be essential for producing a bumper crop or developing record cow, it is important when it comes to working for those things that make a community a good place in which to live.

Each year a number of boys in high school departments of agriculture in New York State, compete in several regional speaking contests. The winners in each of these contests travel to Syracuse during State Fair week to decide the State championship. The boys who competed this year were: Melvin Hall, Forestville; Harold Thompson, Albion; Edward Donderweiz, Bath; Leon Whittemore, Madison; and William Rothfuss, Webster.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Vol. 126 October 18, 1930 No. 16

Who Has the Best Plan for Dirt Road Improvement?

IF you live on a dirt road you probably were much interested in the article in the September 27th issue of A.A., which described the experiments now being conducted by the New York State Department of Public Works to determine the best and cheapest ways of improving dirt roads. If you have not already read this article, look up the September 27th issue and turn to Page 3, for it will interest you, and it affects your business. Out of these experiments and from the new interest that the State is taking in the dirt road situation, much improvement in the town roads is bound to come.

But it will take some time still to determine the result of the experiments, and the best way of improving dirt roads. In the meantime, however, there will be for most New York State towns greatly increased State aid for the town roads. Because of the legislation passed last year, this increased help from the State for many towns will be twice or three times as much as it was before. The question, then, facing road superintendents and citizens themselves on the dirt roads is, "How best to use this money?"

There has been more than a century of turn-piking and mud-wallowing. It is high time for a change and now there is money to make a change. We suggest that a small proportion of this money can be used on all of the highways in the township for keeping the dirt roads passable, and we firmly believe that this can be done, not so much by turn-piking the mud and stones into the middle of the road with a scraper as by going over the roads more frequently during the season and especially after heavy rains, with a heavy, power-drawn road hone.

However, no permanent progress in bettering dirt roads is going to be made unless some portion of the town roads are permanently constructed each year. In brief, keep all of the town roads passable, and spend the remainder of the money in building, annually, a stretch of hard road. It will take a lot of fairness and wisdom to decide in what part of the town this good road shall be built each year, and it will take a lot of skill and consulting with trained engineers to build these stretches of hard road cheaply and at the same time efficiently enough so that they will be a real lasting improvement and a credit to the superintendents who built them. Road superintendents and others who have had experience are welcome to the use of these columns

to pass on to others their experience in road-building. We will be glad to hear from you.

To Specialize or Not to Specialize?—A Contest

LAST week, we presented an argument concerning one of the major problems of agriculture in these modern, changing times: briefly, "To specialize, or not to specialize?" Some of our farmer friends have been most emphatic in their avowals that the only way for a modern farmer to succeed is to find a specialty and stick to it. Our whole modern world of industry and business, has gone in for specialization. Is that going to be the way of all agriculture in the future, or is it still necessary for the majority of farmers to farm along general lines with much diversification?

Let's have a round-up of this thought so that we can pass it on to our readers. For the best letter on the subject, "Specialist or Diversified Farmer—Which?" we will pay \$5.00, with \$2.00 for the second best and a dollar apiece for all the others we can find room to publish. Letters should not be over 300 words in length, should be written very plainly on one side of the paper only, and should be mailed to the Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, on or before December 1st.

"Just David"

IS it possible to protect a child from all of the evils and hard facts of life until he is ten years old, letting him come into contact only with that which is beautiful and good and ideal? If it is possible, is it desirable, or should a child learn as soon as he learns anything that life has two sides, the bright and the dark, and that one must learn to live with both?

In the October 25th issue of A. A., we begin to publish in serial form a story called, "Just David", by Eleanor Porter, which tells what happens when a great violinist takes his baby son and lives the life of a hermit in order to protect that son from the evils of the world.

Perhaps many years ago you read "Just David". If you did, it is one of the few books that you will enjoy reading again. If you have not read it, certainly you will not want to miss this opportunity.

Why Not a Parent-Teacher Association for Your District?

ALL over America, our greatest national enterprise, that of education, is under way. In an address at King's Mountain recently, President Hoover said, "We have one-fourth more of our children in grade schools than the most advanced other country in Europe, and for every thousand of our young people we have six and one-half times as many in colleges and universities." The American parent has always believed in education for his children and today he is more firmly convinced of its necessity than ever before.

The editorial office of A. A. receives a great many letters from parents on school problems. Many of these letters complain of unsatisfactory conditions in the local school, or with the teacher. Some of these complaints are no doubt justified. We have found, however, that sometimes school troubles are based on plain misunderstanding between teachers and parents. Our suggestion is that at this time, the beginning of another school year, parents make an early attempt to get acquainted with the teacher and to talk over mutual problems. How many times last year did you visit the school? How do you know what goes on there without an occasional visit? If the teacher is any good, she is interested in the educational welfare of your children. So are you. With that mutual interest as a basis, parents and teachers should be good friends.

Cities and many villages have "Parent-Teachers Associations". Why not one for your district? Why not an informal organization where parent and teacher could meet, say, once a month, at the schoolhouse, and have a little pro-

gram treating of various school problems? The District Superintendent of Schools would help you, we are sure. School problems could be discussed and possibly an old-fashioned debate or spelling match might be put on occasionally, to increase the interest. Such a school organization could be made of interest and benefit to everyone in the district concerned with the proper education of boys and girls.

A Half Billion Baby Chicks a Year

THE old hen is losing her job as a mother. She never was much good on this job anyway. Left to her own devices, she usually stole her nest and some of the eggs became rotten before she got around to hatch them. She did well if she brought half of the eggs through to the chick stage, and better still if she finally raised half of the chicks. Even if her percentage was larger than this, she often made such a late start that few of her pullets ever got around to laying before the following spring.

The result of the hen's inefficiency was the loss of her job to the incubator, and it certainly is surprising to note how rapidly the baby chick industry has grown within the last decade. Even within the last two years the sale of hatchery chicks to farmers and poultry raisers was increased by almost 50%. About 500,000,000 baby chicks (and by the way, that's a lot of them!) were hatched in incubators last year, according to a report of the International Baby Chick Association. The most of these were produced in about 11,000 plants that are now in the business of hatching and selling chicks. When this Chick Association was organized in 1916, there were only seventy-five plants in this business, producing only a few thousand chicks per year.

The old setting hen, however, is still on the job, for she hatches another 500,000,000 chicks annually. She always will hatch some of course, but more and more farmers are coming to believe that when one buys chicks from a reputable and reliable hatchery, it is the cheapest and best way to get them.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the best laughs I have had in years was over a joke my brother, George Duff, and my son, George, played on Orrin Terry this summer. George Duff writes stories each week for the Dairymen's League News, and Orrin Terry has printed that excellent paper ever since it was started. So George and Orrin are old friends and Orrin went down to George's farm at Thompson's Creek this summer to pay him a visit. Orrin is very fond of hunting woodchucks, so he wrote ahead ordering George "to be sure to have a woodchuck on hand and all ready staked out for me to shoot."

Next morning after Orrin's arrival, George said to him:

"Now, you know this is just the right time for woodchucks to be out. I know where there is a big fellow up on the bank the other side of the gully, and I have a hunch that if you sneak up there you might get a shot at him."

So Orrin took his rifle and spent a long, patient time crawling on his hands and knees through the tall wet grass to get within good range of the chuck. Finally, raising himself cautiously above the grass and weeds, he saw the woodchuck, big as anything, sitting on the edge of his hole. Bringing his rifle quickly into position, he fired, and had the satisfaction of seeing the woodchuck give a leap and roll over and over. With a shout of exultation, Orrin started on a run to take a close-up view of his deadly handiwork. Arriving on the scene, sure enough he found the woodchuck dead, but unfortunately a long time dead. His tail had been cut off, and to add insult to injury, around the dead woodchuck's neck was a collar, and attached to the collar was a string tied to a stake. Straightening up in disgust and hearing a distant shout, Orrin turned to see the two Georges on the opposite bank where they had had a good view of the proceedings, shouting, jumping up and down, and waving their hats.

Some New Laws and How They Work

Minor Farm Legislation Not So Minor

LAST week we reviewed the laws that have been passed in New York State during the last two years to improve rural schools and highways, and to reduce local farm taxation. Some of the laws have been in operation long enough so that it was possible for us to give you a printed table showing the saving in public money to each county, through these new farm relief laws.

But in addition to the new legislation actually reducing taxation, the State also put on its books many other laws relating to agriculture which will be of great benefit to the farmers of the State. In the next few paragraphs we call attention to some of this minor rural legislation about which not much has been said, but which may be of even more benefit to many farmers than the road and school laws.

Help for Potato Growers

Let us take first, the situation of the potato grower in New York State. Every grower knows that the problems surrounding the production of potatoes have in recent years increased far more rapidly than the knowledge of how to solve them. Such problems include the ravages made by new and old potato diseases, the development of better seed-potato stock, and better storage of potatoes. The case of the potato grower was presented to Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, made up, as you know, chiefly of leading farmers and representatives of leading farm organizations of the State. This Commission recommended a small State appropriation for the State College of Agriculture to be used specifically in the investigation and study of potato growers' problems.

The Legislature promptly cooperated by passing the needed appropriation, and under the leadership of Dean A. R. Mann of the State College, two investigators set to work immediately. Experiments were conducted to determine the merits of different pressures in the spraying of potatoes. Comparative tests of spraying and dusting are under way and a simpler and more effective method of potato seed treatment has been perfected. More than fifty experiments on as many different farms are under way.

For Better Seed Potatoes

Seed potato work was immediately started. First, to develop and maintain superior strains of potatoes by means of tuber-unit selection in seed plots maintained on growers' farms; Second, to encourage and assist those growers to develop a foundation seed stock; Third, to compare strains developed by this process in various sections of the State. Of course, such work with seed potatoes requires years of consistent effort.

On the job of finding out more about the storage of potatoes during the year 1929-30, a careful and thorough study was made of the storage methods of 260 potato growers. The records have been analyzed, and are now ready for publication. Experiments were also started in the fall of 1929 to determine the best storage conditions both for seed-stock and for table-stock potatoes.

Difficulties of Muck Land Farming

Another class of farmers suffering from lack of information on how to solve their increasing problems, are those who farm muck land. The Agricultural Advisory Commission recommended and the Legislature passed an appropriation to be used by the State College to study the soil and disease problems of muck farmers. Two scientists are now devoting their entire time to this work. Muck areas in all parts of the State have been examined and samples of material taken for laboratory studies. Incidentally there are tremendous areas of muck in the State about which there is little scientific knowledge. Some of the questions which scientists are now investigating

are the chemical composition of muck soils and the availability of nitrogen for the use of cover crops, losses by drainage, and also the whole field of disease problems of crops grown on muck soils.

Data on the cultural practices of muck soils was obtained this season from forty-six growers of carrots, 812 growers of celery, 90 of lettuce, and 110 of onions. This is being summarized and printed. Experiments have also been conducted on the use of fertilizers with muck crops.

Special Studies in Dairying

Dairymen and animal husbandmen of the State will be glad to know that their side of the industry was not neglected. The Legislature passed on recommendation of the Agricultural Commission several appropriations for the use of the College to aid the development of knowledge concerning dairy and animal husbandry. Under one of these appropriations scientists are now working to study the relation between problems of reproduction and milk production in dairy cows. The same men are studying the disease known as "stiff lamb", a serious problem for lamb raisers in New York State. They are also making an interesting investigation of the effect of fat in dairy rations on the amount and character of the milk produced. It is said that this work already indicates important new developments in the subject of feeding dairy cattle which is a leading project in New York agriculture. The whole question is raised as to whether or not it is important that dairy rations contain 3% of fat or more, or whether just as good results can be obtained with the other common nutrients lacking the fat. More will be printed about this in coming issues of A. A.

Cow-testing work in the State was given a boost with a special appropriation for more assistants and leadership. There are sixty-four cow-testing associations in the State with about 28,000 cows tested. 3,000 more cows are being tested in the Dairy Record Club work. An appropriation was also made to strengthen the whole Animal Husbandry Department including the building of necessary additional barns and the adding of more help in that Department. New York being one of the two leading dairy states of the nation,

it is highly necessary that its dairy and animal husbandry departments are put into shape to give the proper support to New York dairymen.

What Does It Cost a Farm Family to Live?

A small appropriation was recommended by the Commission and made by the Legislature to be used by the State College of Home Economics for determining some of the "dollars and cents" problems of farm families through the study of living costs. A survey of 3,000 farm families was made in the summer of 1929 in Livingston County. Reports of this extremely interesting survey will soon become available. One of the interesting questions which may be answered from this is, "How do the economic advantages in the average farm home compare with those in the average city home?"

For Better City Markets

Both the Governor's Commission and the Legislature recognized the fact that the biggest job of farmers is a selling one, that is, to get more for products after they are raised. Money was recommended and appropriated for the investigation of the problem of city markets. Studies have been made of the kinds and amounts of produce and its sources that are now going into the Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Albany markets. How is this produce sold and distributed? Having this information is the first step toward building better city markets.

How Can the State Further Help Cooperative Marketing?

Along the same line, what about cooperative marketing? New York has already gone a long way towards supporting its cooperative organizations. What more could the State do? On recommendation of the Commission, the Legislature passed a small appropriation to study the many scattered local cooperatives in New York State in order to obtain accurate, up-to-date information on the type and volume of business, the financial condition, and the cost of operation. Such information has already been obtained on 175 cooperatives in New York State. Out of the summary of this information may

come for the first time some knowledge on how to build a really successful local cooperative.

Change to Meet Change

Another appropriation was made by the State to study the problems of readjusting the farming of any locality to the changing conditions. For example, what about sections that used to produce timothy hay for sale? With changing conditions, the demand for timothy hay has almost disappeared, but still many farmers continue right along to produce hay and grain, hoping that conditions will change back again. What can these farmers do? The State College, aided by this appropriation, proposes to find out, and help all kinds of farmers to adjust their business to the rapidly changing times.

Fruit Growers Not Neglected

A committee representing fruit growers came down to Albany to ask the Governor's Commission to recommend an appropriation for work against the Oriental peach moth and for studies of the whole fruit control problem. As a result, the State made such an appropriation and already studies of fruit diseases and insect control problems have been under way for over a year at the New York State Experimental Station at Geneva. We have already reported in American Agriculturist the great success which Geneva has already had in developing parasites that will help control the peach moth.

Most of the appropriations already referred to were recommended by the Governor's Commission and passed by the State Legislature a year ago this last winter. Further recommendations were also made and new farm relief laws were passed by the Legislature last winter but of course, very little time has been had by the College since the passage of this new legislation to put it into effect. Appropriations were made in 1930 and are now being used by the College for the following purposes:

A survey of the agricultural resources of the State. About half of the counties of the State have already had their soils surveyed and mapped. The purpose of the new appropriation is to hasten surveys of the rest of the farm counties. The fundamental idea is to prevent such sad mistakes as planting an orchard or any other crop on soil and under conditions where it cannot ever possibly prosper. The work under this new agricultural resources survey is already under way and will be reported in detail in a coming issue of American Agriculturist.

Second: Further investigations in behalf of potato growers of the State were provided for by appropriations made by the last Legislature under recommendation of the Governor's Commission. This work included the study of spraying and dusting potatoes on Long Island, the control of insects affecting potatoes, and general extension work in potato work from the State College.

Appropriations were made also to study the better grading and handling of vegetables, to investigate insects attacking muckland crops, and to determine the best percentage of protein in dairy rations. In other words, what is right, a 24% ration, a 20% ration, or a 16% ration?

The above summary gives you briefly a sort of bird's eye view of the tremendous impetus that has been put behind the State College and the State Experiment Station to aid farmers of the state with their various and ever-increasing problems.

We should not forget to mention, also, the splendid support that the State Government has given to the work of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, under the leadership of Commissioner Berne. A. Pyrke. The tasks of the State Department are

(Continued on Page 23)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says that ev'ryone had ought to git his plowin' done up bright and early in the fall, it shouldn't be put off at all. He's turnin' furrows all day long, he likes to hear the tractor's song, a-chugin' up the hill and down, a-turnin' furrows long and brown. He does his chores by lantern light so's he can start to plowin' bright and early, by sunrise he is across the field and back, gee whiz. He works away from sun to sun, he hates to have his work undone, he never sits around his home when he could be a-turnin' loam, it makes him happy just to toil, a-turnin' over that there soil.

The ground won't freeze for quite a spell, my plowin' can wait, just as well, until I've rested up a bit, there ain't no use of doing it so far ahead, it will be spring before I need that soil, by jing. It's just as well off

right side up, so I'll go huntin' with the pup and let it lie, the hired man will git to plowin' when he can. There ain't no use to stew and fret because my work ain't done up yet, a farmer's work is never done, so if we are to have some fun, we have to take it when we can, and leave toil to the hired man!

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Crop Production and Farm Prices

By M. C. BURRITT

APPLE picking is progressing well. Practically all early and mid-season varieties, including Greenings, have been picked. The market—if it may be called that—continues very dull and prices low. Unless there is a strong rally in market conditions by early winter, those who sold at the opening prices, low as they were, will be the best off. The result is that most of the present harvest, not already sold is going into storage. Local markets are very slow also. With less than 25 per cent as many apples as were actually on the Rochester market last year, sales are very slow and at about half of last year's prices. Apparently people do not have the money to buy or are saving their money anticipating greater needs ahead.



M. C. Burritt

The cabbage situation is much the same. It is moving out at \$6. and \$7. per ton for Domestic and \$10 for Danish, but the demand is slow and the market dull. This is in spite of the drought which has reduced probable yield to about the total of last season. Tomato harvest is about over and yields have been somewhat better than was anticipated a month ago. Beans are about all harvested now and wheat has been sown. Egg prices are the lowest in years.

The Brighter Side

The fine prospects for good crops with fair prices which Western New York farmers had in June and early July, have been largely dissipated first by the prolonged drought—which still continues—and now by low prices. The grower who has a good crop of fruit is better off than the general farmer if he has sold his fruit. But growers who have light or poor quality crops and general farms will have another poor year. Of course, farmers are not alone in this situation for as everybody knows, business conditions are bad everywhere. Farmers should, I suppose, consider themselves fortunate that they have comfortable homes with plenty to eat and that they do not have in prospect a winter of unemployment and suffering ahead. That is after all one of the great advantages of farm life. Whatever the income disappointments, a good home, plenty to eat and reasonable comfort is practically assured to practically all of us.

There has recently come to this country for a six month's lecture tour, on Irish philosopher, George Russell, who writes under the pen appellation

of A E pointing out that an underlying philosophy upon which policies can be formulated and objectives based, is of at least as much importance as scientific expertness and practical application, both of which are the obsession of Americans, he is effectively calling out attention to the worth of rural character and the need of its conservation. What he is emphasizing is the fostering of culture, enlightenment, and contentment, with ample means of livelihood. There is a tendency for the crowded centers of population to monopolize these, when they should be as freely available as are the birds, the fields and trees. He would have our high economic standard of living include the social and the cultural.

A Larger and Better Life

There is need for this kind of emphasis by this kind of a teacher and leader. We have enough of political spouters who call the farmer the backbone of the nation at certain times of the year. And we have the hard, cold-blooded efficiency to whom economic success is sufficient. But the philosophy of a larger and better social cultural and intellectual life for farmers is just as essential to the permanency of our agricultural life and even of our democracy. Our efficiency as farmers has gradually reduced our numbers from more than half the population to about 20 per cent. Experts predict that 10 per cent of the population as farmers will eventually be able to support the whole. Mr. Russell maintains that a rural population below 20 per cent maintained upon a high cultural standard will mean the fall of our civilization because no purely urban civilization has been able to maintain itself without a sufficient rural reservoir from which to replenish itself.

The New York Evening Post wonders whether America has any such farm philosophers as George Russell. Indeed it has. Our L. H. Bailey has been pointing out these same facts and preaching this same philosophy for a generation. And many of our soundest, sanest developments are based upon his philosophy. Those who are interested will find his "The Holy Earth", "Wind and Weather", and "The Harvest" very worthwhile and interesting.—Hilton, N. Y., October 5, 1930.

What Will Your Cellar Hold This Winter?

(Continued from Page 3)

winter and early spring. Roots can be dug up in the fall, stored in the cellar and later moved to a warm location and sprayed with water. Under these conditions they will send out long succulent stalks that certainly do taste good.



"Pshaw!"

—LIFE



With the A.A. Crop Grower



What Are Certified Seed Potatoes?

By KARL H. FERNOW

New York State College of Agriculture

THE potato is probably subject to a greater number of known diseases than any other agricultural plant. Fortunately most of these are not perpetuated in the descendants of diseased plants. There are certain diseases, however, which do not kill the plant but from which the plant and its progeny never recover. These are the so-called virus diseases of which leaf roll, mosaic, and spindle tuber are examples.

When a plant is affected with leaf roll it will only produce about a third as much as a healthy plant. If a potato grower is so unfortunate as to save the product of this hill and plant it all the resulting plants will also show leaf roll and only produce about a third of a crop. If healthy plants are growing nearby, insects moving about in the field are likely to carry the disease from plant to plant, so that the following year some of the potatoes from the healthy plants will produce leaf roll plants. It is not uncommon to see garden plots of potatoes in which all of the plants are affected with leaf roll. Commercial fields are not often so badly affected but these sometimes show 30 to 50 per cent leaf roll. If we grow potatoes on high priced land and give them the best fertilization, cultivation, and spraying it is easy to see why we do not want to plant such seed.

Growers Knew "How" But Not "Why"

Long before these diseases were named and studied the potato growers in certain sections like Long Island had found it profitable to use northern-grown seed without knowing why. We now know that the reason for the better results with northern grown seed is that virus diseases spread more slowly in the cooler northern climate. We sometimes accomplish the same results by growing the seed at a high elevation or late in the season.

As we learned more about the virus diseases we found that not all lots of northern grown seed were equally good. Some lots contained high percentages of disease or were badly mixed. As it was impossible to recognize the virus diseases by looking at the tubers there arose a demand for a service which should assure the grower that the seed he was using was from comparatively disease-free fields and relatively free from mixtures. In response to this demand the certified seed potato industry has arisen. This industry began to develop about 1915 and is now important throughout the United States and Canada. Most of the certified seed used in the North Eastern United States comes from Canada, Maine, New York, and Vermont. Some is also produced in New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Hampshire and some is brought in from states farther west.

How Fields Are Inspected

Certification is usually carried on under the supervision of some responsible state agency such as the State Department of Agriculture or the State Agricultural College.

In New York certification is regulated by a cooperative association working in conjunction with the State Agricultural College. The grower who wishes to sell certified seed potatoes must first submit a sample of his potatoes to the College in May. This sample will be planted and inspected from time to time. If it shows a large amount of virus diseases no inspection of the grower's fields will be made. The grower also makes application for inspection and pays fees to cover the cost of the inspections.

About the middle of June the grower goes over his field carefully and removes any plants showing symptoms

of virus diseases. This "roguing" is commonly repeated several times during the season. About the last of June a trained inspector from the College visits the grower's fields and determines the amount of virus diseases present. If the percentage of virus diseases exceeds that allowed in the College standard the field is disqualified. Usually two such inspections of the growing field are made. If the field passes these inspections certification tags are issued to the grower by the Association. When the stock is graded ready for shipment it is commonly inspected again to see that it is properly graded.

The system in use in different states varies somewhat in details but the general method is similar to that outlined above.

Disease from Spreading Pea Vines

Is there any danger of spreading disease where pea vines from a stack are spread directly on land where peas are to be grown?

It is generally believed that the fermentation through which the pea vines go destroys any disease organ-

isms which may be present, but there may be a chance that the disease organisms will not be destroyed on the outside of the stack.

At any rate, pea vine silage has a rather high feeding value to make it advisable to spread it on the soil. If it is to be spread on the soil we would prefer to use it on land where some other crop than peas are to be grown.

Cabbage Heads Crack Open

What can we do to prevent bursting of cabbage heads?

SOME claim that this is a characteristic of some varieties or strains but whether or not this is true it can be prevented to some extent by going through the field and loosening the plants which seem to be about mature. This slows down the rate of growth and seems to prevent cracking.

Tomatoes Set Early Yield Heaviest

FROM 1918 to 1920 the New Jersey State College of Agriculture secured some figures from nearly 900 growers of tomatoes for canning. One of the interesting things that developed was that early planting was one of the most important practices affecting yields.

Plants set in May produced from 5 to 9 tons during the four years, while those set from June 1 to 15, produced from 3½ to 6 tons and those set the last two weeks in June produced from 2½ to 5 tons per acre. In every year the plants set the first two weeks in May gave the best yield.

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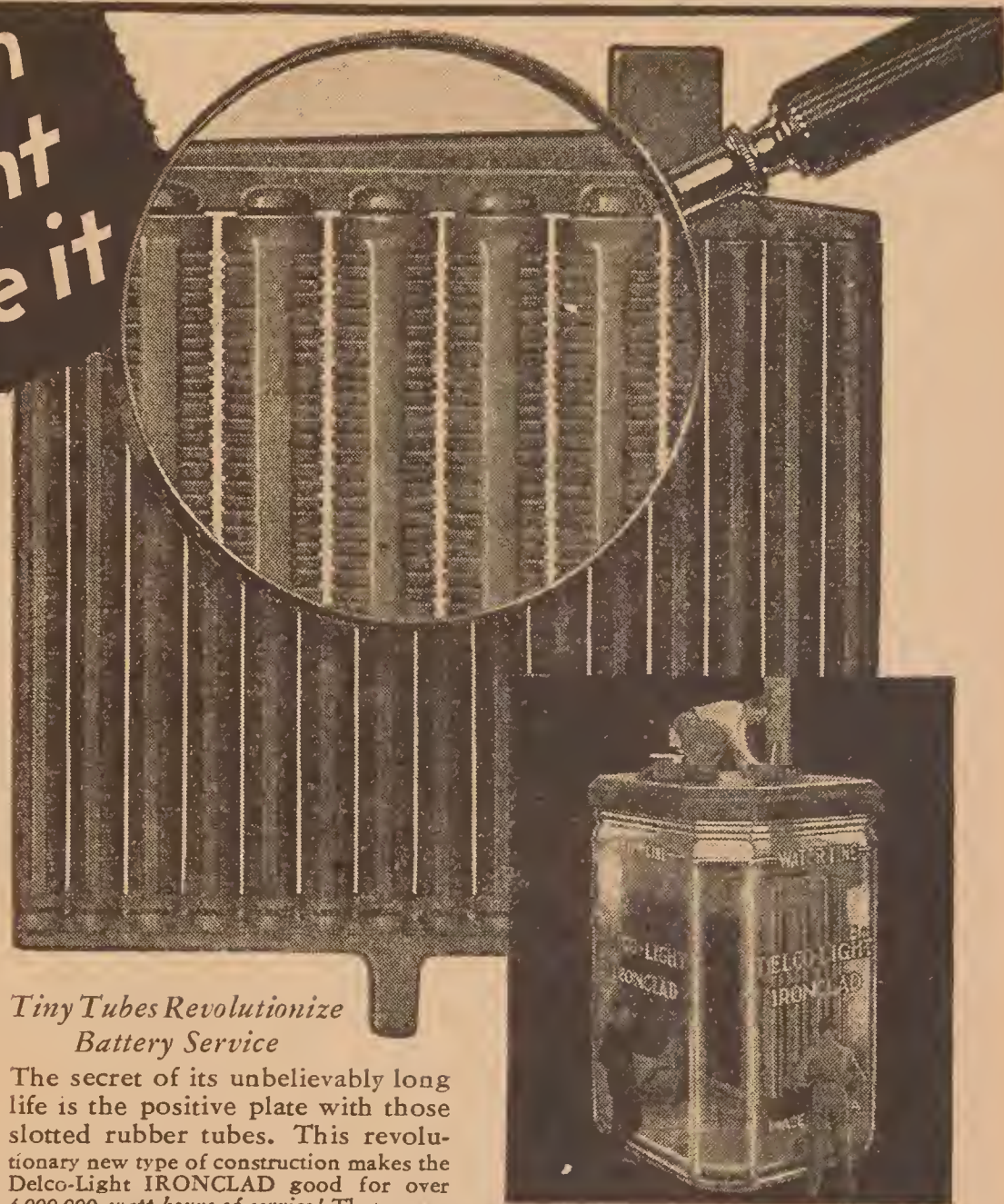
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With the A. A.
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Saving Steps at Chore Time

IN order to carry on any kind of work or business one must have a system to get best results and this is just as important in doing the daily chores. During winter as well as summer we have followed a regular order in feeding stock for many years.

At our barn one comes to the cow stables first, coming from the house in the morning, so we feed the cows first their hay or shredded stover, next silage, then the grain feed on top of the silage. We then go to the horse entry and give the horses hay, after which we feed the pigs, then the chickens so that all animals have something to eat. Next the cows are bedded and milked and the milk taken to the milk house for cooling and straining as soon as it is milked. After the milk has been strained into cans it is placed in the concrete water tank for further cooling, which is done in summer by pumping cold water from the well into this tank, but during nine months of the year it is cooled by the water pumped by a ram from the run which is water from a number of springs.

Teams Ready Before Breakfast

When milking is done the teams are curried and harnessed for field work, after which they are all fed again. If there are enough milkers, one person curries and harnesses the teams, by which time breakfast is ready.

During most of the year, the chickens are watered when fed, but in cold weather they are given hot water after breakfast, when the horses are watered whether they are working or not.

While the horses are at the trough drinking, the stables are cleaned during the winter, while in summer we begin field work instead, doing the stables

and they are fed hay, then the horses are given their grain and the pigs fed, by which time dinner is ready.

The Evening Routine

After 4 o'clock the cows are bedded or have clean straw to be ready for the evening milking and the milk is cared for as in the morning. Then the cows are watered again and fed in the

Weight of Dairy Products

Article	Weight of gal. pounds	Weight of qt. pounds
Pure water	8.342	2.085
Skimmilk	8.642	2.160
Whole milk	8.609	2.152
20 per cent cream.....	8.525	2.131
24 per cent cream.....	8.417	2.104
30 per cent cream.....	8.350	2.087
40 per cent cream.....	8.220	2.055
50 per cent cream.....	8.112	2.028
Pure butterfat	7.591	1.898

same order as in the morning. Horses are watered and straw shaken up while they are drinking, then they are given hay, after which the pigs are fed. Before we begin the evening milking the chickens are watered, fed and the eggs gathered to be ready to take to the home after milking is done, and the milk utensils washed.

The last is to give the horses grain and to see if all animals are well and properly cared for for the night. This is the order we have followed for years in doing our chores all the year though they are greater during the winter when we always keep more cattle than we can pasture in summer.

When stock gets used to being fed in regular order or at a regular time, they are more quiet until their turn comes, than when fed in no order or system and one can do the chores in less time by having a regular order for doing each job.—J. N. G.

Duration and Frequency of Heat in Farm Animals

	In heat for
Mares.....	5-7 days*
Cows.....	2-3 days
Ewes.....	2-3 days*
Sows.....	2-4 days

If not impregnated heat will recur in

Mares	3 to 6 weeks
Cows	3 to 4 weeks
Ewes	17 to 28 days
Sows	21 days

* Subject to variation.

at noon, unless a boy is about the barn to do it and bed the horse stables for the night.

Coming in from the field the horses are watered and fed hay after which the cows are watered, when not in pasture and their stables cleaned, bedded

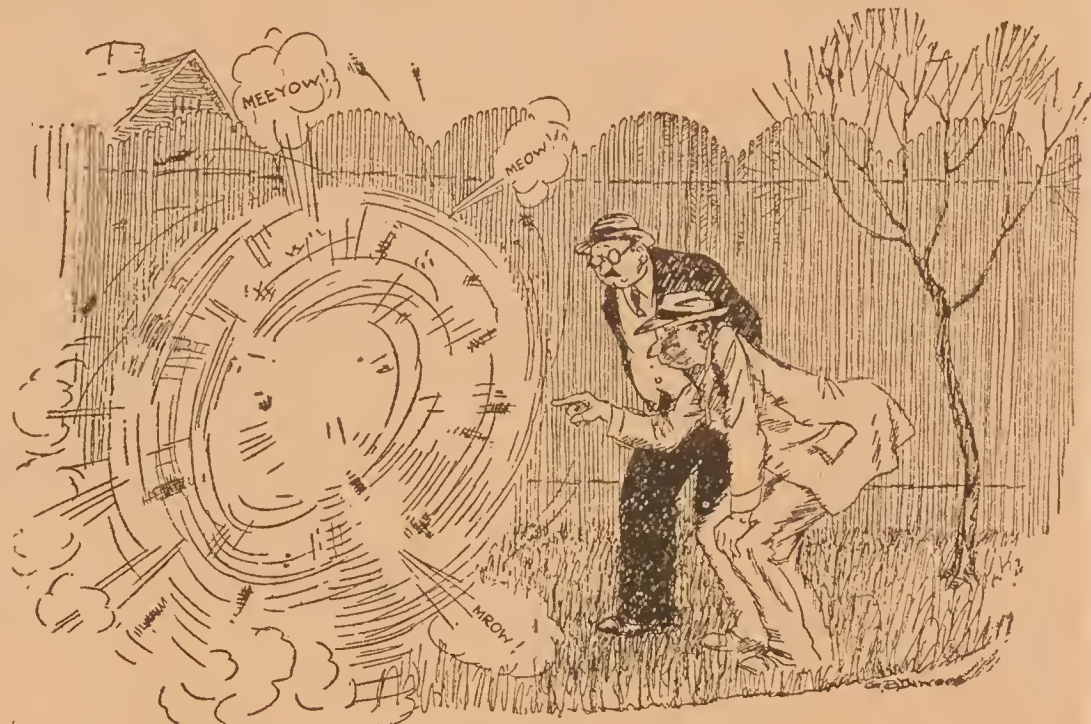
How to Treat Foot Rot

Could you kindly give me some information on what is known as foot rot among cattle, covering the following points? (a) cause, (b) symptoms, (c) extent of contagion, (d) effect on flow and sale of milk, (e) remedy, (f) danger to other dairies.

FOOT ROT is not strictly speaking a contagious disease, although it is classed as infectious and can spread from one animal to another.

Sometimes dairymen have what amounts to an epidemic. It is always more troublesome in muddy barnyards as the infection gets in the mud and it is very difficult to get rid of it. The

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Which dog will you bet on—this one or that one?"—LIFE.

(Continued from Page 10)

first step in the treatment of the disease is to make sure that the animal has a dry place to stand on. It is, of course, desirable to fix the barnyard so that no mud is present, either by gravelling it or putting in a concrete barnyard. If this is impossible, it will help to remove animals as soon as the trouble is noticed and stake them out on dry meadow or feed them in the barn.

Treatment consists of thoroughly cleaning the diseased hoof, using a brush and soap suds. It then can be cleaned with a 20 per cent solution of creolin and if the infection is not too bad it will probably clear up. If it does not, we believe the best advice we can give is to call a veterinarian to handle the situation. One way to prevent the spread of foot rot is to have a box of air slaked lime so that every animal will walk through it coming in and out of the stable. Put about three inches of lime in it and stir it up every day before the cows come into the stable.

First Calf May Be Raised

One of our heifers just had a calf. We would be glad to find out if the first calf from a heifer will be a good cow. Some people say that the first calf from a heifer will be poor.—E.M., Conn.

ASSUMING that the heifer is well grown there is no reason why her calf should not make just as good a cow as one from an older animal.

Probably the idea originated because in the past, and to some extent at present, so many heifers freshen before they are fully grown. As a result, the first calf is likely to be small.

At the same time, you will have no information about the quality of the dam and it is always a little surer to raise a calf from a cow that you know is a good producer.

Milk and Health

WE have just received from the New York State Department of Health a book entitled "The Production and Handling of Milk As it Affects Public Health." Dr. Paul Brooks, deputy commissioner of health, writes that the Department will be glad to send a copy to a producer or distributor whose milk is being sold anywhere in the state outside of New York City. In New York City, of course, the City Department of Health has jurisdiction.

If you are interested in receiving a copy of this booklet, just mail a request to the State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y. or if you prefer we will be glad to have you send us requests and will forward them to the Health Department.

Estimating a Steer's Weight

I would like to know how to figure the weight of cow or steer by measuring them with a tapeline. If you know how, please send it to me.—T. L., N. Y.

THERE is no accurate way of determining the weight of a cow or steer by measuring with a tapeline. To be sure an estimate can perhaps be made, but I doubt if it is much more accurate than to estimate the weight with the eye.

The only formula that I have been able to define is the following. It is an old one and it took a long time to hunt it out.

"Paunch girth in feet squared times total length from point of shoulders to pinbone divided by four equals the weight in imperial stones."

An imperial stone is 14 lbs. Written as a formula the method would look like this:

(paunch)² x length = weight in stones
of 14 lbs. each.

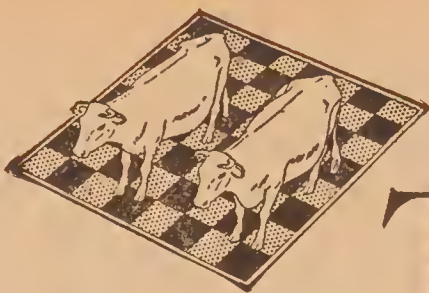
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—E. S. SAVAGE

Abortion Not Inherited

Do calves from a herd infected with contagious abortion always have the disease?

CALVES seldom contract a permanent infection. They may be raised but should have a blood test before being added to a disease-free herd.



These 2 Cows PLAY CHECKERS WITH THEIR MILK PRODUCTION...

FIRST down and then up—first up and then down—that's the way production runs for two Guernsey cows in two record years at the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark. Guernsey Cow No. 6 produced 5359 lbs. milk the first year—then beat herself by producing 7149 lbs. the second year. But Guernsey Cow No. 16 gave 6484 lbs. milk the first year—then fell off to 5812 the second.

Both cows received the same feed both years—same care and attention. No variation there. But look at this: Cow No. 6 received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in addition to feed and care her second year—no Tonic her first year. Cow No. 16 received Dr. Hess Stock Tonic her first year—no Tonic the second! Now check the Stock Tonic years with the high production years for each cow in the figures above! Cow 6

produced considerably more, as you will see, her second year—that is her Stock Tonic year. Cow 16 did far better the first year—and that's the year she received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

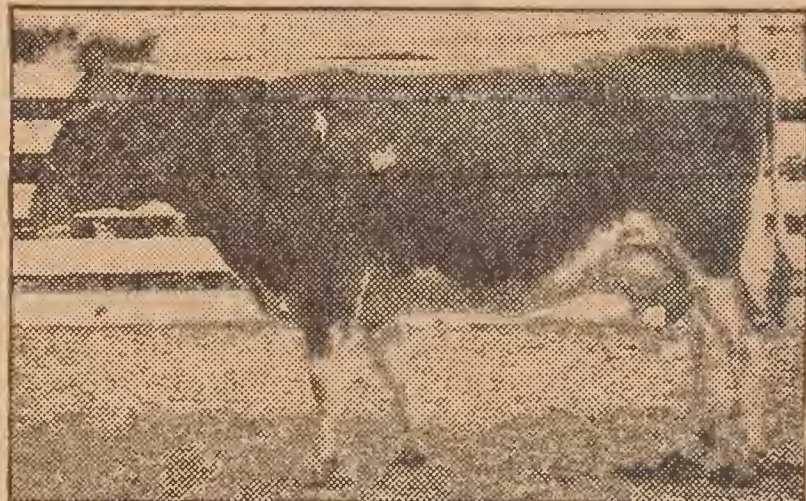
Eight months of milk production is a heavy drain on a cow. She needs extra minerals and vitality to help hold production up . . . especially during her last few milking months. Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic gives her the reserve she needs. That is why these two test Guernseys did far better the Stock Tonic years.

We play checkers with our cows at the Experiment Farm—so that you won't have to. You can put all your cows on Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic and get increased production from all of them. Use it the year round for best results. See your local dealer or write us direct. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

This is Guernsey Cow No. 6



This is Guernsey Cow No. 16



Dr. Hess IMPROVED STOCK TONIC A CONDITIONER AND MINERAL SUPPLEMENT



Livestock



Breeders



\$250.00 Buys

King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe Bess 33d

Born Nov. 11, 1929.

Well grown and a fine individual.

Sire: KING PIETERTJE ORMSBY PIEBE BESS. His 2 yr. old daughters are making good records in our herd and we expect to test and develop them as they come along. He is from K. P. O. P. the noted show bull, and his dam is a 1200 lb. daughter of Marathon Bess Burke.

Dam: K. O. I. RUTH. One of the good young daughters of King Ormsby Ideal, who now has ten daughters with records of over 1000 lbs. of butter which is more than any living Sire. He is also a Gold Medal Sire. Ruth is running on Semi Official test as Sr. 3 yr. old and has to her credit to Oct 1, Milk 15,680. Butter 750 lbs. She still has 40 days more to go and is milking 25 lbs. a day now.

W. D. ROBENS & SON, Poland, N. Y.

SURPLUS ACCREDITED GUERNSEYS COWS, some with A.R. records. Bull 10 months from A.R. dam. Bull calves. EDGAR PAYNE, PENN YAN, N. Y.

For Sale 7 Registered Milking Shorthorn Durham heifers, 3 to 17 months old. One bull 7 months old. HOMER HAWLEY, Lysander, New York



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For Sale Registered Brown Swiss Bulls, T. B. Tested
O. W. PARKER, MARATHON, N. Y.

For Sale Carload of T.B. Tested grade & registered
Holsteins. Fresh & close up springers. De-
livery by truck. E. CLAUDE JONES, Caryville, N. Y.

BULL CALF For Sale

Born October 2, 1930

HIS SIRE, is KING PIEBE the 19th, an outstanding winner in the show ring, and whose ancestors have not only been famous show animals but outstanding individuals at the pail. His blood line makes him one of the greatest young sires in the East. The records of his three nearest dams average 1239.03 lbs. butter and 25,893.5 lbs. milk in 365 days.

HIS DAM, is a daughter of FISH-KILL SIR MAY HENGVELD DE KOL, a bronze medal sire born and developed at Fishkill Farms. She is a sister to the great champion cow at the Dutchess County Fair. Her dam has a semi official record of 12,620.8 lbs. milk and 444.6 lbs. fat in 305 days in Class "C".

For prices and terms, write

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

	Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2	Fluid Cream		2.00
2A	Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B	Cond. Milk		
3	Soft Cheese	2.41	
3	Evap. Cond.		
	Milk Powder		
	Hard Cheese	2.00	1.80
4	Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class I League price for October 1929 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighed average.

Fancy Butter Firm

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 10, 1930	Oct. 3, 1930	Oct. 11, 1929
Higher than extra	40 1/2-41	40 1/2-41	46 1/2-47 1/4
Extra (92 sc.)	40	40	46
84-91 score	32 1/2-39 1/2	33 1/2-39 1/2	40
Lower Grades	31	32	39

The fancier grades of butter, such as 92 score and higher, have been very firm. Movement into distributing channels has been exceptionally good and there have been times when it was necessary to do a little scouting to fill trade needs. To say that stocks cleared closely is to put it mildly. However, when we drop below 92 score, we have an entirely different story. In those lower classifications, there is a distinct pressure to sell and the situation is not so good. The butter market, as a whole, is registering considerable anxiety. The Chicago spot market is off one half cent to one and one quarter cents. At the same time, butter and egg futures show some recovery both in New York and Chicago. Statistically, the market is gaining strength. The out-of-storage movement continues heavy and the shortage compared with last year is increasing. In the four cities alone, a shortage is reported considerably over five million pounds compared with last year's

reserves and the out of storage movement in the same cities is almost 25% heavier than it was a year ago.

No Change In Cheese

STATE FLATS	Oct. 10, 1930	Oct. 3, 1930	Oct. 11, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20 1/2-22 1/2	20 1/2-22 1/2	
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	24	26	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average			

There has been no change in the cheese market since our last report. Trade in fresh makes has been quiet but country markets hold prices full steady. Buyers are only taking necessary supplies for immediate trade needs. Everyone seems to be exerting unusual caution although we can see no reason why any anticipation should be felt when we consider the statistical condition of the market. The ten cities making daily reports have in cold storage over two million pounds less cheese than they had a year ago. Furthermore, the same cities reported an out-of-storage movement this year of over one quarter million pounds during the last week in September whereas during the same period last year holdings were increased over one third of a million pounds.

Fresh Nearby Eggs Make Big Gain

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 10, 1930	Oct. 3, 1930	Oct. 11, 1929
Hennery			
Fancy Jersey, incl. premium			
Selected Extras	56-62	43-48	63-68
Average Extras	45-55	37-41	59-62
Extra Firsts	30-40	29-33	50-56
Firsts	27-23	27-23	42-47
Undergrades	25-26	25-25	39-42
Pullets	26-27	22-24	38-43
Pewees	22-25	20-21	28-33
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	38-50	34-44	38-51
Gathered	24-37	26-33	

An acute scarcity of fancy nearby and Pacific Coast whites has resulted in a sharp advance in prices since our last report. The large whites have been unusually scarce but due to the extreme advances the demand has slackened. This has swung buying interest over to the smaller sizes, which rule firmer. Due to the price advance the outlook on larger sizes is a little easier. The employment situation is having a very decided influence on the market, more so than supply and demand. Therefore, when prices reach a certain level, Mrs. John H. Housewife simply tightens up on the purse strings and starts looking around to find how to make her dollar go the farthest.

The future egg market suffered a very serious break during the week, November and December options falling to new low levels. At one time conditions were actually panicky. A meeting of the clearing house committee of the New York Mercantile Exchange was held with a representative of the Federal Farm Board. Acting under an emergency rule, special rulings were adopted covering short sales. The action of the committee steadied the market and relieved the selling pressure. The relief gave operators a little more confidence resulting in an advance on the future market.

Advices indicate a lighter movement of eggs from the Central West. Packing plants report heavy receipts which indicates the heavy marketing of fowls in the Western producing territories. This is to be expected to some extent when we consider the unsatisfactory situation in the future market.

Live Fowls Selling Well

FOWLS	Oct. 10, 1930	Oct. 3, 1930	Oct. 11, 1929
Colored	22-28	24-28	33-36
Leghorn	17-20	14-18	23-25
CHICKENS			
Colored	22-28	24-33	24-33
Leghorn	22-24	25-27	24-27
BROILERS			
Colored	28-35	30-35	30-35
Leghorn			
OLD ROOSTERS	15-16	16	18
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-35	25-30	40-45
DUCKS, Nearby	21-27	19-26	22-30
GESE	19	18-19	

The fowl market has shown considerable improvement although colored fowls are a little too plentiful. On the other hand, Leghorn fowls have been very scarce and at this writing are trending upward. Chickens are just about holding their own while fancy broilers are doing very well. The market as a whole could be termed a quality market. Considerable stock has arrived showing poor preparation and prices vary widely. The quotations given above represent the bulk of

the trading. Considerable stock has been sold at prices below those given above due to the lack of proper finish.

Hay Supplies Heavier

Receipts of hay both by rail and boat have been heavy, more so in Manhattan and Brooklyn. However, slow demand has caused prices to decline \$1 per ton. At the decline the market steadied considerably and the situation as a whole is firmer as the market comes to a close for the week. Large bale offerings have been averaging of higher quality than small bales, which were mostly No. 3 mixtures of either grass or clover. Straight timothy brought \$27 in large bales with other grades and mixtures ranging down to \$22 for No. 3 mixtures in small bales, while sample hay brought \$20 to \$21. Oat straw closed at \$13 and rye at \$14.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Oct. 10, 1930	Oct. 3, 1930	Oct. 11, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.79 1/2	.87	1.35 3/8
Corn (Sept.)	.82 3/8	.87 1/2	.94 7/8
Oats (Sept.)	.37 1/2	.42 1/4	.51 1/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.97 1/2	1.01 3/8	1.46 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.03 3/8	1.06 1/2	1.13 3/8
Oats, No. 2	.48	.50 1/2	.60

FEEDS	Oct. 4, 1930	Oct. 5, 1929
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	33.00	37.00
Sp'g Bran	32.50	32.50
H'd Bran	26.00	34.00
Standard Mids	22.50	35.50
Soft W. Mids	29.00	39.00
Flour Mids	26.50	38.00
Red Dog	26.50	40.88
Wh. Hominy	32.00	40.00
Yel. Hominy	31.50	40.00
Corn Meal	38.50	44.00
Gluten Feed	34.00	41.50
Gluten Meal	39.00	53.50
36% C. S. Meal	33.00	42.00
41% C. S. Meal	35.00	46.00
43% C. S. Meal	37.00	48.50
34% C. P. Linseed Meal	38.50	56.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Fruits and Vegetables

Again we urge the shippers of fruits and vegetables to stick close to the radio for the daily changes on perishables. WEAf broadcasts every noon and gives the most immediate information possible.

Apples in barrels and baskets hold steady with trade fairly good except on poor stock. Prices cover a wide range. Western New York R. I. Greenings in baskets bring from \$1.25 to \$1.50; 2 1/2 in. McIntosh from \$1.50 to \$2.; Twenty Ounce No. 1, 3 in., \$1.25 to \$1.50; Wealthies No. 1, 2 1/2 in. \$1 to \$1.25; larger up to \$1.50; smaller sizes lower. The movement of apples out of the Hudson Valley by truck has been heavy. Baldwins No. 1 have been bringing from \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel for 2 1/2 in. with larger up to \$1.50. As a matter of fact most varieties have been bringing \$1.25 for No. 1, 2 1/2 in. stock and \$1.50 for 3 in.

Cabbage has been moving slowly and prices have been barely steady ranging from \$19 to \$24.

The onion market has been rather dull. Western New York yellows range from \$1.15 to \$1.35 per hundred while Orange County yellows have been selling from \$1 to \$1.50.

Potato Market Dragg

The potato market is considerably off its feet, which is to be expected more or less, during the present digging season. Maines in 150 lb. sacks are bringing \$2.75 to \$3 with Long Islands at \$3 to \$3.25. Long Islands in bulk are generally quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.65 per 180 lbs. while Maines in the same class bring \$3.50 to \$4.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers in light supply, weak to 25c lower. One load medium to good steers \$9.50; mediums mostly \$8.50-9.00; common to medium \$7.50-8.25. Cows steady, only few head offered. Bulls steady, mostly \$4.00-5.50. Few heavy sausage offerings \$6.25.

VEALERS AND CALVES—Vealers and calves in light supply, about steady. Good to choice \$12.00-14.50. Medium \$9.00-11.50. Culls and common \$6.00-9.00. Calves weak, mostly \$8.50-9.50. Few heavies \$7.50, medium grade.

HOGS—Supply light, steady. Light pigs around 120 pounds topped today's market

at \$10.25. Swill fed hogs \$9.00-10.10, according to weight.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs weak to 25 cents lower. Several loads good to choice \$9.50 with 30 lambs out at \$5.50. Good mostly \$8.00-9.00. Mediums \$6.50-8.00. Common \$5.50-6.50. Culls \$5.50. Ewes steady, mostly \$4.00 for choice. Outside sale up to \$5.00. Common \$1.50-2.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts all through the week were liberal. Trading was fair in early part, slow at the end. Last week's prices held steady all through, but market was not cleaned up at close. Some extra fancy sold at premiums. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 17-18c; fair to good 14-17c; small to medium 10-14c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts light. Demand fair to good. Market steady and improved. By the coop, 15-20c per pound.

Wool

The wool market has shown improvement. It is steadier. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound, 21-30c; 1/2 blood 23-30c; 3/8 blood 24-29c; 1/4 blood 24-30c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

Credit for the Farmer and His Organizations

(Continued from Page 3)

the farmer. The advantages are that the Federal Farm Loan system provides a low rate of interest, and provides a long time, easy term mortgage loan to the farmer. This type of loan is a great deal of help to the farmer who is just getting established. A man who wishes to buy a farm, must have some money of his own, with which to help pay for the farm. When he secures one of these loans, he is required to keep the farm buildings in good order, and to pay strict attention to his farming business.

In a few words, I will attempt to tell you how a loan may be secured. I will say that I am a farmer of about thirty-five years of age, and own a farm of one hundred acres. I wish to get a loan in order to buy fifty acres of additional land to work. At \$100 per acre, this would be \$5000. I go to the Secretary of the local loan association, or to one of the directors and get an application blank. This blank calls for a great deal of information in regard to description and location of property, my farming status, the purpose for which I wish to secure the loan, the value of the property, my financial standing, the products raised on my farm, the stock kept, (and many other questions of a general nature). In all, there are 157 questions. I have to answer 127 of them. I then return the blank to the local association, together with a check of ten dollars application fee. The association then sends an appraiser to appraise the farm and the land. He also looks up my record very thoroughly. Then the application, together with the report of the appraiser is sent in to the association. If they approve it, they send it along to the Federal Land Bank. A federal appraiser is sent out to look at the farm. He makes a still more thorough examination and returns the application to the Bank, with his report. Here the application is examined still again by the executive committee of the bank. If approved, they write me that my application has been accepted, and direct me to see the association attorney and have him make a search of title. No further action will be taken by the Federal Land Bank until this abstract of title is received by them. As soon as it is received, it is examined, and if accepted, the papers, are prepared for closing. I am notified that the check is being sent to the attorney. All that remains is for me to see the attorney, sign the papers, and get the check. The loan is paid back in small payments every six months for thirty-three years.

Farmers often feel that the government is doing very little for them. Over a period of years, however, these two forms of (agricultural) credit, namely the intermediate credit loans, and the loans by the Federal Land Banks, secure millions of dollars for the farmer to use on reasonable, long time terms.

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CHOICE YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS, one Yearling Cheviot, one 3 year Hampshire Stud Ram. E. S. HILL, FREEVILLE, NEW YORK, R.D. 2

REGISTERED RAMS in nine breeds, also Tamworth, Berkshire swine, goats. F. S. LEWIS, Ashville, N. Y.

7 HEAVY WOOLLED 2 YR. and 1 YR. RAMBOUILLET RAMS. Ram lambs \$15. each. Extra good stock. H. C. BEARDSLEY, MONTAUR FALLS, N. Y.

Lower Prices on Rams, Dorsets, Delaines, Shropshires, Rambouillets, Southdowns Cheviots pure Chotswolts. Townsend Brothers, Interlaken, N. Y.

Oxford Rams and ram lambs, woolly fellows. H. S. TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

Purebred Shropshire ram lambs for sale Yearling Rams and GEORGE A. LOCKIE, GOUVERNEUR, NEW YORK

GOATS

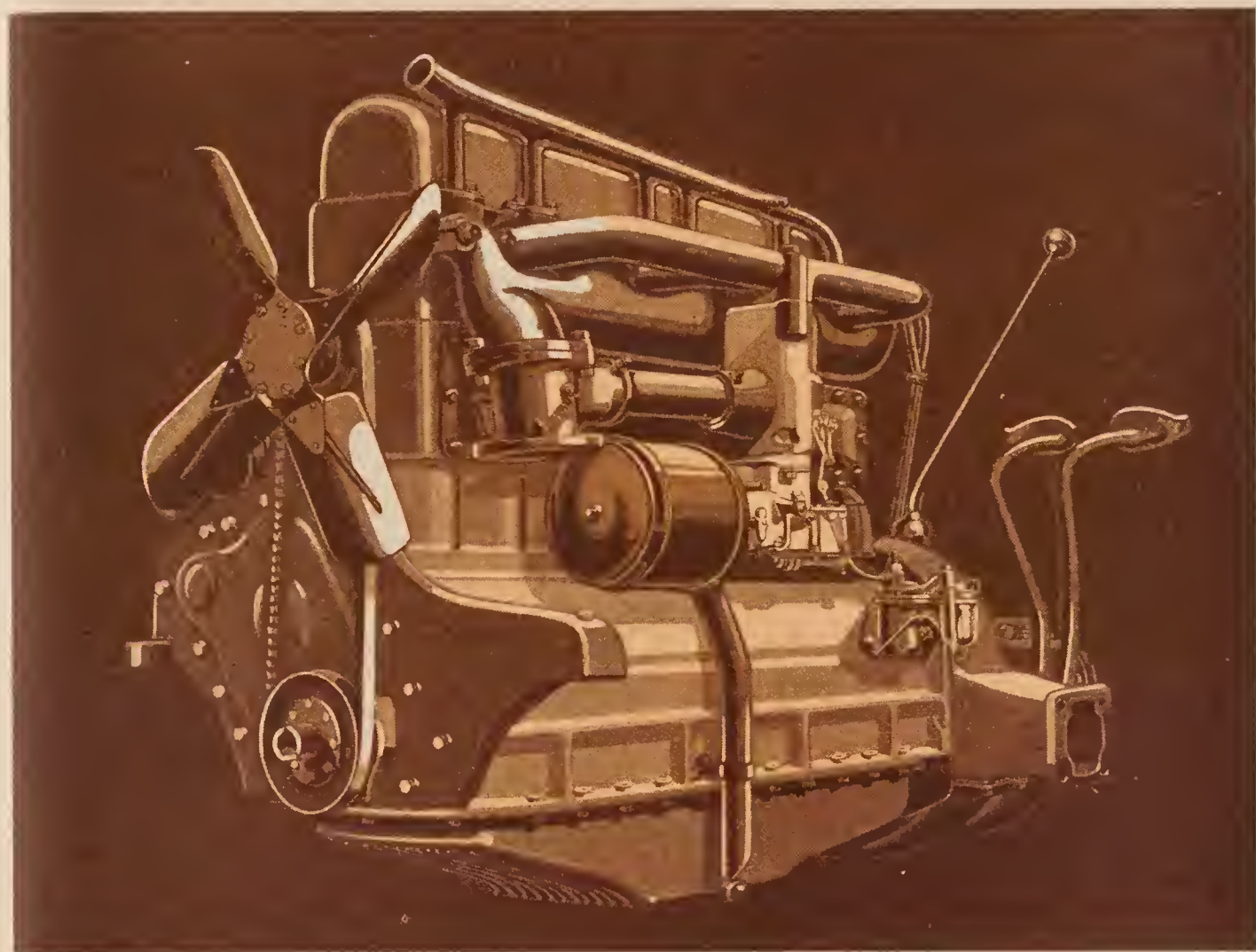
GOATS Heaviest milkers from worlds best registered Thoroughbreds. Goldsborough's Goats, Mohnton, Pa.

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B U I L D S I T

Here, unquestionably, is the most wonderful and welcome news Buick has ever had for the scores of thousands of Buick admirers in agricultural communities.

One of the four new series of Buick Valve-in-Head Straight Eights, now winning a record reception in all parts of the country, is priced as low as \$1025 at factory—fully \$200 less than any Buick six of recent years.

A Buick Eight at less cost than last year's six! A Buick Eight, with even more power, even more swiftness, even more stamina, even more endurance than enthusiastic owners have

always associated with Buick . . . at a price so low that it actually becomes expensive to buy lower priced cars!

And a big, roomy, luxurious Buick Eight as well, with plenty of

space, plenty of head and leg room, for passengers who are accustomed to space and demand it in their automobiles!

It is powered, like Buick's remaining three series, by a masterly new Valve-in-Head Straight Eight engine providing performance far surpassing that of any previous Buick. It introduces new Insulated Bodies by Fisher, upholstered in either broadcloth or mohair, and skillfully insulated like a fine home against heat, cold and noise. It provides new Engine-Oil Temperature Regulator—new Air Intake Silencer—new Ring-Type Torsional

Balancer and other features promoting maximum engine efficiency, smoothness and stamina.

Here, indeed, is the ideal car for discriminating farm motorists. Here is a car that combines the

greater luxury and performance of The Eight as Buick Builds It with exceptional economy and long life. Here is value that only Buick with its tremendous two-to-one leadership in fine car sales could possibly achieve.

Visit your Buick dealer—today! Note the size and strength of this car—the thoroughness with which every unit of body and chassis has been constructed to assure extra long life. Then drive it—test its thrilling performance—realize what an extraordinary value it is and how easily it can be yours on the special G.M.A.C. plan for farmers.

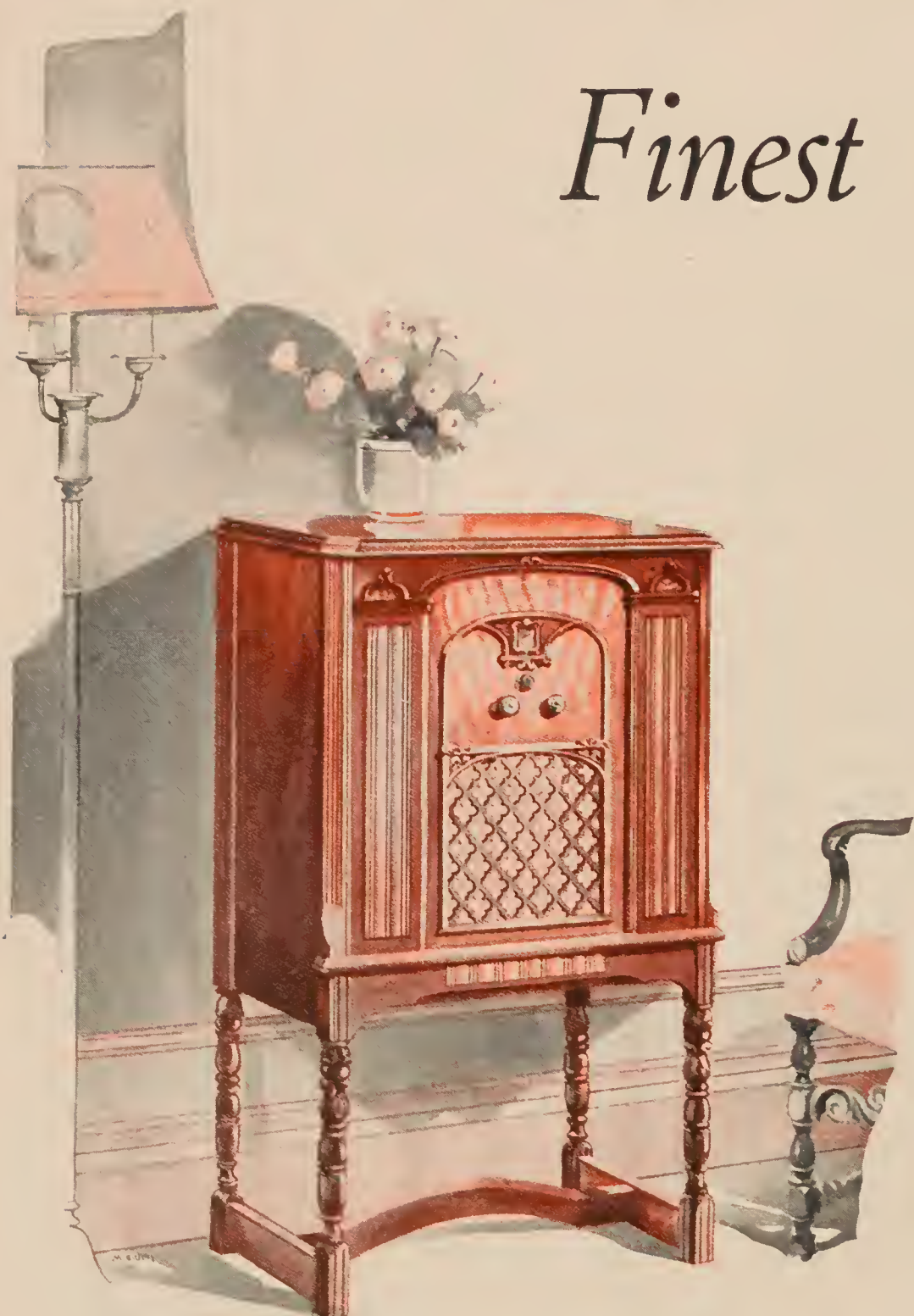
Buick Motor Company, Flint, Michigan
Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factories, McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.

FOUR SERIES			
\$1025 TO	STRAIGHT 8	\$1535 TO	
\$1095 —		\$1565 —	
\$1285 TO		\$1610 TO	
\$1355		\$2035	
ALL PRICES FOB FACTORY			
ALL VALVE-IN-HEAD			

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Whether you have electricity—or not...

RCA RADIOLA gives you the *Finest in Radio*



With electricity—the new RCA Radiola Super-Heterodyne Model 80—at a new low price! Screen-grid—9 tuned circuits—magnified, illuminated tuning dial accurately calibrated in kilocycles—volume control—local-distance switch—push-pull power amplifier—improved electro-dynamic speaker—handsome walnut cabinet—\$142.50 less Radiotrons. Also ask to see and hear de luxe model and Radiola with electric phonograph.



Without electricity—the RCA Radiola Model 22—operated by batteries—at a price all can afford! Screen-grid receiver for battery operation. With enclosed RCA loudspeaker. A wonderful value for the money. An excellent set for receiving your favorite station with amazing clearness and lifelike reproduction of tone.

THOUSANDS of farmers have declared that the radio news bulletins on crops and prices and weather are so valuable that they couldn't possibly afford to be without an RCA Radiola.

But even this important service to farmers is only a small part of the benefit and enjoyment that the whole family will get from either of these highly perfected radio instruments.

Special programs for mother... entertainment for children... educational hours for boys and girls... and then programs which cost millions of dollars to put on the air

... the highest priced orchestras and singers!

RCA Radiolas are designed by the same great staff of engineers which has built so many of the broadcasting stations of America. And they are built by the largest manufacturer of radio apparatus in the country.

Let your Radiola dealer demonstrate for you the rich, full tone of these instruments. Let him show you how they tune in programs from stations near and far. And ask him to tell you how easy it is to own one.

Radiola Division, RCA Victor Company, Inc.

RCA Radiola



There's a heap of troubles pecking at *feet*!

We remember the time when we were just about so tall, out scattering a bucket of corn to the chickens—*bare-footed!*

No one can tell us it doesn't hurt when you get your toes pecked by half a dozen old hens.

We know a lot of farmers who have *troubles* pecking at their feet. They shuffle around at the chores like they were walking on egg shells.

You know yourself that if your feet go bad, you can't work well—and your whole job is endangered. Your feet need the best care and protection.

One of the best ways in the world to give your feet the protection they need is to get the best boots you can find. Good-fitting, comfortable boots help protect your feet from all those troubles such as chilblains, blisters, itching feet, corns and bunions.

We realize that. So, when we build a pair of "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots, we build them for foot comfort and health.

Each boot is built on a special aluminum last, right to the shape of your foot. There are 44 parts in every Blue Ribbon Boot, carefully put together by skilled craftsmen.

When it's finished and you slip it on, you find comfort at every point. Snug and comfortable around the ankle and heel—to prevent chafing. Soft, smooth flexing over the arches. Extra reinforcements at the wear points without too much weight. Rocking-chair soles with square, flat heels that put spring in your stride.

The boot that's comfortable is the boot that fits!



We'd like you to have this FREE book

Dr. Lelyveld, nationally-known foot-specialist, has written especially for the United States Rubber Company a little book entitled "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Mail the coupon for your copy today. It's free. You'll find it mighty handy to have around the house because it tells all about chilblains, bunions, itching feet, corns, excessive perspiration, etc., and suggests good common-sense remedies.

United States Rubber Company,
Dept. FFF-100, 1790 Broadway, New York.
Gentlemen: Please mail me your free book,
"The Care of Farmers' Feet."

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____

STATE _____

"U.S."
BLUE RIBBON



**foot-saving
footwear**

Rubber footwear for the entire family. For work, dress and play.

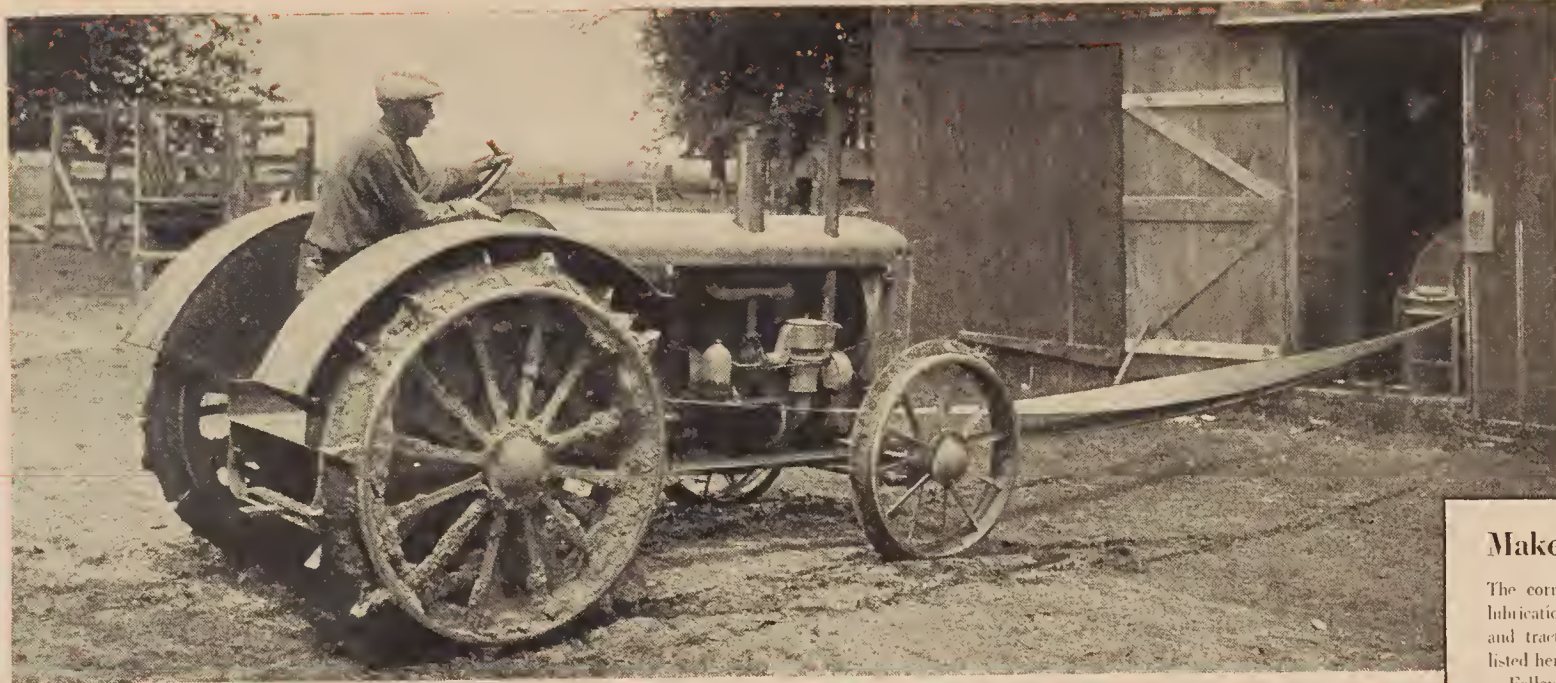


"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots—You can wear the "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot all day long in the greatest of comfort. Moulded precisely to the shape of your foot. Smooth, even flexing over the instep that puts comfort into walking. Red uppers with white soles or Ebony black with white soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip.

"U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic)—The Walrus is a heavy-duty overshoe built for the hardest usage and yet so light that it doesn't tire you when you have lots of walking to do. Washes off clean in a hurry. Four, five, or six buckles.

Stylish Gaytees—The modern farm wife wants style and color in her overshoes. And Paris style authorities say that Gaytees are the most stylish women's overshoes in the world. Many beautiful colors and fabrics to choose from. Gaytees come in cloth or all rubber—in high or low uppers. Snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4 buckles. Look for the name "Gaytees" in the shoe.

Keds for growing feet—The fact that star athletes the country over choose Keds, proves their foot comfort and health qualities. For growing feet they give barefoot freedom and encourage the feet to healthy growth—yet they give the proper protection. Recommended by physicians and gymnasts.



"I've had the valves ground only once in six years . . . didn't need it then"

Mr. J. W. Devitt's farm is located in Pataskala, Ohio, and it's a mighty fine farm, too. We were wandering around the barnyards talking about crops and the weather and so on, when we came across Mr. Devitt's tractor. Naturally we stopped to look the machine over.

"By the way," we asked, "how old is that tractor?"

"Well, sir, she's about six years old now," replied Mr. Devitt. "And you might be interested in a report I got on her a while ago."

"I was grinding corn the other day, when a garage man from Pataskala stopped in. He said she ought to have the valves ground, carbon cleaned out, a new set of rings, in fact an entire overhaul after six years of heavy work. He finally talked me into having the job done."

"The next day he called me over the 'phone and said he had the motor torn down but it needed nothing done to it at all—he found it in wonderful shape. I told him to go ahead and grind the valves anyway, for his trouble."

"He was downright amazed, and wanted to know what kind of oil I had been using. Well, I told him Mobiloil, of course, and that I had never used any other kind of oil in my tractor and what was more—nobody would ever sell me anything but Mobiloil."

We ran across another interesting example in Ohio. A farmer we know there had been using Mobiloil in his tractor for three years. At the end of

that time, he put in new rings, the first repair the tractor ever had. He had another tractor before this one and used every kind of oil in it that came along. At the end of three years, the tractor was a wreck and had to be junked. He says, "No more bargain oils for me—nothing but Mobiloil for my tractor and automobile, too!"

When did you last drain the transmission case?

Every once in a while you ought to look over the instruction book that came with your tractor just to check up on yourself and find out if you are missing any bets that might make the machine work better.

You will note that the book instructs you to drain every 500 or 600 hours, which means *at least once every season*. If you are using your tractor a great deal, you should drain the transmission *twice* during the season. After draining, wash it out well with kerosene or a thin solution of oil and gasoline.

Farmers who let their tractors go into the next year without draining, find them losing pep and snap—and the active life of the machine is shortened.

Then, be sure that the new oil is the best you can find. We recommend Mobiloil "C" or Mobilgrease for the summer and Mobiloil "CW" for the winter, because they are exactly suited to the strenuous requirements of a tractor transmission. They will keep those gears running smoothly and quietly. There will be no danger of wear on gear teeth. And they will help lighten the load on the engine, which means added power.

Some new lubricants

When you apply the grease gun every morning, use Mobilgrease and every bearing *stays well lubricated* all day. Mobilgrease is the kind of lubricant that creeps readily to all parts and then *stays there to do a good job*. And it's important to know that Mobilgrease is not readily washed away by rain.

Then, we have Mobilubricant, made especially for grease cups.

And to prevent water pump leaks, there is Voco Waterproof Grease which will not wash off.

Ask your Mobiloil dealer or implement dealer to show you samples of these new lubricants and tell you how they work.

Why Mobiloil gives such remarkable results

In Mobiloil, **ALL** the essential properties of a full-duty oil are present in correct proportion. These properties are:

OILY CHARACTER—provides moving parts with rich lubrication and holds down wear.

HEAT RESISTANCE—lasts longer—keeps down oil consumption, and makes for economical use.

CARBON CONTROL—keeps carbon deposits from piling up in your cylinders.

OXIDATION CONTROL—keeps oil systems from clogging, and valves from sticking and gumming.

Have your dealer consult his complete Mobiloil Chart, just to check up on the proper grades of Mobiloil to fit your own particular needs. Also, have him tell you about the economy and convenience of getting Mobiloil in 55-gallon or 30-gallon drums.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery



"These drums of Mobiloil with their convenient faucets give me a mighty handy season's supply of oil."

Make this Chart your Guide

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's. Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32 F. (Freezing) to 0°F. (Zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

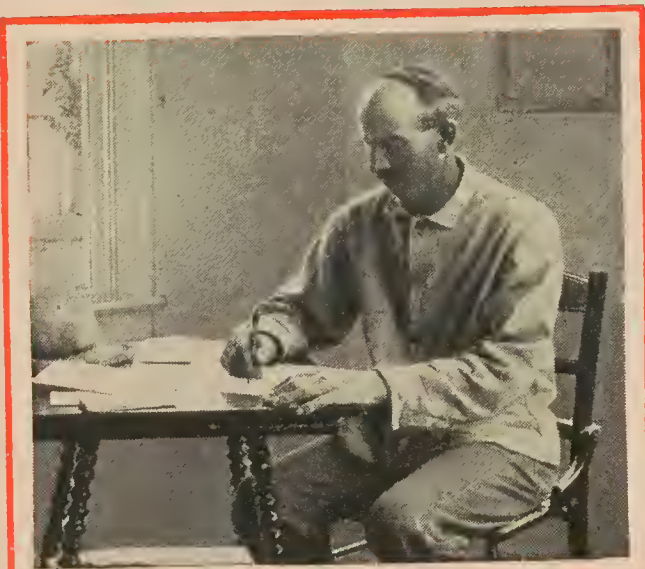
NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1930		1929		1928		1927	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
PASSENGER CARS								
Buick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet		A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	Arc
Chrysler, 70, 77	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chrysler, Imperial	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chrysler, other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
De Soto	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Dodge Bros.	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durand, 614	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durand, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Erskine	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Ford, A	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc		
Ford, T							E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Hudson	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Hupmobile	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Nash Twin 1g, 8, 490, Adv. 6, Sp. 6, Twin 1g, 6	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Nash, other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo (All Models)	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker Comr. 8	AF	Arc	AF	Arc				
Studebaker Pres. 8	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc		
Studebaker, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Whippet	A	Arc	A	Arc			BB	Arc
Willys-Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	Arc		
MOTOR TRUCKS								
Autocar, 2 cyl.			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Autocar, 4 cyl.			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Autocar, 6 cyl.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond T, 150			A	Arc				
Diamond T, 83, 887			A	A				
Diamond, other models			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Dodge Bros. 4 cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Dodge Bros., other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc				
Federal, 166							BB	A
Federal, 18, 105, 111, 115, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000								
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Farm News from New York

Grange Officers Tour State and Confer Sixth Degree on Large Classes

READERS of the American Agriculturist realize what a large factor in the well-being of country life is the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and will be interested in the remarkable page which is being written in the history of agriculture in New York State by the officers of the State Grange who are touring the State by special bus in order to hold a series of twenty-eight special State Grange sessions. These are for the purpose of conferring the sixth degree, or degree of Flora, on large classes preparatory for the great National Grange session to be held at Rochester, Nov. 12-21.

Readers of the Agriculturist will recall the fact that a former issue gave an interesting account of the first trip, the week of August 11, with the bus starting from Auburn, and traveling via Syracuse and Watertown to Canton, where the first special session was held and the 6th degree conferred upon a class of 503. Franklin County at Malone, Essex and Clinton at Plattsburg, Lewis at Beaver Falls, and Jefferson at Adams saw the numbers grow to 1694 who took this degree, conferred with dignity and beauty by the State Grange officers, Fred J. Freestone, Master, Interlaken; Overseer, Raymond C. Cooper, Oswego; Lecturer, Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, Lowville; Steward, Van Whittemore, Canton; Assistant Steward, Dana P. Waldron, Wolcott; Chaplain, Rev. E. L. Tucker, Spencerport; Treasurer, Frank J. Riley, Senecton; Gatekeeper, George Ritter, Edmeston; Ceres, Mrs. Mary Stafford, Peru; Pomona, Mrs. Ida Potter, Hammondsport; Flora, Mrs. Blanche Clemons, Dansville; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Mabel Cleveland, Bloomville; Chairman Executive Committee, Edson Walrath, Evans Mills; Drill Master, Harold Stanley, Skaneateles. Mr. A. L. Lawrence, of Springfield, Vt., who is Master of the Vermont State Grange and also High Priest Annalist of the Assembly of Demeter, National Grange was the speaker of the evening during this first week.

In Western New York

The second week of the tour came after a three weeks' recess, owing to State Fair and other activities. This time the bus started from Syracuse, and the party journeyed to Lockport, where Niagara and Orleans counties met in joint session. During this week the guest of honor was National Master Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio. The total of initiates during this week, when sessions were held at Lockport, Hamburg, Jamestown, Olean, Hornell and Perry, was 2,040.

The third special session week started at Batavia, and then to Rochester, Lyons, Canandaigua, Waterloo and Ithaca, with a total of 2915 initiates, with Rochester holding the high record of 611 from Monroe and adjoining

counties. Tuesday evening at Rochester, the speaker of the evening was Harry Caton, Secretary of the National Grange, and the three following nights the guest of honor was Charles M. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter, of Springfield, Mass. At Ithaca, the speaker was Dean Albert Mann, who commended the degree highly. Raymond Hitchings of Syracuse was drill master except at Canandaigua, where the work was in charge of Edson Walrath.

The fourth week the sessions were held at Oneonta, Walton, Liberty, Middletown, Rhinebeck and Hudson. The speaker of each evening was James Farmer, National Lecturer, of South Newbury, N. H. The degree was conferred upon a total of 2,149 during this week.

This brings the total number initiated during the special session to 8,737, who have witnessed real beauty of ritualism that will long be remembered. During the fifth week special sessions were held at Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, Mohawk, Oswego and Cortland, when this remarkable contribution to country life will be completed. There is cause for respect and admiration for the group of officers who are serving loyally during this trip, in cooperation with a wonderful group of splendid men and women in each county, under the leadership of the county deputies, who have sacrificed and worked hard in the effort to realize the great dream of Oliver Hudson Kelly, the splendid effort of National Master Louis J. Taber, and the great leadership of State Master Fred J. Freestone in securing the largest group of farm people ever assembled in one place,—that goal for the Rochester session of a class of 12,000 or more to take the 7th degree, the crowning degree of the Order. Behind this goal is the strengthening of rural organization, the promotion of better rural education and community life, and the building of a finer type of manhood and womanhood. In connection with this tour it is worth stating that the State Grange officers have not failed to attend church service in a body in whatever place they have paused for the Sabbath day. This impresses the observer with the fact that the Grange is a loyal supporter of church life, of rural betterment in every line,—social, moral, patriotic,—a true builder of character and community life.

Tariff Increase Aids Bean Men

WITH low bean yields in New York State, growers are hopeful for a profitable price this year because of equally low yields in Michigan and an increase in the tariff from 1½c to 3c a pound. Since the drought, the estimated

New York crop has been reduced to 1,116,000 bushels or an average yield of 9.3 bushels to the acre. A good yield is from 15 to 18 bushels and the five-year average for the state is 13.5 bushels.

Pea-bean yields are especially low in Orleans, Genesee, and Wyoming counties. The pea-bean yields ran from six to ten bushels to the acre, although the quality is good and the pick low. It is unusual for sunscald of the pods to be so severe as to injure the seed but this was actually true in some fields.

The yields of red kidney beans and white kidneys in Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, and Allegany counties, where rainfall was more plentiful, will be better. Perry Marrows, grown mainly in Wyoming and Livingston counties, will yield below the average.

Supreme Court of Iowa Upholds Tuberculosis-Eradication Work

IN a 16-page decision, rendered September 22, the supreme court of Iowa sustained the law under which the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is being conducted in the State. The case before the court resulted from the efforts of certain cattle owners in Mitchell County to obtain an injunction against the State and county authorities to prevent the tuberculin testing of cattle. In rendering its decision, which in every particular was favorable to the continuation of

tuberculin testing in Iowa, the supreme court reversed the opinion of a local judge in Mitchell County. "Careful reading," the decision stated, "convinces us that the test is reliable, useful, and advantageous." The supreme court also upheld the view that bovine tuberculosis can be transmitted to human beings.

West Has Husking Contest

IN New York State we get quite excited over the annual Farm Bureau-American Agriculturist horseshoe pitching contest at the State Fair. Out West they get just as excited over their annual corn husking contest. Out in Kansas, the annual state contest will be held on November 5. Other states will have similar contests and then the state champions will gather at Norton, Kansas, on November 14, for what might be termed, the world series, so far as corn husking is concerned.

Out there, you know, they drive a team and wagon down through the field with a big baffle board on the side of the wagon opposite the husker. The husker goes down the row, then with one motion takes the ear off and strips the husks. Although we cannot vouch for this, we have heard that some of the experts are so fast that before one ear strikes the back board, two or three others are in the air on the way toward the wagon. The contest will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company.

New York County Notes

Columbia County—A week of dry weather with two windy days blew down many apples. Cold storage plants are unable to take all fruit. Apples are being made into cider. Five cents a hundred pounds is being paid for apples on the ground; 7½c a hundred pounds for apples in bags; 20c a hundred pounds delivered at the mill. The potato crop is very good, the price being 90c a bushel for them freshly dug. Cold storage peaches peddled for \$1.25 a bushel and they are a bad investment, every one being badly bruised. Tomatoes peddle for 75c a bushel either green or ripe. Grapes from \$20 to \$35 a ton. One grower allows the customer to cut his own at \$1.00 a bushel. These are fine ones. Butter, 47c a pound in trade at country stores.—MRS. C. V. H.

Saratoga County—We have had very nice weather—frosty nights and sunny days. They are very nice for working. Water is low, pastures dry and everyone is hoping for rain. There was no frost until October and this made it fine for harvesting crops and getting the full benefit of vegetable and flower gardens. Nearly all silos are filled. Potato digging, husking and plowing are going on now. Vegetables are cheap; eggs, 40c; butter doing a little better. There are the usual amount of chicken pie suppers. School taxes and insurance assessments are due now.—MRE. L. W. P.

Oswego County—It has been a nice season to harvest crops. The grain crop was good and oats went around 40 bushel per acre. There is a big crop of all kinds of fruit. Pears are selling for 25c per bushel; apples, 25c to 75c; potatoes, \$1.25. All kinds of vegetables are low. It has been a hard year for growers. There are acres of lettuce left to rot on the ground. Onions are selling at 50c per bushel; cabbage, \$9.00 per ton; eggs, 40c a dozen; live poultry, 25c a pound. We had some rain which has helped pastures.—J. S. M.

Franklin County—Our first killing frost arrived October 5. Farmers are busy harvesting their potato crop and a fair yield of fine tubers has been harvested, although dry rot has made its appearance in many fields. Prices range around 65c a bushel; most growers are storing. Most farm crops average about the same yield as last year. The Farm Bureau is making plans for their annual canvass. Farm Bureau Agent Radway is very busy these days and is doing some splendid work among the farmers in Franklin County. Some plowing has been done, but

it has been quite dry this fall. Eggs, 35c a dozen; live poultry, 18c a pound.—H. T. J.

Genesee County—A white frost this morning, October 4, put an end to the cucumber and tomato harvest. Potato digging and apple picking are in full swing. The blight cut short the yield of a number of fields of late potatoes. Medium and pea beans have dropped from \$6 to \$5 per 100 pounds. Late cabbage is quoted at only \$7 a ton. Wheat acreage will be short because the ground was too dry to plow. Members of the 4-H Club met at the home of Craig Ross, Corfu, New York, and were instructed by Professor B. Slocum, New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, on how to pack their bees by the tar paper method for winter storage.—MRS. R. E. G.

Chautauqua County—Farmers have had a wonderful fall to secure their crops. Practically no bad weather has been experienced although the past week has been rather cold and raw. Most of our rains have come during the night so that work has not been held up. Most silos have been filled, or rather partly filled. To have a full silo this fall is something of a distinction. Threshing is about over. Some more buckwheat to thresh. Other grains have been a fine crop, but buckwheat will be about half a crop. The yield will run from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. The apple crop is spotty in Chautauqua County, but generally they are a good crop. However, in some sections there are hardly any.

At the date of this report, October 3, we have had no killing frost, something almost unheard of. We are still picking red raspberries and strawberries from our everbearing plants. We have picked the raspberries even later than this by covering them when frost threatened, but never the strawberries. Potatoes are mostly dug and are not more than a half crop. A large percentage of the crop is too small to market. Farmers that are marketing their crop now are getting from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel; some are holding for higher prices.

Cabbage is generally a poor crop. The worms have badly damaged some pieces, but occasionally we see a good piece. For some reason the price is low. Meadows and pastures are greening up nicely but very little fall feed and cows are not getting much feed in the pastures. This season has shown the value of alfalfa. We have a small piece from which we have taken three good crops. We have another piece seeded the last week in June that, in spite of the drought, is as pretty a piece as I ever saw. It doesn't seem to mind dry weather.—A. J. N.

Ayrshire Breeders Have Brisk Trade in Bulls

WITH four Ayrshire bull calves selling for an average of \$500 each and several others at from \$200 to \$500 each; Ayrshire breeders report a brisk demand for the bull calves from tested dams, which were exhibited in the futurity classes at the Eastern States Exposition and the New York State Fair. Wendover Coast Guard, the sensational winner of the Eastern futurity, was selected from the Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, New Jersey, by E. C. Blodgett of Bernardston, Massachusetts. Alta Crest Rainy Day, second prize winner at Syracuse and third at Springfield and the first bull calf to win a total of \$400 in a single show season, was purchased by B. F. Steele of Heuvelton, New York, from Alta Crest Farm, Spencer, Massachusetts.

Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Pennsylvania, sold Penshurst Jan, third prize calf, to the Rhode Island State College. Penshurst Cherub, a son of Penshurst Man O' War, was selected at \$500 to head the commercial herd of heavy producers owned by the Whiting Milk Company of Wilton, New Hampshire.

Lippitt Winbox, son of Iroquois Sally Winters, grand champion cow of the 1929 National Dairy Show, was sold by Lippitt Farm, Hope, Rhode Island, to Fred Por-

ter of Crown Point, New York. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of Wilton, New York, sold Metropolitan Traveller 13th, sixth prize calf at the New York State Fair, to G. L. Williams of Fort Edward, New York. Ellsworth Bunker of Putney, Vermont, selected Fillmore Absalom from the Fillmore herd of J. C. Colgate, Bennington, Vermont. R. R. Ness & Sons of Howick, Quebec, announced the sale of Burnside Top Grade's Pearlstone to Adam Robertson, Brigham, Quebec, Canada. S. N. Stimson of Spencer, New York, sold Toreador's Amos of Craigy Burn to Ray Van Skiver of South Canisteo, New York.

All of these bulls were shown in the futurities which have been promoted by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association as a special class for bull calves from high record cows. In addition to the nomination fees paid by the exhibitors, both the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and the fairs add to the premiums, bringing the futurity purses at the 1930 shows up to \$870, with the winner's share amounting to about \$170. With three entries, Alta Crest Farm of Spencer, Massachusetts, was the heaviest money winner. Alta Crest entries were first and second at Syracuse and second, third and fifth at

IRON BAR MACHINE



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A few Chester White Pigs, 8 weeks old \$4.00 each.
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With the A. A. Farm Mechanic



How to Charge Your Radio Battery

By I. W. DICKERSON

IT is a simple matter to charge the radio or automobile battery by using a small 6-volt generator from a discarded automobile, and driving it from the pumping or washing machine engine. If the engine has to be run especially to do the charging work, the fuel and oil and time for looking after it will probably cost as much as to have two batteries and have the charging done at the battery service station; but if the generator is driven off the flywheel of the engine so the charging can be done while the engine is used at its regular job, the extra fuel and time required can hardly be noticed. Thousands of farmers are already doing this with entire satisfaction. Any gas engine from 1½ H.P. up should have plenty of extra power to drive the small generator, which ordinarily does not take more than one-sixth horse power; but often the little ¾ H.P. washing machine engines may not be able to do this, especially if they are worn or not in very good condition. If this is the case, it may be advisable to trade in the engine for a larger size. Whatever you do, don't waste your time and money and everybody's patience trying to rig up a wind driven outfit to charge the storage battery. You will almost surely fail; and if you succeed, it will cost you many times what a small engine would, and will not work very satisfactorily at its best.

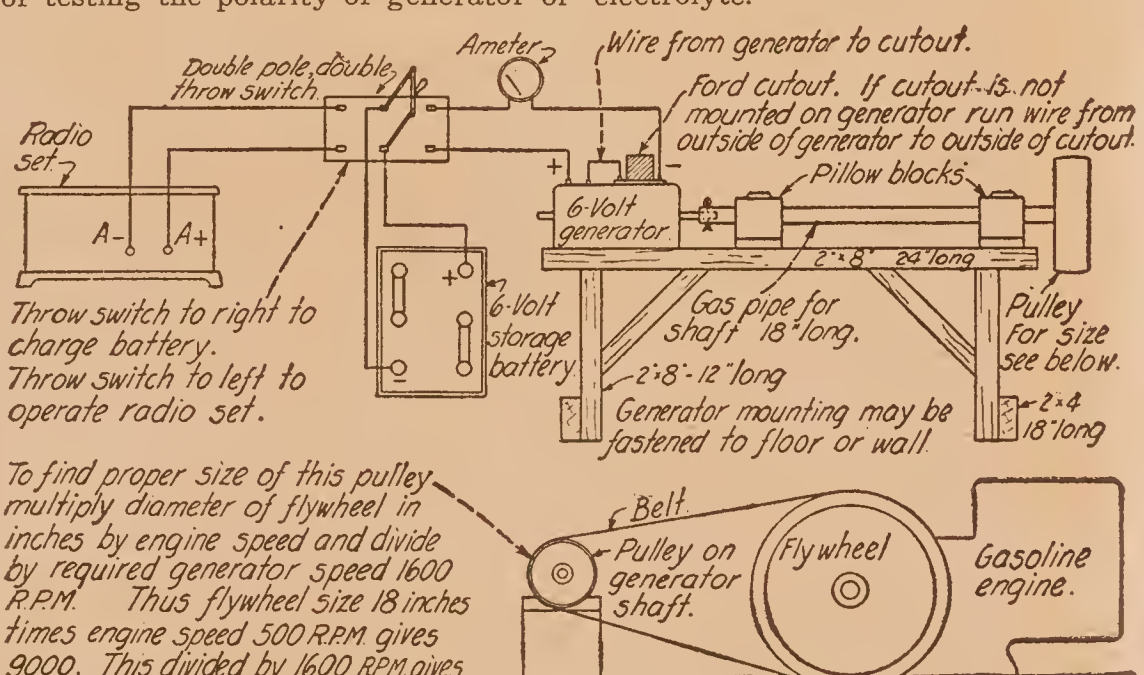
The Generator

Any 6-volt battery charging generator in good condition can be used for this purpose. The Ford magneto type cannot be used, because it gives alternating current; nor will it pay to waste time and money changing over a starting motor or a 12-volt generator to do this work. These old generators can be secured very cheaply from the auto wrecking concerns, and it will be better to trade your unsuitable one in on one of the right kind than to try to change it over. The ammeter and cut-out should also be secured, since the ammeter is very desirable to show just what the generator is forcing into the battery; and the cut-out is helpful in protecting the battery in case the engine stops for any reason. It is well to take the generator to a battery service man to see that it works properly and that the cut-out closes and opens as it should.

The method of driving the generator, of figuring the proper size of pulley, of testing the polarity of generator or battery, and of connecting in ammeter and cut-out and battery are all shown quite clearly in the diagram (D-694). The method shown of using a pulley or an extension of the generator shaft has some advantages, since it takes all the pull off the generator shaft and makes it easier to attach and balance the larger pulley. Touch two wires from a 6-volt storage battery to the terminals of the generator to see what direction it motors, then drive it in the same direction as a generator. Multiplying the speed of the engine by the diameter in inches of its flywheel or pulley, and divide this by 1200 will give the approximate diameter of the pulley to be used on the generator. This does not need to be very exact, since the charging rate can be adjusted by means of the third brush. A speed of 1200 will usually give pretty satisfactory results.

Charged Battery will Not Freeze

The diagram also shows how to arrange a two-pole double-throw switch for connecting battery either to generator or radio. One distinct advantage of this switch is that it avoids any possibility of turning the battery on to the set while it is being charged, which would likely burn out the tubes. Care should also be taken not to run the generator very long at a time without the battery being connected to it, as this is likely to burn out the field coils. The battery preferably should be close to the generator with heavy wires connecting it to prevent the voltage from dropping due to wire resistance, but the receiving set may be 100 feet or more away, if a No. 14 or larger wire is used for connecting it to the battery. As long as the battery is kept reasonably well charged there is but little danger from freezing. Test the specific gravity every few days and be sure the battery does not stand any length of time after it reaches 1.175. The battery is fully charged when it reaches 1.280 to 1.300 or when the cells gas freely and the gravity readings no longer increase. Add nothing but pure distilled water or water caught in the open in a glass or earthenware vessel and keep tops of plates covered about one-half inch. If the battery temperature is below freezing, do not add water until the battery has been charged a little while and then keep charging until the added water has been well mixed with the electrolyte.



Double pole, double throw switch. Ammeter. Wire from generator to cutout. Ford cutout. If cutout is not mounted on generator run wire from outside of generator to outside of cutout. 6-Volt generator. Pillow blocks. 2" x 8" 24" long. Gas pipe for shaft 18" long. 2" x 8" 12" long. Generator mounting may be fastened to floor or wall. Pulley for size see below. 2" x 4" 18" long. Belt. Pulley on generator shaft. Flywheel. Gasoline engine.

To find proper size of this pulley multiply diameter of flywheel in inches by engine speed and divide by required generator speed 1600 R.P.M. Thus flywheel size 18 inches times engine speed 500 R.P.M. gives 9000. This divided by 1600 R.P.M. gives 5½ inches. Use 5½ inch or 6 inch pulley.

Wires from generator. Positive wire goes to positive side of battery. Glass containing salty water. Most bubbles will appear around negative wire.

Use this same test if necessary to determine polarity of storage battery.

Use 6-Volt automobile generator with cutout. Generator should turn in same direction as it did while in automobile. To find which wire from generator is positive and which is negative proceed as shown in sketch at left while generator is running. Regulate generator to charge at 15 amperes or less. Test battery with a hydrometer. A fully charged battery will test 1.280. Do not allow battery to get below 1.200. Remove filler caps from top of cells while charging. Keep top of battery clean. Add distilled water whenever necessary to keep solution in cells above top of plates.

D-694.

With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER



Curing Cannibal Hens

By L. E. WEAVER

A. A. Poultry Editor

DID you ever put a fine lot of early-hatched pullets in a nice clean pen in the fall, and then watch them day by day with a feeling of satisfaction and perhaps just a little pride as their production climbed steadily upward?

And then did you ever go into the pen one day and find, with very different feelings this time, a fine big pullet stretched out dead as a door nail, her comb pale and bloodless, bloody feathers around the vent, and on picking her up discover there had been a complete disemboweling? Perhaps a few pullets were still picking at that bloody cavity when you found her. If you have had that experience you have seen cannibalism of poultry in its worst form. Chicks and the growing young stock sometimes turn cannibal and eat each other's toes or even kill each other, but that is not such a loss as when the victims are full-grown pullets. It always seems as though it is the very best pullets that are taken.

It might well be mentioned here that the birds are not a complete loss since bleeding has usually been as thorough as though their heads had been cut off, and no more tender and delicious chicken could be put on a table than these pullets in the pink of health and good flesh. But they were raised to lay eggs and not to be eaten, and their loss is a serious matter particularly when the trouble continues week after week with daily losses of from one to a half dozen birds, and when it recurs year after year.

A Sure Way to Stop It

Many times we are asked the questions, "What causes the trouble and how can it be stopped?" The only sure way of stopping the habit without killing the birds that I know of, is to clip off the tip of the beak of every pullet in the pen. Use a knife or tinner's snips and clip only the upper mandible. Clip it as close as you can without drawing blood. This does not interfere with the birds' eating, but they can no longer get a good hold on feathers or flesh. To run all that flock of pullets through the catching crate may seem like a lot of work, but wait until I tell you the rest of it. It will all have to be done over again in about three weeks when the beaks have grown out again, unless the habit has been forgotten by that time. But even if two clippings are necessary the saving of only a few pullets will pay good wages for the time spent.

But what causes the trouble in the first place? I asked that question of Professor Halpin of Wisconsin and he simply said "I don't know". Then he went on to say, "When we can produce the trouble at will in a flock we will know more about the cause and can probably find a cure". To date no one has been able to do that though several have tried to. Many times people have thought they had found the solution and their suggestions have even worked out in some flocks where they have been tried, but invariably they have fallen down eventually.

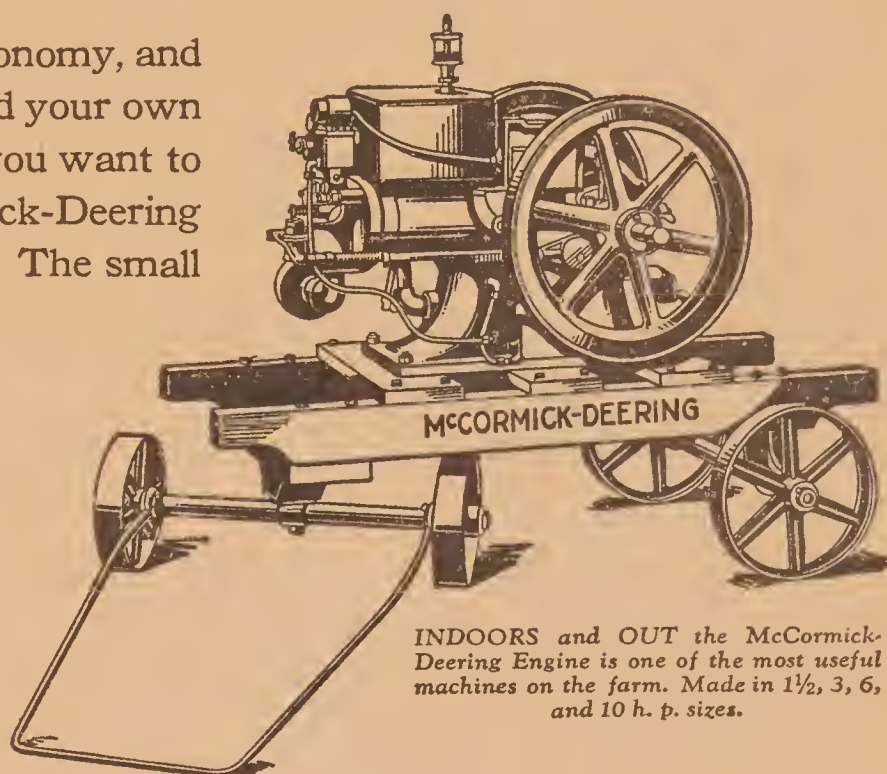
There are many apparently contradictory facts about cannibalism that leave the student in a confused state of mind. For instance, the trouble is not noticed as a rule until production has increased to fifty per cent or more, and it becomes more severe as production goes higher and decreases as production goes down. Yet there are

(Continued on Page 22)

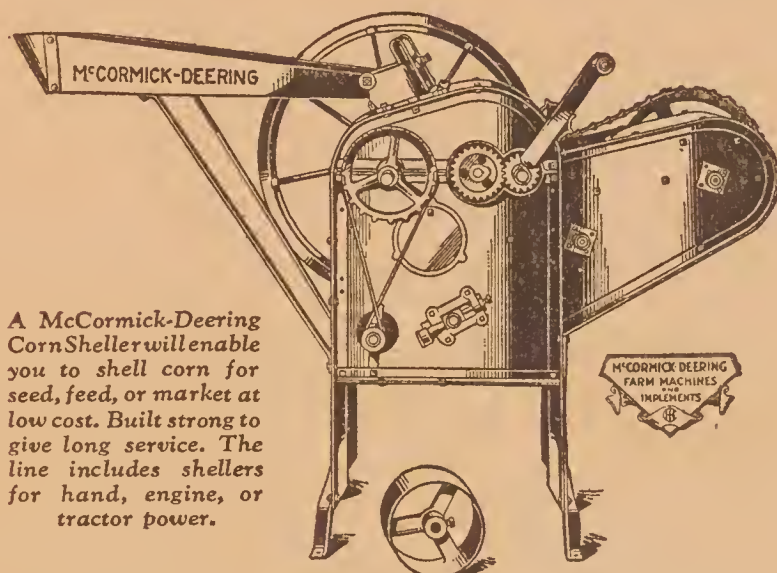
SAVE Labor and Money with these handy machines

THE saving in time and labor, the economy, and the convenience of being able to grind your own feed and shell your own corn whenever you want to more than justifies owning a McCormick-Deering Feed Grinder, Corn Sheller, and Engine. The small investment required to put these machines to work on your farm is offset many times over by the many advantages they offer the year around, and by the savings they effect.

Examine the models the McCormick-Deering dealer has on display. Ask him to point out the exclusive features, quote prices, and demonstrate for you.



INDOORS and OUT the McCormick-Deering Engine is one of the most useful machines on the farm. Made in 1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p. sizes.



A McCormick-Deering Corn Sheller will enable you to shell corn for seed, feed, or market at low cost. Built strong to give long service. The line includes shellers for hand, engine, or tractor power.

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PREVENTS BREAKAGE CUT SHIPPING COSTS SAVE MONEY

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12 wks. to laying age. Very low prices. Extra heavy laying strain. Cash or C. O. D. Several varieties. Catalogue free.

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IF ORDERED NOW FOR SPRING SHIPMENT. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free.

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STAMP BRINGS PRICES of choice white Holland Turkeys. Mrs. Ethel E. Rodger, Canton, N. Y., R4.

Headquarters Poultry Remedies — Supplies.
C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

Company Dinner for Ourselves

More Fun at Home Helps to Keep It the Center of Interest

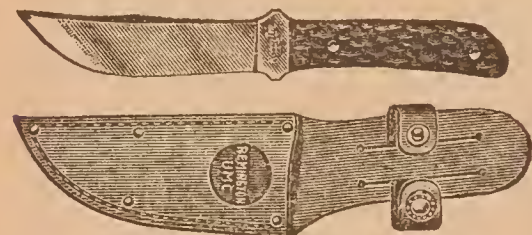


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Use National Carbide for house lighting. Better quality. Lower costs. Improves generator operation. Ask your dealer for National in the RED DRUM. Write us if he cannot supply you.

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This **REMINGTON SHEATH KNIFE** is just what you need for hunting, fishing or camping trips. It has a 4 1/2 inch forged blade with strong, durable, keen cutting edge. Bone Stag handle and leather sheath. We will send you this knife

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of charge on receipt of only \$1.00 for a whole year's subscription to NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, a 68-page monthly magazine crammed full of hunting, fishing, camping and trapping stories and pictures, valuable information about guns, rifles, fishing tackle, game law changes, best places to get fish and game, etc. Biggest value ever offered in a sporting magazine.

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JAPANESE OIL

Antiseptic Japanese Oil takes all stiffness out of aching joints and muscles QUICK. It generates a pleasant heat that drives out the pain. Won't blister like old type liniments. 46 Years Success. At Drugists. Quick Relief With

POST YOUR FARM And Keep Trespassers Off

**Reduced Prices on
TRESPASS SIGNS**

Effective October 1, 1930, trespass signs are offered to subscribers of American Agriculturist at new reduced rates in quantities of fifty or more. The new rates are as follows:—

Per Dozen	\$ 1.00
Per Fifty	3.50
Per Hundred	6.50
Per Thousand	60.00

The price for smaller quantities remains at \$1. per dozen.

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

Cash must accompany order.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

IN my childhood home if there were guests for dinner Mother always saved a share of the good things until we raced home in the evening from the little country school house. We could count on chicken and pie and cake and pudding which if not in its prime from the long wait, was delicious to us for we were hungry from work and play. But Mother went farther than that for often we had company dinners just for ourselves, planned for a day when work was not so pressing, and also planned to include the favorite dishes of the children as well as grown-ups. On the spotless table cloth were placed the company viands for the family, because often the children missed the big

folks improves table manners, teaches many wholesome lessons, gives the children real thrills and makes the grown folks happier. A good chicken dinner served on the best china with a fancy dessert and something extra in the way of a spread or salad tastes better than the everyday way of serving even though the same food be used.

If you don't believe this make a company dinner and tell your family it is for them alone because you love them and get pleasure out of making them happy. If the mother of the family is not surprised and delighted at what she hears and sees it will be the exception to the general rule. "Folks like to have a fuss made over them" is the way an old lady puts it, and it is the truth. And Mother gets her joy second hand perhaps, but she gets it just the same, for the sight of her best loved ones enjoying her good meal is reward enough for any mother.

—Hilda Richmond.

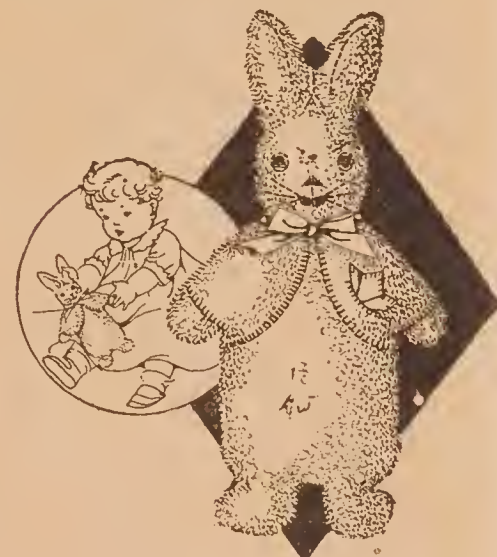
Easily Made Gifts

TAKE a wooden coat-hanger, one of the cheapest, almost straight ones, and a piece of heavyweight, unbleached cotton cloth as wide as the hanger and about three times as long. Fold one end of material up to form deep pocket, bind sides and across top and bottom of pocket for added strength, and attach upper end of material to a coat hanger. This makes a splendid clothespin bag which may be hung on the line and pushed along as needed.

The word "clothes-pins" may be outlined on the pocket in color to match binding. This is a very practical and attractive gift.

For a little or big girl a nice gift may be "assembled" as follows: Get three turkish towels from the five and ten, and two washcloths matching color design. Fold one of the towels both ways to find exact center, cut round opening just large enough for neck, slash towel to hem from center of neck

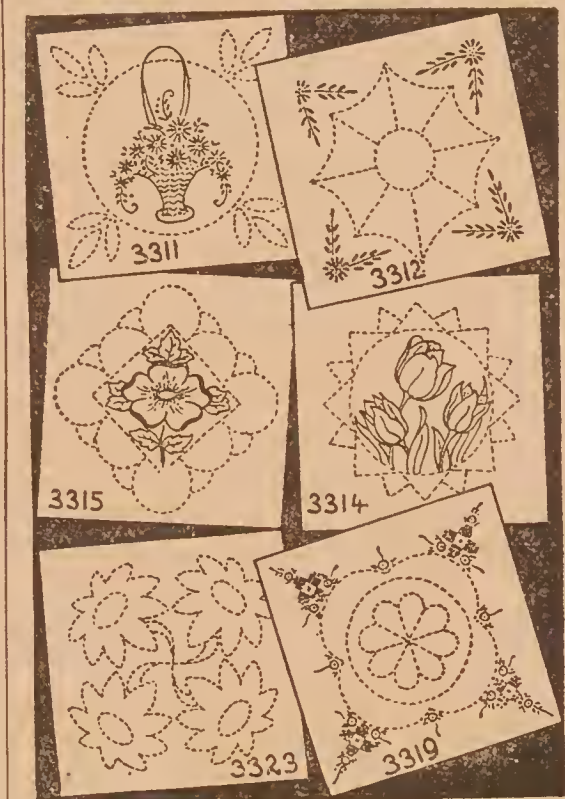
and bind raw edges. Add tape in matching colors for ties and you have a shampoo or combing jacket. A cake of soap and a bottle of shampoo from



This cunning "Bunny" No. B5427 comes stamped on two-tone pink and white terry cloth, with the jacket of blue and white. Floss and "Squeak" included in package, 50 cents. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

the five and ten complete an inexpensive and welcome "set" which will have special appeal to a little girl just beginning to take extra interest in matters of the toilet.—Mabelle Robert.

Attractive hot plate mats for use at meal times may be had by lacquering or enameling odd shapes of celotex, or some similar material, in the desired colors. These are also useful for placing on table when serving cold drinks to prevent the formation of unsightly rings on varnished surfaces. Or you could cut the celotex into playing card motifs, lacquer them in black and red, and use them for gifts at bridge and other card games.



MODERN QUILT BLOCK DESIGNS
Nos. C3311-12-14-15-19-23 are exceedingly pretty designs for patchwork quilts. All are very easy to make as the most simple stitches such as darning, lazy-daisy, cross and outline stitches are used exclusively. Come stamped on fine quality white embroidery cloth, size 18 X 18 inches. Twelve of these blocks are required for making quilt size 90 X 90 inches and 3 1/2 yards of fast color star cloth is necessary for making the contrasting blocks. The material for these contrasting blocks we can furnish in rose, blue, lavender or tangerine. Stamped blocks are 15c each if ordered singly; 1/2 dozen 60c; one dozen \$1.00. Price for 3 1/2 yards of colored material is \$1.65 or \$2.65 for all of the material to make blocks for entire quilt. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

dinners cooked for guests until evening.

The happy memories of those feasts which lured us from play to walk around the table and anticipate the good things to come almost as much as the real feasting made me carry the custom into my own home with profit and pleasure. Perhaps the rich pies and heavy meats and many preserves and pickles and jams of my memory are not there, but the things children like now and that were not known then are used. Plum pudding rich and heavy has given place to gelatine with fruit, the two kinds of pie that was always served at company dinners of the past may be absent, but there are other good things such as ice cream and fresh berries and fruit in season. The home table never boasted candy among its many dishes, but we have homemade fudge and even taffy, though taffy can hardly be called a company dish.

Some people laugh at the idea of a company dinner when only the family is present, but the idea takes with the home folks all right. Some people think it extravagant to set out any but plain food when the family is alone, but let those who will cheat the family out of sweet, simple good times now to save for them hereafter. For me and my house we will take the little things as we go along and let the big ones take care of themselves if they ever come. Having company dinners for the home



Athletic Posters



The athletic posters for a boy's room are all of rich heavy felt and much more stunning than ever were those popular pennants embellished by printing only. There is an excellent money-making idea in these for supplying student trade with seasonable posters. Football, basket ball or track on a special background of school colors. Tan or sand color complexion, grey and black are used on all with your choice of color for background and initial. These individual initials and the background color choice selected especially for each order make the felt posters really desirable for one's own school.

The colors we have stocked in felt for these are: red, orange, old gold, cadet, navy, green, maroon, purple and orchid as well as the grey, sand and black used in the figures. The background is about 15 by 21 inches, right size for a wall hanging or a pillow, to wave from a cane or wear to the game dangling from the shoulder blades.

They are number M627 for football or M628 for basket ball or track. This includes all felt parts of the figure with the initial swatch and background in the color stated in your order. In ordering, say number 627H in green or whatever letter and color you want.

M627 Football Poster Materials in Felt80c
M628 Basket ball or Track Poster.....80c

Order from American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The Prophetic Pie

A New Way to Tell Your Fortune on Hallowe'en

THE Prophetic Pie which may grace the Hallowe'en table is of course, a plum pie, like Jack Horner's famous pastry. It is a round pan in which are placed a number of stuffed prunes, wrapped in paraffin paper, a couplet being enclosed with each. The top of the pie is covered with unbleached muslin, liberally slashed, so that the guests may "Stick in a thumb and pull out a plum!"

The following fortune rhymes may be used with the prunes:

- 1 A plum of wealth is just ahead
So poverty you need not dread!
- 2 In the prophetic pie for you,
Assurance of a love so true.
- 3 A plum of luck indeed you find,
A job that's suited to your mind.
- 4 A plum of happiness is yours,
You'll form a friendship that endures.
- 5 A plum that means decided change,
You'll have adventure new and strange.
- 6 Within this pie of prophecy,
A plum, a brand new car will be!
- 7 Here is a plum that you've pulled out,
A fine new home, beyond a doubt.
- 8 For you there is a juicy plum,
A raise in salary will come.

The Daytime Frock



2744

Dress Pattern No. 2744 meets day time needs admirably, especially when made up in the pretty brown, green or red crepe wools or woolen-textured silks. The plaits are not only smart but add ease to walking. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{5}{8}$ yard of 39-inch contrasting. Price 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Winter Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

- 9 A lucky deal—this is the plum
Pulled out by your inquiring thumb!
- 10 A plum that will surprise, perchance,
A most propitious business chance.
- 11 Within this pie, a plum of size,
You'll have good news that will surprise.
- 12 Here is a plum that joy will bring
For you the wedding bells will ring.
- 13 A plum is here, a plum to please,
A voyage far upon the seas.
- 14 A good luck plum, a plum for fair,
You'll cross the U.S.A. by air.
- 15 Put in your thumb, your plum to take,
A lot of money you will make.
- 16 So here's your plum, enjoy the same,
You soon will have no end of fame.

—Elsie Duncan Yale.

Change in Meeting Place

THE annual meeting of both the Home Bureau and Farm Bureau Federations of New York State will be held in Albany, November 5, 6 and 7th at the Hotel Ten Eyck. The leaders call especial attention to the place of meeting, as it has become customary in previous years to gather in Syracuse. The program is not yet ready for publication but the meetings will be well worth attending.

Clinics for Foot-Sufferers

- Oct. 16—Tupper Lake, Knights of Columbus, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Miss Shaver nurse, Dr. Craig physician.
- Oct. 17—Saranac Lake, R.C.&P.H.Sta. Rooms, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Miss Shaver nurse, Dr. Craig physician.
- Oct. 20—Elmira, Health Center, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Miss Bacon nurse, Dr. Allaben physician.
- Oct. 21—Attica, High School, 1 to 4 p. m. Miss Mead nurse, Dr. Cleary physician.
- Oct. 21—Amenia, Amity Club, 10 to 12 a. m. Miss Leonard nurse, Dr. Carr physician.
- Oct. 21—Pine Plains, Nurses' Office, 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. Miss Leonard nurse, Dr. Carr physician.
- Oct. 21—Massena, Pub. Health Sta., 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Miss Shaver nurse, Dr. Severance physician.
- Oct. 23—Ft. Plain, High School Bldg., 9 to 12 a. m. Miss Kenny nurse, Dr. Craig physician.
- Oct. 23—Canajoharie, High School Bldg., 1 to 4 p. m. Miss Kenny nurse, Dr. Craig physician.
- Oct. 24—Amsterdam, Health Dept., 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Miss Kenny nurse, Dr. Craig physician.
- Oct. 27—Sidney, Elks' Club, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Miss Davis nurse, Dr. Allaben physician.
- Oct. 28—Olean, City Hall, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Miss Brown nurse, Dr. Cleary physician.
- Oct. 28—Hastings, High School, 9 to 12 a. m. Miss Havens nurse, Dr. Carr physician.
- Oct. 28—Tarrytown, 73 Cortlandt St., 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. Miss Havens nurse, Dr. Carr physician.
- Oct. 30—Ticonderoga, Public Health Sta., 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Miss Shaver nurse, Dr. Craig physician.
- Oct. 30—Lake Placid, High School, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Miss Shaver nurse, Dr. Craig physician.
- Oct. 28—Middlesex and Rushville.

Pasteurize Cider

PASTEURIZING is most satisfactorily accomplished by heating cider in capped bottles or sealed jars placed in a boiler or other large vessel of water heated to about 185 degrees. A false bottom of wooden slats must be placed in the bottom of the boiler to prevent cracking of bottles by direct heat. The temperature of the cider must reach 160 degrees and be held at that point for 30 minutes. To determine when the cider has been heated to the proper temperature, place a thermometer in an uncapped bottle of cider in the hot water.

Cider can also be preserved by heat-

ing in a kettle directly over fire to 180 degrees, and then pouring into sterilized containers and sealing air tight while hot. Direct heating in an open kettle, however, will injure the flavor to some extent. When the pasteurizing process is carefully carried out, cider will not ferment and will retain most of the natural flavor.

To Bone a Leg of Lamb

MANY people always have a leg of lamb boned for roasting. They say it is surprising how many attractive servings can be made from either a hot or a cold boned leg that can be

Decidedly Voguish



2708

Dress pattern No. 2708 is exactly what the mature figure is looking for, with its slimming lines and its air of smartness. The silk is tweed effect and is very popular and has the necessary appearance of body, being especially effective in this semi-tailored design. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{5}{8}$ yard of 32-inch contrasting. Price 15c.

sliced evenly from end to end. Any butcher can bone a leg of lamb for you, or you can do it yourself. The United States Department of Agriculture tells how it is done.

"In boning, first take out the irregular aitch or pelvic bone at the large end. Cut into the meat on the thinnest or 'stifle' side and lay back a flap of meat deep enough to expose the leg bone and permit its removal. You will have a pocket here for stuffing, or the leg may be sewed together and roasted without stuffing. A good sharp, thin knife is needed for boning."

Anybody can carve a roast prepared in this way, and serve it much more quickly than the ordinary leg roast. For sliced cold cuts the meat is much more shapely than when the leg is carved with the bones in.

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(pronounced Fire-Proof)

THE SAFE CLEAN STOVE and NICKEL POLISH

Fyr-Pruf is absolutely safe because it cannot burn or explode . . . and also because it will not stain or irritate your skin. Simply use cold water and soap to quickly wash all trace from your hands. Fyr-Pruf is clean . . . never creates dust or leaves an odor. And Fyr-Pruf is really two polishes in one, for it cleans and polishes both stove and nickel parts in a single operation.

Ask your dealer for Fyr-Pruf stove polish . . . say "Fire-Proof" . . . and see how easily you can keep your stove looking like new.



15c

at all dealers

American Ammone Co.
60 Warren St., New York

The Indian Drum—By William McHarg and Edwin Balmer

He called me a fool and defied me. Luke—even my own man, the only one left on the tug with us—believed it! And there was murder in it now, with Stafford dying there upon the deck and with the certainty that all those on the *Miwaka* could not be saved. I felt the noose as if it had been already tied about my neck! And I had done no wrong, Father! I had only thought wrong!

"So long as one lived among those on the *Miwaka* who had seen what was done, I knew I would be hanged; yet I would have saved them if I could. But, in my comprehension of what this meant, I only stared at Stafford where he lay and then at Spearman, and I let him get control of the tug. The tug, whose wheel I had lashed, heading her into the waves, had been moving slowly. Spearman pushed me aside and went to the wheelhouse; he sent Luke to the engines, and from that moment Luke was his. He turned the tug about to where we still saw the lights of the *Miwaka*. The steamer had struck upon the reef; she hung there for a time; and Spearman—he had the wheel and Luke, at his orders, was at the engine—held the tug off and we beat slowly to and fro until the *Miwaka* slipped off and sank. Some had gone down with her, no doubt; but two boats had got off, carrying lights. They saw the tug approaching and cried out and stretched their hands to us; but Spearman stopped the tug. They rowed towards us then, but when they got near, Spearman moved the tug away from them, and then again stopped. They cried out again and rowed toward us; again he moved the tug away, and then they understood and stopped rowing and cried curses at us. One boat soon drifted far away; we knew of its capsizing by the extinguishing of its light. The other capsized near to where we were. Those in it who had no lifebelts and could not swim, sank first. Some could swim and, for awhile they fought the waves."

Alan, as he listened, ceased consciously to separate the priest's voice from the sensations running through him. His father was Stafford, dying at Corvet's feet while Corvet watched the death of the crew of the *Miwaka*; Alan himself, a child, was floating with a lifebelt among those struggling in the water whom Spearman and Corvet were watching die. Memory; was it that which now had come to him? No; rather it was a realization of all the truths which the priest's words were bringing together and arranging right-ly for him.

He, a child, saved by Corvet from the water because he could not bear witness, seemed to be on that tug, sea-swept and clad in ice, crouching beside the form of his father while Corvet stood aghast—Corvet, still hearing the long blasts of distress from the steamer which had gone, still hearing the screams of the men who were drowned. Then, when all were gone who could tell, Spearman turned the tug to Manitowoc. . . . Now again the priest's voice became audible to Alan.

Alan's father died in the morning. All day they stayed out in the storm, avoiding vessels. They dared not throw Stafford's body overboard or that of the engineer, because, if found the bullet holes would have aroused inquiry. When night came again, they had taken the two ashore at some wild spot and buried them; to make identification harder, they had taken the things that they had with them and buried them somewhere else. The child—Alan—Corvet had smuggled ashore and sent away; he had told Spearman later that the child had died.

"Peace—rest!" Father Perron said in a deep voice. "Peace to the dead!"

But for the living there had been no peace. Spearman had forced Corvet

to make him his partner; Corvet had tried to take up his life again, but had not been able. His wife, aware that something was wrong with him, had learned enough so that she had left him. Luke had come and come again for blackmail, and Corvet had paid him. Corvet grew rich; those connected with him prospered; but with Corvet lived always the ghosts of those he had watched die with the *Miwaka*—of those who would have prospered with Stafford except for what had been done. Corvet had secretly sought and followed the fate of the kin of those people who had been murdered to benefit him; he found some of their families destroyed; he found almost all poor and struggling. And though

back, under the name of one of those whom he had wronged, to the lake life from which he had sprung. Only now and then, for a few hours, he had intervals when he remembered all; in one of these he had dug up the watch had taken from Captain Stafford's pockets and written to himself directions of what to do with them, when his mind again failed.

And for Spearman, strong against all that assailed Corvet, there had been always the terror of the Indian Drum—the Drum which had beat short for and the ring and other things which he the *Miwaka*, the Drum which had known that one was saved! That story came from some hint which Luke had spread, Corvet thought; but Spearman,

The name—the new name that had come to him—he knew what that must be: Robert Alan Stafford; and there was no shadow on it. He was the son of an honest man and a good woman; he was clean and free; free to think as he was thinking now of the girl beside him; and to hope that she was thinking so of him.

Through the tumult in his soul he became aware of physical feelings again, and of Sherrill's hand put upon his shoulder in a cordial, friendly grasp. Then another hand, small and firm, touched his, and he felt its warm, tightening grasp upon his fingers; he looked up, and his eyes filled and hers, he saw, were brimming too.

They walked together, later in the day, up the hill to the small, white house which had been Caleb Stafford's. Alan had seen the house before but, not knowing then whether the man who had owned it had or had not been his father, he had merely looked at it from the outside. There had been a small garden filled with flowers before it then; now yard and roofs were buried deep in snow. The woman who came to the door was willing to show them through the house; it had only five rooms. One of those upon the second floor was so much larger and pleasanter than the rest that they became quite sure that it was the one in which Alan had been born, and where his young mother soon afterward had died.

They were very quiet as they stood looking about.

"I wish we could have known her," Constance said.

The woman, who had showed them about, had gone to another room and left them alone.

"There seems to have been no picture of her and nothing of hers left here that any one can tell me about; but," Alan choked, "it's good to be able to think of her as I can now."

"I know," Constance said. "When you were away, I used to think of you as finding out about her and—and I wanted to be with you. I'm glad I'm with you now, though you don't need me any more!"

"Not need you!"

"I mean—no one can say anything against her now!"

Alan drew nearer her, trembling.

"I can never thank you—I can never tell you what you did for me, believing in—her and in me, no matter how things looked. And then, coming up here as you did—for me!"

"Yes, it was for you, Alan!"

"Constance!" He caught her. She let him hold her; then, still clinging to him, she put him a little away.

"The night before you came to the Point last summer, Alan, he—he had just come and asked me again. I'd promised; but we motored that evening to his place and—there were sunflowers there, and I knew that night I couldn't love him."

"Because of the sunflowers?"

"Sunflower houses, Alan, they made me think of; do you remember?"

"Remember!"

The woman was returning to them now and, perhaps, it was as well; for not yet, he knew, could he ask her all that he wished; what had happened was too recent yet for that. But to him, Spearman—half mad and fleeing from the haunts of men—was beginning to be like one who had never been; and he knew she shared this feeling. The light in her deep eyes was telling him already what her answer to him would be; and life stretched forth before him full of love and happiness and hope.

The End

"Just David" Comes to You Next Week

IN this issue the Indian Drum, which so many of our readers have been following with exceptional interest, reaches its conclusion. By the way, we trust that you are all pleased with the ending. Next week, we give you the first installment of our new serial, "Just David", by Eleanor Porter. Although it is an entirely different type of book from the Indian Drum, we feel certain that you will enjoy it just as much.

The author tells in a most appealing manner of the trials and joys of a young lad, the son of a violinist, who, to keep him unspoiled, took him to a mountain cabin away from his friends and relatives for a number of years. His father dies suddenly, unrecognized, and David is left to work out his own salvation in the family of a hard-headed, practical farmer who looks upon music as something closely akin to sin.

However, we will not tell you too much about the story for you will want to read it yourself. We are certain, if you will read the first chapter, that you will await each week's new installment with impatience and great anticipation.

Corvet paid Luke to keep the crime from disclosure, yet Corvet swore to himself to confess it all and make such restitution as he could. But each time that the day he had appointed with himself arrived, he put it off and off and paid Luke again and again. Spearman knew of his intention and sometimes kept him from it. But Corvet had made one close friend; and when that friend's daughter, for whom Corvet cared now most of all in the world, had been about to marry Spearman, Corvet defied the cost to himself, and he gained strength to oppose Spearman. So he had written to Stafford's son to come; he had prepared for confession and restitution; but, after he had done this and while he waited, something had seemed to break in his brain; too long preyed upon by terrible memories, and the ghosts of those who had gone, and by the echo of their voices crying to him from the water, Corvet had wandered away; he had come

born near by the Drum, believed that the Drum had known and that the Drum had tried to tell; all through the years Spearman had dreaded the Drum which had tried to betray him.

So it was by the Drum that, in the end, Spearman was broken.

The priest's voice had stopped, as Alan slowly realized; he heard Sherrill's voice speaking to him.

"It was a trust that he left you, Alan; I thought it must be that—a trust for those who suffered by the loss of your father's ship. I don't know yet how it can be fulfilled; and we must think of that."

"That's how I understand it," Alan said.

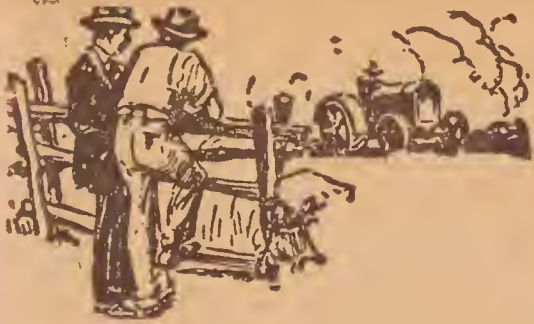
Fuller consciousness of what Father Perron's story meant to him was flowing through him now. Wrong, great wrong there had been, as he had known there must be; but it had not been as he had feared, for he and his had been among the wronged ones.

The Story from the Beginning

UP in the country around the northern end of Lake Michigan, there is a legend that whenever a ship is lost on the lake, a sound can be heard like the beating of an Indian drum, one beat for each life lost. During a storm in December 1895, listeners counted twenty-four beats. The *Miwaka* with twenty-five people aboard never reached port and many relatives of those lost believed that one person survived and would some day return.

* * * * *

Alan Conrad a young Kansas farmer is endeavoring to solve the mystery of Benjamin Corvet, a member of the shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill & Spearman, who mysteriously disappeared after summoning Conrad to Chicago. Last minute messages left by Corvet lead to the belief that Conrad is his son and Alan inherits the Corvet fortune and luxurious home. Just before Corvet disappeared he warned Constance Sherrill, his partner's daughter, to avoid Spearman to whom Constance becomes engaged. The first night in his new home Conrad surprises Spearman whom he finds searching Corvet's study. Spearman curses Alan, mentioning Corvet and the *Miwaka*, and then flees when Alan attacks him. Constance takes an interest in Alan's problem, much to Spearman's dislike. Conrad is mysteriously attacked and is threatened with blackmail by a drunken stranger named "Luke", who dies after demanding money to keep quiet. Alan finds a list of names in a secret drawer and he leaves for "the land of the drum" to investigate the clues they offer. Alan locates a carferry pilot named Burr who he believes can solve the mystery and gets a job on the carferry. He comes to believe that Burr is Corvet. On a winter's night, Burr, who is steering the ferry rams another vessel which he believes to be a ghost ship. The cars break loose and the ship flounders. Rescue ships save some survivors. Constance waits for word of Alan. Spearman hopes that Alan is lost. Constance leaves for the north to watch Spearman and to locate Alan. She walks along the shore of the lake until exhausted. Twelve are rescued, the Drum beats for twenty that are lost, leaving seven unaccounted for. The count increases gradually until one only is unaccounted for. Constance finds Alan exhausted on the shore.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



the fall and for the table Thanksgiving day. Just as fast as one crop came off he would plant another.—M.A.F.

"Whitfield Elm"

WAS quite interested in the "Two Bibles" printed in the A.A. and written by Dr. Holland, especially so as the "Whitfield elm" under which George Whitfield preached to the early settlers of our town, is still standing near our home.

This tree is in the town of Stonington and duly marked with a tablet.
—MRS. C.A.M.

No More Oleo for This Lady

I'VE been reading some of the A. A. readers' letters for and against the use of butter substitutes and thought you might like to hear of my experience.

We live on a large estate in the mountains but do no farming. We got tired of poor butter and after asking our school teacher what she thought of oleo we started using it as she said it was as healthful as butter.

We used it for several months and our three children and ourselves all had miserable colds and seemed to lose all our pep. Then I read an article telling about the essential vitamins contained in butter alone, and how people using plenty of butter rarely had colds.

Well, we use butter now and always will for we haven't had one bad cold among us this winter.—MRS. P.R.G.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Butter, of course, is not a sure preventive of colds but there is no doubt that it helps to maintain good health.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of _____ words to appear _____ times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$_____ to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

NAME _____

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For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

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USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps on before 1880 bought. Old stamp collections bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

OLD MONEY WANTED

\$5 to \$500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10c for illustrated coin value book, 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25, LeRoy, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY, 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

165 ACRE SHEEP AND POULTRY FARM, Cortland County, N. Y., 2 miles to railroad, community center. Mile school. 50 acres machine worked fields, 100 acres creek watered pasture, 15 acres wood. Comfortable 11 room house, good cellar, well water, wired for electricity, porch, good lawn, shrubs and shade. Barn 30x60, shed 24x30. Price \$2500. If you own your stock and tools investigate. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6" \$1.30, 6 1/2" \$1.50, Gauzefaced 6" \$1.50, 6 1/2" \$1.75. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO. Dept. D. Canton, Maine.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5c roll, prints 3c each. Trial offer. Photo Christmas greeting card 10c from any negative. 8x10 colored enlargement 75c. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

WILL TRADE RADIO sets for potatoes, grain, nuts. Writo SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

Write HOLMES FARMS, Fort Deposit, Alabama, for prices on finest Paper Shell Pecans.

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Find Work or Find a Good Worker

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders this winter for its "first prize winning" Shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

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ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

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Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—NEW CROP White Clover, 60 lbs. can \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—FINEST QUALITY white or dark pure table honey, 5 pound cans, 90c; 10, \$1.50; 60, \$6.00 delivered third zone. ELTON LANE, Trumansburg, N.Y.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Clover or Buckwheat 5 lb. pail \$1.15 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

HONEY: Our finest clover 60 lb. \$6.00; goldenrod buckwheat \$5.40; Clover comb \$4.80, 24 sections; goldenrod buckwheat \$4.50 not prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK QUILT PIECES—Percales, large assortment 5 lbs. \$1.00. Assorted Rayon 4 lbs. \$1.00. 110 pieces Prints 6x8 \$1.00. 3 lbs. assorted Silk Rug Strips \$1.00 postpaid. NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO., Hartford, Conn.

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PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73X Security Savings and Comm'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—3 lbs. manufactured chewing or smoking \$2.10; Fifty Cigars \$1.85; pay when received. CARLTON CIGAR CO., Paducah, Ky.

FIFTY 10c CIGARS direct Havana and Porto Rico filler, Sumatra wrapper. Send \$2.50 postpaid. Full refund guaranteed. E. M. WEAND, Collegeville, Penna.

CIGARS—Buy your smokers direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our sample case containing 25 cigars, 4 different brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

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75 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25c. 25 Trap Tags 30c. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cobocotn, N. Y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

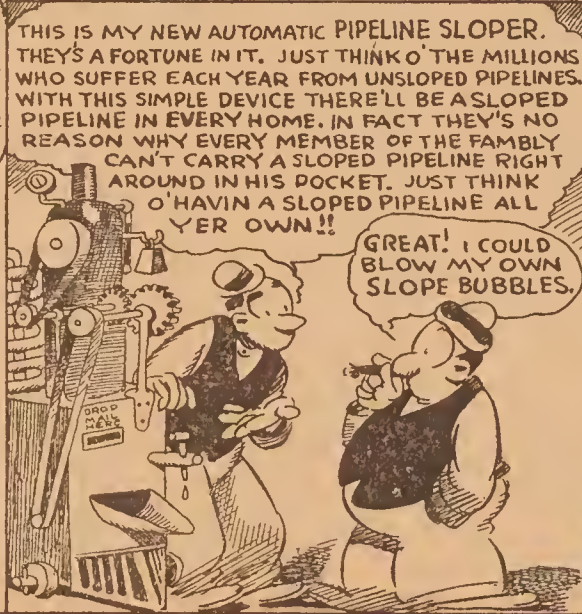
To Lay a Pipeline

By Ray Inman

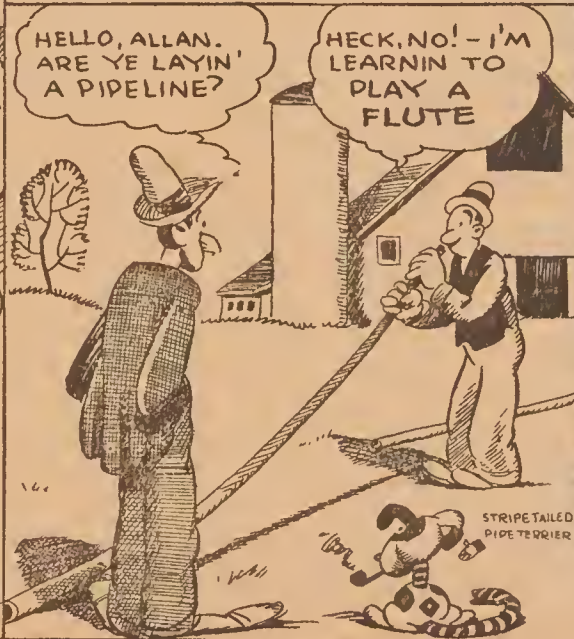
WHEN putting an underground pipeline from your well to the barn, remember 2 things:



1st. Slope pipeline up-ward slightly from well to barn so that when tank is shut off in freezing weather water will drain back into well.



2nd. Pack clay around the pipeline so impure water from outside will not seep into well.



Plastic clay tamped tightly to about 2 feet around the line will work effectively.



Concerning Old Quebec

(Continued from Page 1)

could not, according to my want, stop and talk with the men working in the fields. Workers there were in plenty but they speak no word of English. However, some things I could see. There were some neat and well kept gardens but the fields as a whole showed a careless and slovenly husbandry.

The Madam who has a keen eye for such details declared that it was the men who sat on the porches gossiping and smoking while it was the women and the children who carried on the farm. The barns are typically very low, long, whitewashed rather than painted and occasionally thatched roofed. The fields in shape are veritable shoe strings, running far back from the road but only a few rods in width—the result I am told of progressive subdivisions to provide a heritage for successive generations. By the way, you may find something of the same condition due to the same cause along the north side of Sound Avenue road on Long Island.

My impressions of the nature of this region are mixed. Much of the way the land is almost perfectly level and, I think poorly drained. Sometimes the road climbs over low hills that are evidently very sandy and poor. A few miles beyond Montreal and again near Quebec a good deal of tobacco is grown and great quantities of twisted native leaf was displayed in the Quebec public market.

It is a favorite declaration of mine that in my rather limited travels, I go to *people-see* rather than *sight-see*. Thirty-five miles below Montreal we found it was nearing evening. We knew nothing of the country ahead so when we saw one of the comparatively few "Tourists Accommodated" signs as yet displayed along this road, we took a chance. The house was much above the average. There was a clipped lawn with flower beds and a wayside shrine with a graveled path leading to it and later we found that above our bed hung the crucifix which has comforted millions of troubled hearts through many centuries. Our hosts spoke only the scantiest English—the elders none at all—but we found what may properly be described as shining, spotless cleanliness which immediately captured the heart of the Madam. My daughter Margaret, and a son of the house and I went boating on the river in the after glow.

The great stream is here a mile wide with a channel fifty feet deep and it goes sweeping to the sea at six miles per hour. We stayed out until dark when the Montreal-Quebec steamer—a really big boat of her class—came down and we had the fun of riding her swell.

Real Maple Syrup

In the morning for breakfast there were bananas, bacon-and-eggs, delicious toast from home-baked bread and a sort of pancake concerning whose composition the professional dietitian member of our party refused to guess. Also there was maple syrup which in color and flavor was of the highest possible quality. We left amid kindly smiles and goodbyes in broken English. There is no incident of our trip that has for us as many pleasant memories as this one night in a habitant home.

By the way, this particular man was a considerable farmer and was planning on the morrow to set six acres of tobacco using the regulation setting machine. I feel sure that he was a most outstanding farmer among his neighbors.

* * *

So many volumes have already been written and it is so fully described in the voluminous tourist publications everywhere given away that I do not propose to try to speak at length of Quebec.

May I say, however, that the city and citadel clusters around and clings to the sides of and crowns the bold, triangular, semi-precipitous promontory formed by the junction of the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles. The navigator and adventurer, Jacques Cartier, reached here in 1534 and the traditional site of his landing is occupi-

ed by the great church of Notre Dame—a structure in which four thousand worshippers may be seated.

On the narrow stretch of level ground between the river and the cliff is built the Lower Town while above and almost overhanging it is the Upper Town with the grey walls of the Citadel crowning and dominating everything. I am prepared to accept the usual declaration of those who have traveled much that in all the world there is no other great city so magnificent for situation.

Quebec is commonly referred to as the Gibraltar of America and I suppose it is unquestionably true that at no other point in the New World has there been expended through many years such vast sums for fortifications. Today this imposing Citadel, wonderful to look upon, is obsolete for purpose of defence because high explosives would very quickly crumble it to dust and within it bury its defenders.

Where Romance Lies

It hardly seems possible to me that there can be any other spot in America where history lies as thick as it does around this ancient stronghold. Certain names and phrases there be in the mere sound of which there is for me strange magic. One of them is "The Field of the Plains of Abraham"—that open spot hard by the Citadel where in September 1759 was fought one of the few decisive battles of history. Most school boys will remember how the English forces were led by Wolfe and the French by Montcalm. Wolfe was killed at the very moment of victory. Just at the last he heard the English cheers as the French broke and fled. Being told what it meant he murmured "I die happy", "And so passed to where beyond these voices there is peace". Many years ago the spot where he fell was marked by a monument with the inscription "Here Wolfe died victorious".

Montcalm had a less happy fate. Wounded unto death he was laid on a shutter and carried within the city gate to a house where he died next morning. Being told by the surgeon that there was no hope for his life he groaned in bitterness of spirit "It is well for then I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec", and so passed to be with Wolfe. Four days later the city was formally surrendered to the English and so France lost an Empire and French dominion in the North passed away for ever.

Our Two Walled Cities

There are two walled cities in North America—St. Augustine, Florida and Quebec. The wall at Quebec was originally about two and one quarter miles in extent, forming one side of a triangle while the two rivers gave protection on the other sides but the city long since out grew the space within. Until about twenty-six years ago the city gates were still in place. They have since been removed but St. John's and St. Louis' Gates are still the principal avenues leading from the city and

it was through these same ancient portals that the French legions poured forth marching to fight the English in what is now the State of New York.

Down on the flats by the riverside are great railroad yards and long lines of towering concrete grain elevators where the Canadian wheat is spouted into the waiting ships but close under the shadow of the cliff we were driven through what is proclaimed to be "The narrowest street in North America", where the tall stone buildings crowd each other so closely that the automobile fenders fairly graze them as you pass. Such dark, narrow alleys are survivals of the old days when space was an exceedingly precious thing because there was so little room within the walls. Our modern cities with broad open streets are the visible signs of the fact that in these happier days we no longer find it necessary to coop ourselves up within stone walls and behind barred gates.

The Shrine of Good Saint Anne

I would not like to leave Quebec without at least a reference to the world famous shrine of St. Anne de Baupre, which lies by the river some twenty miles below Quebec. The story runs that long ago—so long that men have forgotten just when—a French ship beating her uncertain way across the Atlantic fell into a great tempest of many days' duration until all hope was taken away and they seemed about to be swallowed up. In their dire need, the crew made a solemn vow that if God would preserve them and bring them safe to land, they would build there a shrine and a chapel to the Good Saint Anne. Their prayer was heard and in due time their vow took form as a tiny chapel and shrine beside the great river. All this, as I have said, was in the long ago.

The Jesuit Fathers

The first French adventurers to Canada had among their number certain brothers and priests of vast religious fervor and enthusiasm. In all the world there is no more romantic story than the history of the Jesuit Fathers in America.

They were far and away the greatest of American explorers lured on always by the vision of winning the Indians to Christianity. In pursuit of this high ambition they traversed the Great Lakes and much of the Mississippi Valley a thousand miles and a hundred years ahead of any followers until they established their furthest outpost in what is now the State of Arkansas. Separated by long months of journeying from any builded church, they spread an altar cloth and above it made the sign of the Cross. There they pressed the wild grapes of the river banks for sacramental wine and so baptised and gave communion to their savage converts and then pressed on still further from their homes—these weather beaten Ambassadors of Zion.

Many of these explorer-missionary-priests were by birth aristocrats and the great—almost the only—scholars of

their time. In their furthest wanderings they carried in their scanty baggage, ink horn and parchments and in the heart of the continent—often times in an Indian wigwam by the light of a dying fire, with frost stiffened fingers they set down in scholarly phrases the story of their undertakings. These journals have been preserved and finally brought together in a monumental publication of seventy volumes "The Jesuit Relations in North America".

In all the many histories of devoted men, there is none more inspiring than the heroic story of Father Isaac Jogues who in 1646 suffered martyrdom in our own Mohawk Valley at Auriesville. He was only one of many others and I am sure that in that New Jerusalem of which we speak, some of these French Fathers of Quebec will have seats very near the Throne.

But if I write more of Canada the editor will not—as they say in Congress—give me "leave to print".

May I say that we left Quebec by the back door, ferrying the St. Lawrence to Levis and going over land to New Hampshire. Our way lay through undeveloped country, with a poor and primitive agriculture of stony fields and tiny villages where English is almost unknown. We spent a day in the White Mountains and turned the car "west-by-south"—as my fresh-water-sailor friend, James Barker would have said and so came in the phrase of the Dairy of Samuel Pepys' "Safe home and to bed."

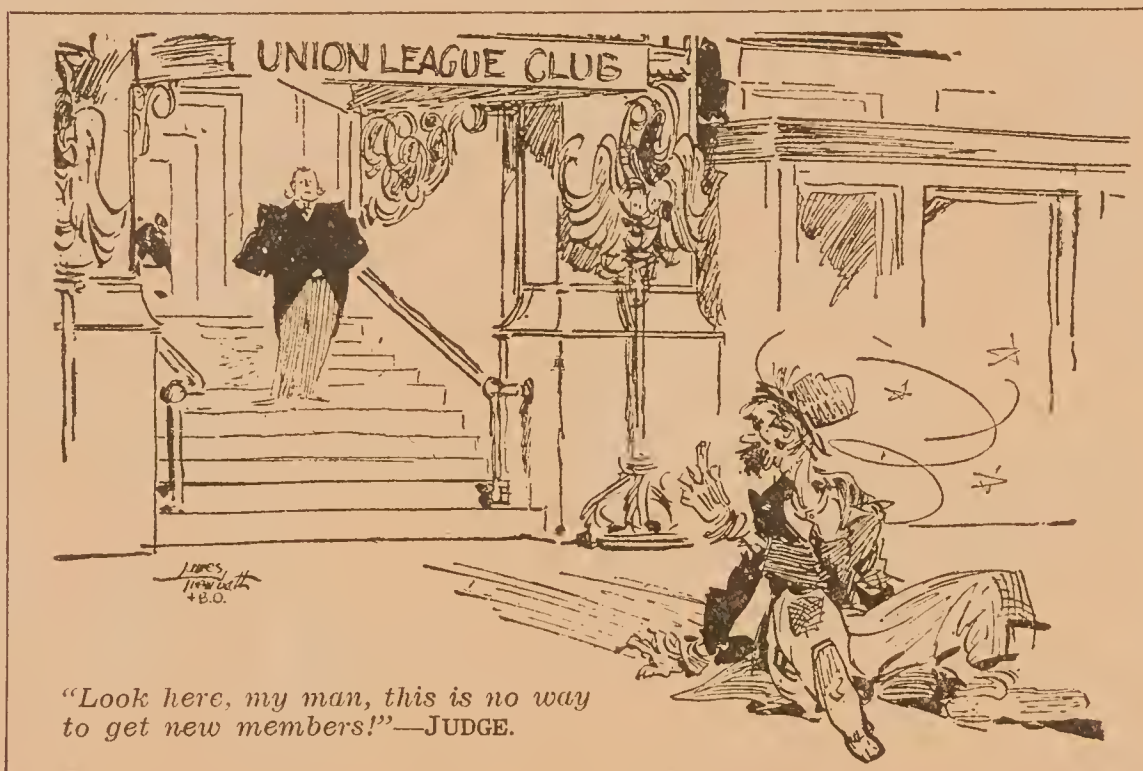
Curing Cannibal Hens

(Continued from Page 17)

flocks where losses are common even when there is but little laying, and there are any number of flocks going at a sixty or seventy per cent rate that never have a case. Also as a rule, the heavy feeding of green feed or the employment of any other means of cutting down production will tend to check the losses, yet the feeding of additional protein which stimulates production is seriously advised by some poultrymen and actually seems to check the trouble in some cases. The heavy feeding of corn has been blamed but in tests where nothing but corn was fed at both Cornell and Wisconsin not a single case was produced. Nearly everyone takes it for granted that the trouble is associated in some way with feeding, yet Professor Halpin says that he has no proof that feeding has a thing to do with it.

This much we do know. Cannibalism is a habit, not a disease. Once it has started it may continue even after the original cause has been removed. Chickens are naturally fascinated by the sight and taste of blood. Even at a few days of age let a drop of blood appear from an injury and that chick is doomed unless it is removed from the flock. So with the mature pullet. The instant a bloody vent is sighted a mob of excited pullets gather and trail the luckless victim about the pen to her death. Usually the cause of the first case is an eversion of the oviduct, sometimes called prolapsis, or just plain "blow-outs". The egg is not expelled normally. The oviduct protrudes from the vent with the laying of the egg, or even before it is laid. The other birds see the inflamed mass and go after it. A few such cases and the habit is established. The pullets go about the pen peering and picking at perfectly normal vents until they start the blood. Then there is soon another "pick-out".

The real problem seems to be to find the cause of the eversions. Knowing that, we may be able to prevent the starting of cannibalism. Many poultrymen and experimenters are working on the subject and we may be sure that sooner or later we will find a solution. In the meantime, it seems wise to do everything we can to keep the pullets in a normal and contented frame of mind and condition of body. For instance, uncrowded and airy quarters, complete rations including milk, cod liver oil and green feed. And be sure to provide plenty of nests in a semi-darkened place.



"Look here, my man, this is no way to get new members!"—JUDGE.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



He "Saved" Ten Per Cent

I am sending you a contract made out with the Weather Advertising Clock Service. I paid them fully in advance in order to take advantage of the 10 per cent discount for cash. The clock which they were to furnish has never been installed and I have never heard anything from them. This was about the 16th of June. A man named Rodgers was here and he agreed to have the clock erected not later than 30 days. Is there anything you can do to help me get my money back?

Up to date, the letter which we wrote to the Weather Advertising Service of Erie, Pennsylvania, has not been answered. In the meantime we have learned that a Mr. R. Q. Rodgers, who is said to be the owner and manager of the Weather Advertising Service, did maintain a post office box in Erie, which, however, was suddenly given up about the last of June. Unless Mr. Rodgers can be located, the chances for securing a refund for our subscriber do not appear to be very bright.

How to Check on Pennsylvania Buyers

We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that our readers can get a list of licensed and bonded commission men in New York State by dropping us a line or by making requests to the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany.

Other states do not always have a license and bonding law and recently we have had a number of complaints of New York subscribers who sold produce to dealers in Pennsylvania and have been unable to get their money. We are glad to note that Mr. H. A. Hanemann, Market Analyst of the Department of Agriculture of Harrisburg, Pa. tells us that he will be glad to sup-

ply any of our readers with a list of reliable commission men in any Pennsylvania city upon request.

Do Olivit Brothers Owe You Money?

Olivit Brothers, Inc., Commission Merchants at 202-4 Franklin Street, New York City, recently have gone out of business. This firm was licensed by the State of New York and took out a bond of \$3,000 to protect shippers. Any of our readers who shipped to Olivit Brothers and have not received their pay have until December 24th to file a verified claim with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State Office Building, Albany. Each claim must give the name and Post Office address of the consignor-creditor, together with the amounts due him by Olivit Brothers. Blanks for making claims may be secured on request to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets at Albany.

Pennsylvania Has New Milk Dealer Law

I am selling a quart of milk a day to a neighbor and she has no way of getting milk if I do not deliver to her. There is considerable discussion around here. Some people tell me that I do not have the right to sell milk in this way unless I have a pasteurizer. Some of the folks around here say they are going to have me arrested and fined \$100. I am living in Pennsylvania.

I have referred this question to the Pennsylvania Department of Health who replied that "It is true that anyone selling milk must obtain a permit and we are inclosing an application for your subscriber which

should be filled out and returned to us. After we receive his application a district representative will call upon your subscriber and be of any assistance possible to help him to comply with this act." This law was signed by the governor May 1, 1929 but did not become effective until September 1, 1930. Under this new Pennsylvania law it is important that every person selling milk to consumers get in touch with the State Department of Health and get an application for a permit.

Information About Repair Parts for Farm Machinery

Quite often readers ask us for information about repair parts for farm machines. Sometimes, of course, a machine is so old that repair parts are no longer manufactured. With most machines it is still possible to get repair parts even though the company that originally manufactured the machine has gone out of business. So far as we are able we will be more than glad to supply this type of information to our subscribers. Address your requests to the Editorial Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

Another Subscriber Who Shipped Before Investigating

Will you help me collect for three cases of eggs shipped to H. C. Bowen, 2750 West Fifth St. Brooklyn, N. Y. I have shipped to him before and he always settled promptly but this time I get no reply from him.

We wrote to Mr. Bowen and the letter was returned marked "Moved, left no forwarding address." We are mentioning this just to emphasize again the risk our subscribers take when they ship to grocerymen or other small dealers who are not licensed or bonded or who are not given a credit rating. Such a man may have very little capital and usually rents his place of business. If he fails or moves there is about as much chance of locating him as there is of finding a needle in a hay stack. Even if he could be located, there is a fairly good chance that he would have no property against which such a bill could be collected. We have mentioned this time and time again but as long as we get this kind of complaint, we figure that it is worth while to continue to warn our subscribers about it.

New Laws and How They Work

(Continued from Page 5)

many and manifold, and while farmers do not so often hear so much of this work, it is difficult to see how either farmers or consumers could get along without the constant safeguarding of their interests by the Department.

Outstanding in this service to both the city and country is the splendid financial support which the State has given in appropriations for indemnities and for the other work of carrying on the campaign for the control of bovine tuberculosis. The problems of leadership and administration of this eradication work have been the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

So in conclusion it is worth repeating that never before in the history of New York State agriculture has any governor or any legislature given such sympathetic and practical help for the solving of rural problems than has been given by the Governor and the Legislature of New York during the last two years. It may be further added, also, that one of the reasons for such a fine legislative program of rural development, is the cooperation among farm organizations, the agricultural departments and institutions, and the farm leaders, all working together in support of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission and the Legislature to advance the agricultural welfare of this State.

"I will always take American Agriculturist as long as I live as I think it is the best farm paper out." L. A. W.

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Mrs. Claudia C. DeHart, Vauettan, N. Y. 80.00	Nicholas Britz, Dunkirk, N. Y. 42.86
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Auto collision—lacerated arm	Auto accident—wounds of face and nose
George F. Smith, Rome, N. Y. 47.14	Harry Groux, Berlin, N. Y. 20.00
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Mrs. N. E. Horton, Stafford Springs, Conn. 70.00	William Silliman, Wolcott, N. Y. 30.00
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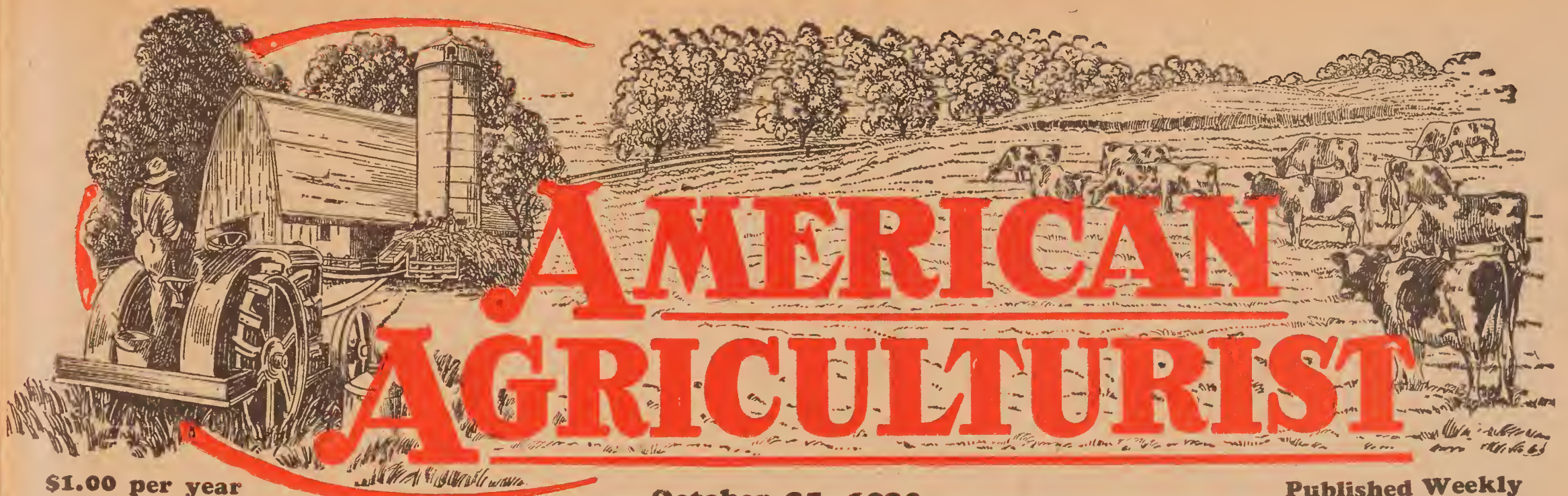
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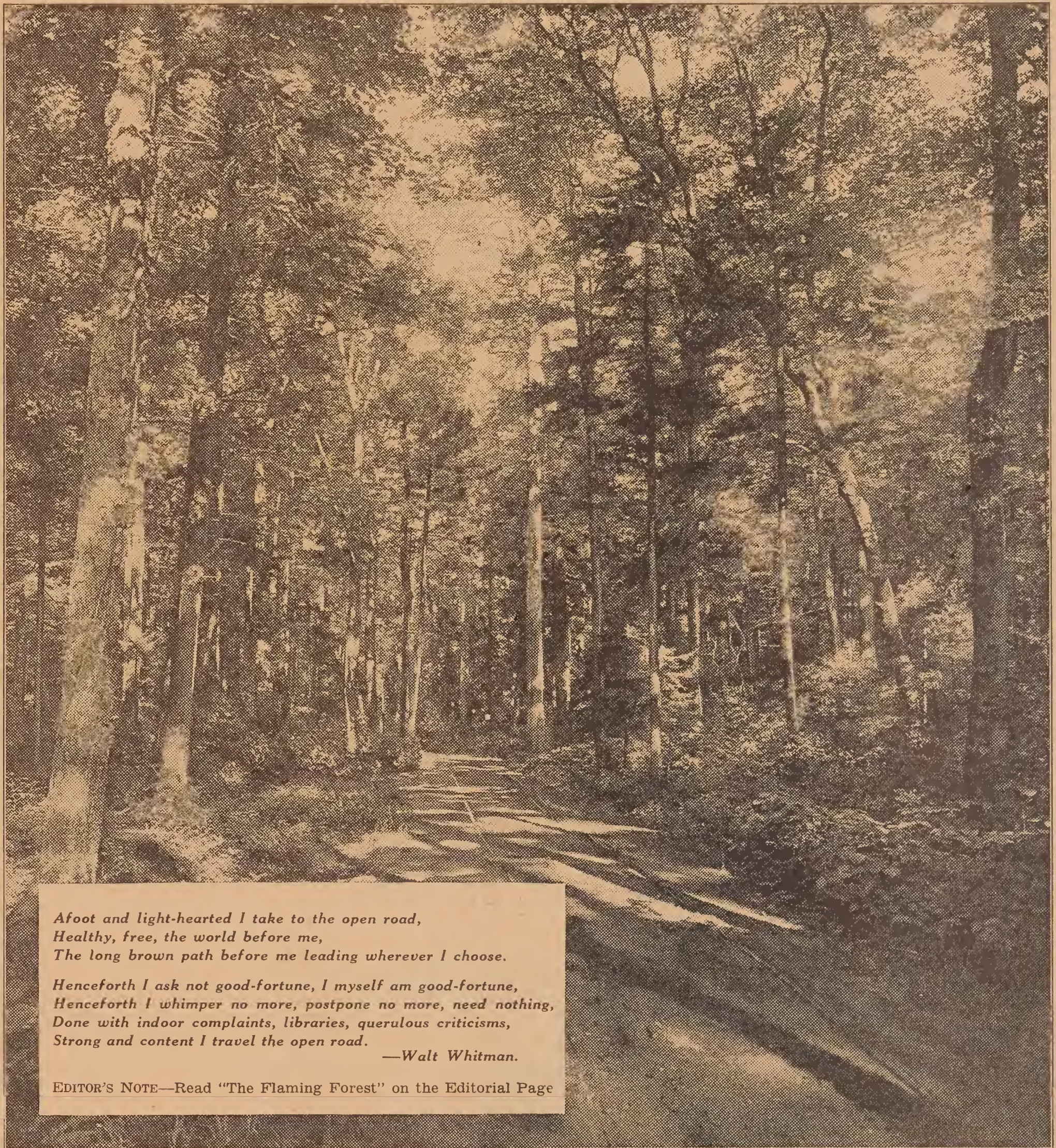
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Healthy, free, the world before me,
The long brown path before me leading wherever I choose.*

*Henceforth I ask not good-fortune, I myself am good-fortune,
Henceforth I whimper no more, postpone no more, need nothing,
Done with indoor complaints, libraries, querulous criticisms,
Strong and content I travel the open road.*

—Walt Whitman.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Read "The Flaming Forest" on the Editorial Page

—Photo, Courtesy N. Y. S. Conservation Department

"Just David", Our New Serial, Begins on Page 5

N O W

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What Chance Has a Dairyman This Winter?

Some Facts and Figures on Both Sides of the Dairy Situation

EVERY dairyman is rather anxiously asking himself what the outlook is for the winter and for the coming year. It is time to take stock. No one can say for sure, of course, as to what lies ahead, but something may be prophesied from the past and present dairy situation.

First, let us look at the markets. Taking the worst first, the fact that consumption is not increasing is what should cause dairymen the most worry. For many years the consumption of fluid milk and all of its by-products has been rather rapidly increasing, caused both the larger number of people in cities and by more per capita consumption. While this demand continued to increase there was not much to worry about. There would be temporary fluctuations in prices but the general trend could be counted upon to be good. As long as this sure market continued, we continued to raise more and more cows not always paying very much attention to their quality, and we continued to go further afield to bring more dairies into the market for fluid milk.

Demand Fell Off

Along came hard times, and one of the first things that many consumers did was to cut down on milk and substitute oleo for butter. The old cow kept right on producing, of course. It takes four or five years to turn production either up or down, and the first thing we knew, the markets were wallowing in over-production of dairy products. More butter piled up in cold storage than ever before. Prices of all manufactured dairy products began to tumble, and it was only through good organizations of producers that the price of fluid milk

has been fairly well maintained. All the older dairymen will remember before they were organized, that when butter prices went down milk prices followed them mighty fast.

Many dairymen will not agree to this, but for the dairy farmer as a whole, the drought was a real friend. O. M. Kile, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's Washington representative, writes: "It seems evident that we would be wallowing now in the midst of extreme over-production of dairy products had it not been for the drought. It is true that consumption may be expected to pick up again as general business conditions improve, but even so, the dairy industry must suffer severely from over-production unless rigid culling is practiced." The U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the same advice, and warns that there is too much of a tendency to save heifer calves without regard to their quality. Even with good times the Department reports: "The dairy industry cannot count on big annual increases in the per capita consumption of dairy products as it did three or four years ago."

The drought shut down on production, and butter has been working out of storage very rapidly this fall. As a result, the amount in storage is very much less than it was last year, and therefore from the angle of amounts of butter on hand, the situation is much better than it

was a year ago. A report of September 1st shows that the storage reserves are over 25,000,000 lbs. below last year. Remember, however, that stocks last year were abnormally high.

Plenty of Milk

All those familiar with the fluid milk situation agree that there is plenty of it on hand. During this fall there will be little or no shortage during the usual short periods, and there will be a sizeable surplus during the winter months.

Again we point out that the plentiful supply of all dairy products is caused by the falling off in demand. As a matter of fact, production is considerably less than it was last year. For the entire United States, the milk production per cow was 6.4 per cent below September 1st of last year. The State Department reports that in New York State, production per cow on the farms of crop reporters averages lower than any September 1st since milk production reports were started regularly in 1925. We believe this production per cow will be higher, however, say, on November 1st, than on September 1st because the cows are now off from the poor pastures and are receiving better feed and care.

The hay crop in New York is rather short, being about 5,888,000 tons compared with 6,653,000 tons last year, and a five year average of 6,841,000 tons. Hay promises to be rather high this year. Silage, of course, is also none too good being considerably under the five year average of production.

On the other hand, with commercial feeds, that item that runs into money so rapidly, the situation is good. Feed is costing the dairyman

(Continued on Page 7)

Kill-a-Kow

IF you read the article on this page summing up the facts both encouraging and discouraging on the present dairy situation, you will be convinced of one thing at least, and that is, that a cow of low production is going to be a heavy burden for you during the next several months. Why not fat her, and give your family a treat with first-class, home-made beef during the early winter? If you do this you will take a little milk off from a market that is over-supplied, and you will save yourself a net loss by keeping a cow that is no longer paying her way.

What to Do When the Pullets Go Lame

Worms and Coccidiosis Are the Two Most Common Causes

By L. E. WEAVER

Poultry Editor, American Agriculturist

MANY of our eastern flocks have had more or less trouble in recent years from lameness among the fall pullets. It has been so very serious in some cases as to force the owners out of business. In other flocks only a few cases have occurred with no further loss. That the topic is a live one is indicated by the many inquiries we have received from A. A. readers. They want to know what is the cause and the cure.

Not being a student of medicine or of disease, I will have to rely very largely, in this discussion, on quotations from other authorities. At the start it should be made clear that lameness may be a symptom of several different diseases. For instance, tuberculosis will sometimes cause lameness in hens, but almost never in pullets. A lack of Vitamin D in the ration may cause leg-weakness and cause the pullet to appear lame. But that could scarcely occur in the ordinary range-reared pullet where the sunshine provides Vitamin D in abundance. Also intestinal worms may cause lameness, and coccidial infection may do it. One may readily see that in all the four instances mentioned lameness is merely a symptom of a more deep-seated trouble. The bird is not killed by the lameness but by the thing that causes the lameness. It is, of course, possible that there is a true paralysis, a specific disease. The investigators do not agree on that point. Most of the evidence points to the conclusion that range-paralysis, as it is commonly called, is caused by either worms or coccidia in the intestines, or by both of them at the same time.

There is no question about worms in the intestines causing lameness, but it is not known just how it is done. Probably the worms produce poisons which destroy the nerves which control certain of the muscles. So the first thing to do when pullets go lame is to determine if worms

are present. If they are, the entire flock should be given individual treatment to rid them of the worms. A veterinarian who is experienced in poultry diseases should make the post-mortem examination. Most anyone can see the large



This fine bunch has been kept free of worms and coccidiosis and will bring returns to their owner this winter.

round-worms or large tape-worms, but even veterinarians have been known to overlook the microscopic tape-worms. And they are the ones most commonly at fault.

If no worms are found it can pretty safely be assumed that coccidia are guilty of causing the trouble. Such a verdict seems to be justified from the evidence submitted by several authorities, and by experience. We have heard a great deal about coccidiosis in recent years, but mostly as a disease of small chicks. Apparently the same organism that causes the trouble in the chick takes on a slightly different form and comes back to produce what is known as chronic coccidiosis in the fall pullets. However, the trouble may be acute even in the adult pullet. Dr. Beaudette of the New Jersey Experiment Station, a prominent investigator in poultry diseases, says, "In practically all cases under the writer's observation, a partial paralysis of one leg was noted. Such paralysis is also seen in worm infestations so the symptom alone can not be used in making a diagnosis. On post mortem examination it is only possible to find a thickening of the duodenal portion of the intestine." And here is what Dr. Johnson of the Western Washington Experiment Station says: "Any point in the intestinal tract is subject to attack. The most commonly selected points are the ceca in young fowls showing acute infection and the duodenum in older fowls although this rule does not always hold true. A thickened small intestine with a more or less pale mucus membrane extending the entire length of this organ is probably due chiefly to chronic coccidian invasion." Other facts of importance pointed out by these men are: About five days after the organism enters the bird's system resistant forms have been developed and are passed out in the droppings. Outside of the

(Continued on Page 14)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Always Something to Eat Anyway

AS one travels through the eastern farm country during the early fall he is always impressed with the large amount of stuff that nearly every farm family grows for its own consumption. The variety and amount of vegetables and fruit for home use vary greatly with different sections and many farmers could live better with more attention to garden and small fruits.

There are few parts of America that equal some of the counties and communities of western New York at this time of the year for the variety and extent of the products grown on nearly every farm. We have seen literally hundreds of roadside markets in western New York where practically everything on the stand was grown on the home farm. These included almost every variety of fruit that can be produced in this climate, and a list of vegetables, as the auction bills say, "too numerous to mention". Best of all is the quality of these fresh-grown, freshly harvested food products. No city person ever knows, how good real sweet corn, tomatoes and other vegetables really are when brought directly from the field or garden.

It is well sometimes, when counting troubles, to remember some of these little blessings that go with life on a farm.

Is American Law Breaking Down?

LET a decent citizen unintentionally make a wrong turn at a corner, or in some other way infringe the traffic rules and a policeman will either arrest him, or insult him with a string of language not permitted in any other country in the world. But let a gunman or a set of gangsters shoot up a whole street with a machine gun, and if they are caught some lawyer will find a technicality to free them.

As we write this, "Legs" Diamond, notorious crook and gunman, lies dying in a New York hospital. Did the police put him there? No, the world is well rid of him by the hands of other crooks, who probably never will be caught. Diamond has been arrested ineffectively twenty-one times and always with the help of lawyers he has wiggled out of the clutches of the law. It would be hard to find a more terrible indictment against our police and our whole system of law enforcement, than this. Either Diamond is an innocent man wrongly arrested, or he is a super-criminal. No matter which he is, the police are sadly at fault.

Recently in Chicago indignant citizens formed a committee to drive out gangsters. Dozens of them were arrested and then comes forward

Clarence Darrow, Chicago's most prominent lawyer, to put his name and influence back of the defense to set the gangsters free. How long do you suppose such conditions would be permitted in even the so-called more backward countries of Europe? The "English Bobby", for example, carries no weapon and is one of the most polite public officials in the world. Yet so prompt and efficient is English justice that practically every lawbreaker receives quick and effective punishment.

Conditions will go on in this country until all good citizens are aroused to the point that we will demand a new deal with less law and more justice.

Do You Believe in Specializing?

SHALL the modern and the future farmer diversify or specialize? Some say that the only way to make money on the farm today is to learn all there is to know about one kind of farming, buy the necessary equipment to do that job right, and stick to it. Others claim that the farmer who "carries all of his eggs in one basket" is nothing but a gambler and is headed straight for trouble. What do you think about it? For the best letter on the subject, "Specialist or Diversified Farmer—Which?" we will pay \$5.00, with \$2.00 for the second best and a dollar each for all the others we can find room to publish. Letters should not be over 300 words in length, should be written very plainly on one side of the paper only, and should be mailed to the Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, on or before December 1st.

The Flaming Forests (See Cover Picture)

ON one of these beautiful fall days a week or so ago, it was our privilege to travel by automobile from one end of Vermont to the other. Surely there are few sections that can surpass in simple beauty the Green Mountain State, and for that matter the whole North Country, at this time of year.

To the west of us in New York, reared the wooded peaks of the Adirondacks. Around us and to the east, were the rolling ranges of the Green Mountains, while near us and in sight much of the time stretched that historic "Gateway of the North", Lake Champlain. Best of all was the glorious, "coat of many colors" with which nature, especially in this climate, adorns herself at this time of the year. Extending to the distant horizon was a perfect riot of color, varied with a million tints and shades, all blended into the perfect harmony which only nature herself knows how to paint.

No one can "lift up his eyes unto the hills" at such a time without a lightening of spirit and a feeling that all is well with the world, if one is only wise enough to see and to appreciate all the good and the beautiful with which we are surrounded.

Mediterranean Fly Destroyed

YOU will remember the newspaper accounts of the great excitement that prevailed in Florida a year ago last spring when the Mediterranean fruit fly was discovered there. It was realized that if this pest was allowed to spread, it would not only destroy the oranges of Florida, but would make great inroads on all fruits.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the Florida State Department, got on the job with very drastic measures. Millions of dollars worth of infested fruit was destroyed, some fine orange groves were uprooted and burned, and whole sections were quarantined with great loss to the growers.

You will be glad to learn, now, that all of this great effort and sacrifice brought results. Our friend, C. A. Cobb, of Atlanta, Georgia, one of the editors of The Progressive Farmer, was just in the office, and told us that the Mediterranean fruit fly had been completely eradicated with great credit to the departments of agriculture

and to the farmers of Florida who cooperated. Quarantines have been lifted; "and best of all, Florida this year", says Mr. Cobb, "has a very splendid crop of approximately 20,000,000 boxes of oranges and grapefruit".

Why Not Take a Short Course?

ONE of the best jobs that colleges of agriculture do is the training that they give to farm boys by short courses offered during the winter months. The State College at Ithaca, for example, arranges these short, practical courses each year for farmers and older farm boys who are not able to leave the work of the farm except during the winter. The work this year begins on November 5th and continues until February 13th, with about a week's vacation at Christmas time. Courses offered include General Farming and Stock Raising, Poultry Farming, Vegetable Growing, Fruit Growing, Milk Plant Management, Horticulture, and Flower Growing.

In no time in the history of farming has scientific training and business management been so necessary as they are at the present time. These short courses offer, at small expense, both practical and scientific facts which will be of inestimable value to farmers as long as they stay in the business.

Hotels Versus Tourist Homes

SOME of the hotel associations are trying to get legislation which will make it more difficult for tourist camps and tourist homes. Such efforts are prompted by pure jealousy. Thousands of travelers, unable to pay the exorbitant rates charged by many hotels, welcome a good, clean, well-conducted camp or tourist home as a Godsend. Hotel proprietors claim that many tourist homes and camps are not well conducted morally. It would be well for those who make such complaints to get their own houses in order first. When it comes to choosing on a moral basis, between a nice country home which takes in a few tourists occasionally and some hotels, we will take the homes.

A Year When Legumes Are Most Needed

THIS is the year when alfalfa and sweet clover emphatically demonstrate their great value.

There has been a tendency in recent years, particularly in those sections of the East where pastures can be rotated, to try out sweet clover for pasture. We have talked with many farmers during the past summer who have done this, and nearly all of them are enthusiastic about the possibilities. During one of the hot weeks near the last of the dry spell, we called on a man with a large dairy turned into a lot where alfalfa stood six inches high. No need to ask him whether his production has shrunk because of the dry weather!

Those farmers who have a goodly amount of alfalfa stored away in their mows for winter feeding, are patting themselves on the back, especially where they do not have enough silage corn to last through.

It sounds like preaching to say that legumes are the basis of good farming, but the proof of this statement is that nearly every good farmer is constantly making more efforts to increase his sweet clover, alfalfa or clover acreage.

Eastman's Chestnut

TWO Swedes were walking on a railroad track, when a train came along behind them.

One of them was lucky enough to jump off the track in time; the other was not so fortunate. The survivor told about it later:

"After I yump," he said, "I run a leetle way, and then I go back to see 'bout Ole. Putty soon I come 'cross an arm on the track, an' soon I see one of Ole's legs. Nex' t'ing I see Ole's head. Then I say, 'By jolly, somet'ing must 'a' happened to Ole!'"

Have You a Friend in These Lists?

Why We Are Proud of American Agriculturist Insurance Service

By E. R. EASTMAN

A FEW days ago, Curry Weatherby, Circulation Manager of A.A., and myself, were driving along one of the beautiful highways of central Vermont when we noticed a number of cars and a crowd around another car in the ditch. Coming closer, we found a brand new car which had crashed into a tree with such terrible momentum that the front end of the car was completely demolished. One of the passengers sat on the running board mopping the blood from his face. Such accidents are always depressing, so we did not linger to learn how many more had been hurt. On the same trip a local Vermont man riding with me, pointed out time and again where somebody he had known had been killed or injured. It seemed that nearly every crossroad had its tragic history. Coming back, I drove from Albany to Schenectady and was told that this particular stretch of road was so dangerous and had been the scene of so many deadly accidents that it was known locally as the Death Highway. Within the space of a short twenty years all highways have become "Death Highways" and the scenes of casualties almost as great as a battlefield. Read the newspapers following any holiday or weekend and see the list of accidents on the highways, and note the long list of killed and injured.

A Glimpse Behind the Scenes

Now let me take you behind the scenes in the publishing business for a few moments, and give you a bit of interesting A.A. history. Shortly after Henry Morgenthau, Jr., E. C. Weatherby and myself began to work to make the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST an even greater service institution, we found that there was a great and growing demand by farm people for some kind of insurance protection against travel accidents. It was constantly brought to us that there were few things we could do for rural people that would be of more help than to provide for them and their families some kind of protection against the increasing number of travel accidents, at small cost. Accordingly, we began to study the accident insurance companies and found that the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago was the oldest company writing this business in America. All of our investigations showed that its financial standing and its reputation in general for doing business "on the square" was not excelled by any other insurance company. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is in business to stay. When we make a friend we expect to maintain that friendship not for one year but for a lifetime. Purely from a selfish standpoint we could have nothing to do with any proposition that would not make and keep friends for us over a long term of years. Hence, our great care in selecting an insurance company on which we could depend.

Events over the past several years have completely demonstrated, first, our conclusion that farm people need travel accident insurance at a low price, and second, that the North American Company was the best that we could find to render this service.

We Are Proud of the Service

As a matter of simple fact, I am personally proud of our insurance record of help for members of the A.A. family who have met with accidents. It is one of the best things that we do for our people. That it is appreciated is shown by the tremendous growth. Nearly everyone who takes the paper also takes the insurance, and thousands voluntarily renew it year after year. To be sure, it is a limited policy. One does not expect to get complete insurance coverage for a dollar a year, nor for many times a dollar. What we do maintain is that it is the best coverage for the price that we know of anywhere, and the best proof of this statement is the fact that located in every county in A.A. territory and in practically every farm neighborhood, there are many who have collected on this policy and at a time when the money received was a godsend. In our files

are hundreds of letters of appreciation for the help received when help was most needed.

In the list of the many hundreds who have profited from the American Agriculturist-North American Accident Insurance Policy, there are sure to be friends and acquaintances of yours, so as a matter of interest you may want to look over the names and addresses that are given below, of A. A. folk who have collected on our Travel Accident Policy. Space will not permit giving all of the counties this time, but the lists for all the other counties will be published in succeeding issues. We ask you frankly, after you have looked over these names, remembering that there are similar lists for every county where the A.A. circulates, if you would not be proud to be associated with a service that is of such great help to people when they are in trouble?

ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

Virgil Weidman, Berne	30.00
Mrs. Hilda Tice, Voorheesville	10.00
John Van Wormer, Berne	40.00

Samuel B. Sweet, Altamont	60.00
Zelda Miller, W. Albany	40.00
Auto accident—bruised knee	
Emma Miller, W. Albany	40.00
Auto collision—bruised shoulder	
Samuel Jones, Watervliet	87.14
Thrown from wagon—strained back	
Ida M. Groesbeck, Voorheesville	30.00
Auto skidded—body bruised	
D. F. Schaadt, Guiderland	30.00
Thrown from sleigh—rib fractured	
Orville Williamson, Knox	20.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained shoulder	
F. B. Weinberger, Westerlo	40.00
Auto accident—contused arm	
James Abrams, Altamont	24.28
Auto collision—lacerations	
Jane Robbins, Albany	80.00
Auto collision—fractured clavicle and vertebra	
Charles Garrett, Ravena	30.00
Struck by car—fractured arm	
Clarence Lawson, Ravena	60.00
Auto wreck—arm broken	
J. Arnold, Guiderland	42.86
Auto collision—fractured ribs	
Mrs. Harry Shultes, Berne	50.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured wrist	
H. W. Smith, Gansevoort	20.00
Auto accident—lacerated scalp and leg	
A. W. Brust, Altamont	130.00
Auto accident—burnt legs	
Mathias Steichel, Albany	130.00
Travel accident—sprained ankle	
C. D. Bassler, Berne	60.00
Travel accident—dislocated shoulder	

C. H. Smith, Voorheesville	87.14
Car overturned—fractured skull	
Ethel May Swartout, Westerlo	5.71
Auto collision—sprained muscles, cut chin	
Mrs. Charles Tousan, West Berne	30.00
Auto accident—injured neck and face	

ALLEGANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

W. H. Bennett, Swain	\$ 90.00
Wm. Margeson, Alfred	20.00
F. M. Crawford, Bolivar	60.00
Thrown from wagon—Injured knee	
W. C. Meyn, Wellsville	97.14
Thrown from wagon—Injured leg	
L. E. Mingus, Andover	20.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs	
Gladys M. Gillies, Angelica	40.00
Auto accident—lacerations	
Jason Edwards, Cuba	30.00
Auto accident—dislocated shoulder	
Isaac Boorum, Cernes	78.57
Horses ran away, thrown from wagon	
George Washington, Cernes	30.00
Car overturned—contusions	
Laurence H. Smith, Swain	20.00
Thrown from wagon, lacerated hand	
Lee F. McAfee, Cuba	47.14
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs	
Harry Tait, Wellsville	10.00
Thrown from buggy—sprained knee	
Ledru W. Billings, Friendship	40.00
Thrown from wagon—cut scalp, brain concussion	
Chester Patterson, Edwards	20.00
Thrown from wagon—contused shoulder, sprained neck	
Marion W. Coombs, Canaseraga	15.00
Thrown from sleigh—sprained ankle	

(Continued on Page 15)

Just David--By Eleanor Porter

CHAPTER I

THE MOUNTAIN HOME

Far up on the mountain-side the little shack stood alone in the clearing. It was roughly yet warmly built. Behind it jagged cliffs broke the north wind, and towered gray-white in the sunshine. Before it a tiny expanse of green sloped gently away to the point where the mountain dropped in another sharp descent, wooded with scrubby firs and pines. At the left a footpath led into the cool depths of the forest. But at the right the mountain fell away again and disclosed to view the picture David loved the best of all: the far-reaching valley; the silver pool of the lake with its ribbon of a river flung far out; and above it the grays and greens and purples of the mountains that climbed one upon another's shoulders until the topmost thrust their heads into the wide dome of the sky itself.

There was no road, apparently, lead-

ing away from the cabin. There was only the footpath that disappeared into the forest. Neither, anywhere, was there a house in sight nearer than the white specks far down in the valley by the river.

Within the shack a wide fireplace dominated one side of the main room. It was June now, and the ashes lay cold on the hearth; but from the tiny lean-to in the rear came the smell and the sputter of bacon sizzling over a blaze. The furnishings of the room were simple, yet, in a way, out of the common. There were two bunks, a few rude but comfortable chairs, a table, two music-racks, two violins with their cases, and everywhere books, and scattered sheets of music. Nowhere was there cushion, curtain, or knickknack that told of a woman's taste or touch. On the other hand, neither was there anywhere gun, pelt, or antlered head that spoke of a man's strength and

skill. For decoration there were a beautiful copy of the Sistine Madonna, several photographs signed with names well known out in the great world beyond the mountains, and a festoon of pine cones such as a child might gather and hang.

From the little lean-to kitchen the sound of the sputtering suddenly ceased, and at the door appeared a pair of dark, wistful eyes.

"Daddy!" called the owner of the eyes.

There was no answer.

"Father, are you there?" called the voice, more insistently.

From one of the bunks came a slight stir and a murmured word. At the sound the boy at the door leaped softly into the room and hurried to the bunk in the corner. He was a slender lad with short, crisp curls at his ears, and the red of perfect health in his cheeks. His hands, slim, long, and with tapering fingers like a girl's, reached forward eagerly.

"Daddy, come! I've done the bacon all myself, and the potatoes and the coffee, too. Quick, it's all getting cold!"

Slowly, with the aid of the boy's firm hands, the man pulled himself half to a sitting position. His cheeks, like the boy's, were red—but not with health. His eyes were a little wild, but his voice was low and very tender, like a caress.

"David—it's my little son David!"

"Of course it's David! Who else should it be? laughed the boy. "Come!" And he tugged at the man's hands.

The man rose then, unsteadily, and by sheer will forced himself to stand upright. The wild look left his eyes, and the flush his cheeks. His face looked suddenly old and haggard. Yet with fairly sure steps he crossed the room and entered the little kitchen.

Half of the bacon was black; the other half was transparent and like tough jelly. The potatoes were soggy, and had the unmistakable taste that comes from a dish that has boiled dry. The coffee was lukewarm and muddy. Even the milk was sour.

David laughed a little ruefully.

"Things aren't so nice as yours, father," he apologized. "I'm afraid I'm nothing but a discord in that orchestra to-day! Somehow, some of the stove was hotter than the rest, and burnt up the bacon in spots; and all the water got out of the potatoes, too,—though that didn't matter, for I just

(Continued on Page 12)

The Church Habit

By DR. J. W. HOLLAND
The A. A. Philosopher

THERE was once a man who went to church three times in his life, and each time he was sprinkled. The first time with water, the second with rice, and the third time with dirt. Each time he went he was taken. First his parents, then his bride, and lastly the pall bearers took him to church.



Dr. John W. Holland

While church going is a habit, in America it seems to be a habit that is going.

Is there any value to church attendance? Some one will say, "We would expect a minister to advise church attendance." Well, I got the habit from a farmer and his wife, who were my father and mother. They laid me under eternal obligations to them for trying to start me right. Church attendance was a rule of the home, just as were washing one's face or coming to the table on time.

Church attendance will help to tone up the individual. A young man said to me recently, "If I did not go to church, I would get run down on the inside." A mutual friend said to me of this same young man, "He has the

finest character of any young man that I know."

This is not an easy world in which to go straight. Good thoughts no not flutter to us like doves from heaven. It is our business to kill off the hawks or they will not come at all. After long experience I can say that the habit of attending public worship will work miracles in the inner life of young people. Art students learn from artists, musicians learn from each other, farmers learn from other farmers, and so the builders of Christian Character must be with other Christian people. Only last week a mother wrote to me, "My son.....is working in your city. I am anxious that he shall not break his church going habit." That mother has a sensible piety. She knows.

Church going is good for the home. Do you know that the greatest attack against the morality and spirituality of America is centered upon the home. If religion dies in our homes, it will soon be cold upon church altars. We may build great cathedrals, but religion as a vital power in life will be gone.

A church going rural community is desirable in many ways. The people who allow their churches to fall into disuse or dis-repair will find that the moral edge of their community life is dulled.

Let us get and keep the church going habit, and God will help us through the power of this habit. Let no man wait to attend church until six of his neighbors carry him there.



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BEET
PULP



With the A. A. Fruit Grower

Mulch the Strawberries This Fall

A GOOD, heavy mulch applied to the strawberry bed this fall will increase your chances of harvesting a satisfactory crop next summer. It is not, as some suppose, the protection against freezing that helps, but rather the prevention of alternate freezing and thawing both in the fall and early spring.

This freezing and thawing, when it is allowed to occur, damages the plants in several ways. On some soils it may actually lift the plants out of the ground to an extent that causes them to dry out or even to die. At other times warm days early in the spring will cause the plants to start growth and freezing weather later will kill the buds. A mulch properly applied will prevent growth too early in the spring.

Another benefit which comes in the spring is that weeds are smothered out and berries as they begin to ripen are kept clean. Eventually when the bed is plowed up the vegetable matter will be mixed with the soil and add the supply of humus which helps to hold water and help to prevent damage from drought.

When to Apply

The mulch can be applied any time after the ground freezes in the fall. If it is applied evenly over the ground at a depth of from two to three inches, it will require from three to four tons of straw or other material per acre.

Some experiences reported indicate that proper mulching may increase the strawberry yield as much as four or five hundred quarts per acre. Mulching can also be applied to some other crops. In sections where winters are rather severe for grapes but where a few are grown for home use, the canes can be laid on the ground and covered with straw. It also helps to apply a mulch along the rows of bush fruits as well as currants and gooseberries.

Spray for Peach Leaf Curl

What causes the curling of peach leaves? Is there any way in which this trouble can be stopped?

THIS is doubtless caused by a disease known as peach leaf curl. This is a fungus disease which lives over the winter on the trees. It can be controlled by spraying any time after the leaves fall until they begin to swell in the spring. Spray, of course, should be put on before temperatures get too low.

The material recommended is concentrated lime sulphur 1 to 15, or a 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture. Although spraying can be delayed until spring, applications put on after the buds begin to swell cannot be depended on to give control.

Buying Berry Plants this Fall

THERE is probably more just cause for complaint about raspberry and blackberry nursery stock than about

tree fruit nursery stock. Most of this is because fewer nurseries grow their own raspberry plants and, moreover, this kind of stock dries out much more quickly in storage than do trees of peach, apple, or other fruits.

Best results will ordinarily be obtained by buying in the fall directly from an individual or a firm which grows the plants it sells. There is less chance of mixture, the plants will be freshly dug, and the early buyer will get the pick of the lot. The plants will keep well if carefully heeled in until spring, but fall planting, especially of red raspberries and blackberries, will give results as good as or better than spring planting. Plants should be dug as soon as the leaves fall and they should be planted before extremely cold weather sets in. Late October or early November is the most satisfactory time in New Jersey.—J. H. CLARK, New Jersey Agriculture.

Crown Gall of Raspberries

Can you tell us what is wrong with our raspberries? Just at the surface of the ground there is a large swelling which is rough and the plants themselves seem to be dwarfed.

PROBABLY this trouble is a disease known as crown gall, which is caused by a certain type of bacteria. The only way to control this trouble is to plant berries entirely free from this disease. The bacteria which cause crown gall may live in the soil for several years so that it is necessary to set out new fields on soil where this disease has not been prevalent. Also it is necessary to know the source of your plants. If you buy plants from a grower who has had this trouble, the dirt around the new plants may spread the disease even though the plants themselves may not have the disease when they are set out. You should pull up and burn all plants which show these symptoms and use the preventive measures outlined to stop the trouble in fields where you set out new bushes.

Drainage Lessens Winter Injury of Grapes

ON certain soils grapes suffer from winter injury. It is believed that this is caused by too much water which causes the vine to grow until late in the fall and to fail to develop sufficient maturity to enable it to stand cold weather. Up to date this summer and fall has been unusually dry and it would appear that there would be little damage from winter injury this year.

Where vineyards have been set on soil that is inclined to be wet, tile drainage will go a long way toward stopping this trouble. Other suggestions frequently made are to discontinue cultivation in July or August and either let the weeds grow or sow a cover crop to use up moisture that otherwise might be used by the grapes.

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"Nice, stiddy job, workin' for the city, ain't it, Herb?"—JUDGE.

With the A. A.
DAIRYMAN



What Chance Has a Dairyman This Winter?

(Continued from Page 3)

less than last year and less than usual. Bran prices about the middle of October were 67 per cent of quotations a year ago, and 76 per cent of the five year average. Cottonseed meal prices are 71 per cent of those prevailing at this time last year, and 82 per cent of the average while the corresponding prices for linseed meal are 72 per cent and 85 per cent. Corn is selling close to the average bringing about 80 per cent of those that prevailed a year ago. Wheat is 60 per cent of last year's prices and of the five year average. Oat prices are 75 per cent of those of a year ago and 86 per cent of the five year average. There is comparatively little exporting of food stuffs which is another factor making for cheaper feed prices to dairymen and poultry raisers.

No Time for Discouragement

Summing it all up, it does seem that the good dairyman need not be discouraged about the outlook, but that it is a time to go carefully over the whole business and see where the cost of production can be cut down and everything tightened up. A. M. Loomis, Secretary of the National Dairy Union, says: "As usual, the dairy farmer seems to be in a better position than most of the other farming groups. Heavy as the drought damage may be, the dairy farmer is better off than the farmer who has no cows to milk. The farmer with a productive dairy herd has always fared better during hard times than the man with no milk or cream to sell each day."

Time to Advertise Dairy Products

If we were going to state in a few words what might be done to build for the future, we would say, first, that now is the time, as never before, to advertise dairy products. If milk, butter, and cheese are healthy, cheap foods in prosperous times, they are all the more so for consumers when money is scarce. Why is it not the time for dairy organizations and the large milk dealers to get back of a general fund to carry on a good campaign among consumers to increase the use of dairy products?

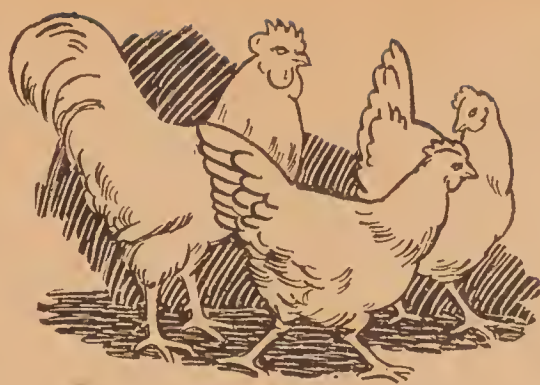
As for the farmer himself, he is going to find it a hard winter to make anything out of his dairy if he is carrying from one to a half dozen cows that are not much good. Cow-testing and record-keeping are growing very rapidly among dairymen, and they are especially valuable at this time. It is a very good time, also to fat a cow and kill her for beef. We have not had a winter in years when the good feeding and care of the good cows is so essential as it will be during the coming months, and good feeding, in our opinion, does not mean cutting down the rations of the good producers. Last, but not least, let us stop raising every heifer calf than can stand on its four legs whether it has any qualities for the making of a good dairy cow or not.

In conclusion, may we tell you that the staff of this publication is back of you dairymen. We wish you luck with all of our hearts, and we are here to serve your interests in every way we can.

Something for Co-op Members to Think About

AFTER interviewing a considerable percentage of the members of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, a cooperative dealing in the Pittsburgh area, a member of the staff of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture reaches some rather interesting conclusions. In some sense one might be justified in being a little pessimistic after reading the conclusions,

(Continued on Page 14)



Wins County Egg Laying Contest

"Fed on BULL BRAND,
Lester Waldron's 250 birds
lay 5,818 eggs in month"
says Uncle Charlie



B-B

VITAMIZED
LAYING MASHES

and B-B Scratch Feeds are guaranteed to give more eggs or money back.

B-B MASH

VITAMIZED
CHICK STARTER RATION

combines in one mash all ingredients needed for baby chicks.

B-B MASH

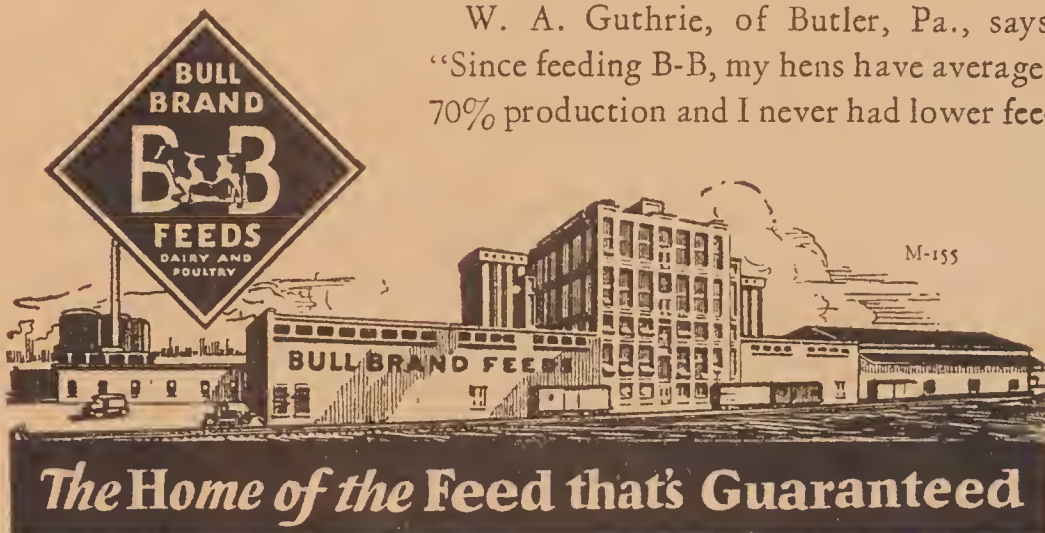
VITAMIZED BROILER
AND GROWING RATION

combines in one mash all ingredients needed for growing birds.

B-B

DAIRY FEEDS

24% Dairy Ration, 20% Hi-Test, 16% Marmico. A Protein content suitable for every grade of roughage.



LESTER WALDRON of North Creek, Warren County, N. Y., is another of the many successful poultrymen who knows by experience that Bull Brand Guaranteed Feeds are most productive. And after you read his own story here, you'll know why.

A County Record of 81.3% Lay

"I began feeding B-B Laying Mash early last spring," says Mr. Waldron, "and during the month of April made a County record of 81.3% lay or an average of 24.4 eggs per bird for the month. During May I again won the County contest with a 250-bird pen laying 5,818 eggs, a percentage of 75.2% or an average of 23.3 eggs per bird. For June, my average was between 23 and 24 eggs per bird.

"B-B Feeds are exceptionally well balanced, are of excellent quality and uniformity and are the most productive feeds I have ever used."

Like Mr. Waldron, thousands of other poultrymen have found through careful tests that B-B Feeds produce the most eggs per dollar of feed cost.

W. A. Guthrie, of Butler, Pa., says: "Since feeding B-B, my hens have averaged 70% production and I never had lower feed

costs." "I fed B-B Laying Mash to 124 hens and got as many as 97 eggs a day during November," writes M. Alvater, Brooklyn, Md. "My hens, fed on B-B, took first prize for best laying condition at the Fairs," reports H. P. Birden, Barkhamsted, Conn.

B-B Will Give You Most Eggs Per Dollar of Feed Cost

But only by making a test yourself will you know what B-B feeds can do for you. Get enough B-B Laying Mash, *vitaminized with Cod Liver Oil*, and B-B Scratch Feed to last one pen 30 days. Write to me if your dealer can't supply you. At the end of the test period compare the egg production, the size and shell of the eggs, the condition of the birds, and the feeding cost. If B-B doesn't come through, take the empty bags back to your dealer and he'll return your money without question.

Valuable Poultry Book, FREE!

Professor L. N. Gilmore, of Syracuse University, has written a book for us that includes the latest information on poultry raising and care. It's the most helpful thing I've seen on the subject. It's just chock full of "hows" and "whys." I'd like to send you a copy, free. Just fill out and mail the coupon below.

"UNCLE CHARLIE,"
Care of MARITIME MILLING CO., INC.,
1107 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
Send me at once a copy of Professor Gilmore's 64-page book, "Making Poultry Pay a Profit." There is no charge or obligation to me.

Name _____
Street or R. F. D. No. _____
City _____ State _____

CATTLE

For Sale Carload of T.B. Tested grade & registered Holsteins. Fresh & close up springers. Delivery by truck. E. CLAUDE JONES, Caryville, N. Y.

For Sale Registered Brown Swiss Bulls, T. B. Tested O. W. PARKER, MARATHON, N. Y.

SURPLUS ACCREDITED GUERNSEYS COWS, some with A.B. records. Bull 10 months from A.B. dam. Bull calves. EDGAR PAYNE, PENN YAN, N. Y.

SHEEP

A TWO YEAR HAMPSHIRE STUD RAM Sire of Prize-winners. Yearling rams, good ewes being bred to Mount Haggin Stud. Some good registered Jersey cows and heifers. Jerseys accredited, no abortion. Prices low. CHARLES E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

REGISTERED ROMNEY RAMS extra well bred \$15 up. Write for particulars. H. W. HEATH, Bradford, Vermont

SHROPSHIRE RAMS & EWES, choice ones. Hardtime prices. On approval. E. W. WILCOX, Crosby, Penna.

SHEEP

REGISTERED RAMS in nine breeds, also Tamworth, Berkshire swine, goats. F. S. LEWIS, Ashville, N. Y.

7 HEAVY WOOLLED 2 YR. and 1 YR. RAMBOUILLET RAMS. Ram lambs \$15. each. Extra good stock. H. C. BEARDSLEY, MONTAUR FALLS, N. Y.

Oxford Rams and ram lambs, woolly fellows. H. S. TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

Purebred Shropshire yearling Rams and ram lambs for sale. GEORGE A. LOCKIE, GOUVERNEUR, NEW YORK

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.00
2A Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.41	
Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.00	1.80
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1929 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighed average.

* * *

September Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for September for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.70
Expenses .....	.06
Net Pool	2.64
Certificates of Indebtedness .....	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	2.54
	Net Cash Net Pool
September 1929	2.63 2.78
September 1928	2.68 2.78
September 1927	2.55 2.65
September 1926	2.36 2.46

The Sheffield Producers announce the

cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as 2.56 per hundred, (2.76 for 3.5% milk).

	3%	3.5%
September 1929	2.74	2.94
September 1928	2.74	2.94
September 1927	2.73	2.93
September 1926	2.53	2.73

Butter Holds Steady

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 17, 1930	Oct. 10, 1930	Oct. 18, 1929
Higher than extra	40 1/2-41	40 1/2-41	46 1/2-47
Extra (92 sc.)	40	40	45 3/4-46
84-91 score	31 -39 1/2	32 1/2-39 1/2	39 -45
Lower Grades	29 1/2-30 1/2	31 -32	38 -38 1/2

The butter market has held a good, steady, firm tone every day since our last report. It has been one of the best weeks for consistent, steady performance that we have had in some time. Of course, this goes for the better grades of fresh butter which have not been over plentiful. In fact, at times they were short of trade needs. However, butter users have supplied their current requirements from storage reserves. At times lower grades have been easy. As the week draws to a close undergrades are moving better with a generally improved tone. Prices have not changed although if the present trend continues we would not be surprised to see an upward revision. The trade is a little hesitant about boosting prices fearing to disturb the present situation.

On October 1, U. S. storage stocks totaled 130,753,000 pounds compared with holdings on October 1, 1929 totaling 158,541,000 pounds. From September 1 to October 1 this year our holdings were reduced 12,338,000 pounds whereas during the same period a year ago holdings were reduced 10,411,000 pounds.

Cheese Prices Down

STATE FLATS	Oct. 17, 1930	Oct. 10, 1930	Oct. 18, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20 -21 1/2	20 1/2-22 1/2	
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	24 -26	24 -26	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average			

The price on fancy, fresh whole milk State flats has been reduced approximately one whole cent following a general easier tone that developed in the cheese market about the middle of October. Western markets have shown a somewhat easier trend and there has been some price cutting. The reduction in State cheese prices brings them closer in line with Wisconsin goods. In spite of the reduction, trade is quiet which may mean that another slight reduction is in order to stimulate buying. The storage situation is such that there is no cause for worry for future supplies. Buyers know that there is plenty of cheese so are showing no great anticipation. On October 1, U. S. storage stocks totaled 85,108,000 pounds whereas a year ago U. S. storage stocks totaled 84,815,000 pounds. From September 1 to October 1, this year our cold storage holdings have been reduced 2,113,000 pounds, while during the same period last year holdings were reduced 1,743,000 pounds.

Egg Prices Turn Easier

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 17, 1930	Oct. 10, 1930	Oct. 18, 1929
Hennery			
Fancy Jersey, incl. premium			
Selected Extras	52-55	56-62	66-71
Average Extras	45-50	45-55	60-65
Extra Firsts	30-38	30-40	50-58
Firsts	27-29	27-29	46-49
Undergrades	25-26	25-26	42-44
Pullets	26-27	26-27	38-44
Pewees	22-25	22-25	33-37
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	38-50	38-50	54-60
Gathered	4-37	24-37	40-53

The bulge in the egg market which we reported last week was obviously too severe and slapped back like a huge boomerang. By the 14th, prices had dropped 7c on closely selected extras, but they have held fairly steady since that time. The extreme advances curtailed consumption to the extent that there were heavy accumulations of fancy, large white eggs. Accordingly, it was necessary to lower the market in order to find a level at which the trade would take hold.

Another factor that entered into the picture was the publication of the U. S. storage stocks on hand October 1, which totaled 9,169,000 cases. On October 1, last year the storage stocks totaled 7,195,000 cases. From September 1 to October 1 this year holdings have been reduced 1,206,000 cases, whereas during the same period last year stocks were reduced 1,352,000 cases. The frozen egg market is a problem. On October 1 this year U. S.

storage stocks totaled 106,447,000 pounds compared with holdings on October 1, 1929 totaling 81,541,000 pounds.

Supplies of nearby fancy whites are not burdensome and accordingly, the market on them is holding fairly steady in spite of the resistance of the trade to existing price levels. Fancy Pacific Coast whites are having a harder time of it. Under the circumstances in the market it is very essential that egg producers use extreme caution in grading their eggs which they ship to New York City. In many cases local markets are better for off sizes.

Live Fowl Market Closing Better

FOWLS	Oct. 17, 1930	Oct. 10, 1930	Oct. 18, 1929
Colored	18-26	22-28	29-33
Leghorn	12-15	17-20	22-25
CHICKENS			
Colored	15-25	22-28	26-32
Leghorn	17-19	22-24	20-26
BROILERS			
Colored	25-30	28-35	32-36
Leghorn			
OLD ROOSTERS			
Colored	24-26	15-16	27-30
CAPONS	-16		
TURKEYS			
Colored	25-30	25-35	-18
DUCKS, Nearby			
Colored	18-25	21-27	40-45
GEESE			
Colored	-18	19-	25-30

During the earlier part of the week ending October 18, the live poultry market looked like a sorry proposition. On Tuesday it seemed sure to a great many that the market was headed downward. It was not until the latter part of the week that a turn for the better developed. The bulk of the demand was for fancy colored fowls for which premiums were being paid. Leghorn fowls were having a hard time of it, although a few fancy express stock brought premiums. Fancy fowls were used to help chickens which were dull and weak. There was a lot of undesirable stock on the market which very obviously hurt trade. Broilers have held steady. Some small chickens have been palmed off as broilers and these have been bringing premiums over chicken prices.

Early reports are still very mixed concerning the turkey crop. Turkeys in Texas are not up to standard at this time due to the backward season. Recent improvements in the weather are expected to help matters. It is generally believed that offerings for Thanksgiving will run considerably behind the average for the last five years. Other sections report conditions all the way from very bad to better than last year. During the next two weeks the situation will shape up a great deal better.

Hay Prices Unchanged

Hay prices are the same as they were a week ago in spite of the more liberal receipts both in Manhattan and Brooklyn. A very brisk demand was equal to the supply which left the level of prices unchanged. Stocks cleared well and the market closes steady. Straight timothy grading No. 1 still brings \$27 in large bales with other grades ranging down to \$20. Timothy carrying a mixture of clover also brings \$27 for No. 1 while No. 2 and 3 sell \$1 below straight timothy prices. Grass mixtures are \$1 below timothy prices all along the line.

Fruit and Vegetable Notes

The weather has been a little bit too mild to be good apple weather. Apples in barrels and baskets have been slow except for the fanciest selected marks, and prices have varied widely. For instance, McIntosh range all the way from 75c to \$2.25 per basket while barreled goods have ranged from \$2.50 to \$7.

Pears are selling at fairly well sustained prices, Bartlets and Clapps Favorite bringing anywhere from 75c to \$1.75 per basket. Keiffers range from 75c to \$1.25 per bushel and Seckels from \$2.50 to \$6.50.

Western New York quinces have been bringing from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel basket.

The cabbage market has not been doing so well. Three carloads of Domestic cabbage, more or less yellow, are reported to have changed hands at \$75 per car. Bulk Danish cabbage has brought anywhere from \$18 to \$22 per ton.

State carrots have been slow, ranging from 50c to 85c per bushel.

Nearby pumpkins are bringing from 50c to \$1.50 per barrel, with Jumbos at 25c to 30c each.

Nearby Marrow squash are quoted any-

where from \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel with Hubbards at \$1 to \$1.75.

Rutabagas from nearby points generally bring \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 pound bag.

Parsnips range from 50c to \$1 per bushel.

Purple top turnips, washed, from Western New York are selling anywhere from 75c to \$1 per bushel.

Cauliflower has been a shade easier. A few special lots have brought as much as \$3.50. A No. 1 stock has brought from \$2.25 to \$3. Last week we bought nice cauliflower at 10c per head and it was going like hot cakes.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers slow, fully steady. Medium grassers \$9.25-9.50. Cows slow, steady. Common to Medium \$4.00-5.00. Low cutters and cutters \$1.50-3.50. Bulls nominal.

VEALERS AND CALVES—Vealers steady. Good to Choice \$12.00-14.00; medium \$9.00-11.50; cull and common \$6.00-8.50. Calves steady.

HOGS—Steady. Good to choice 200 pound weights \$10.40.

LAMBS—Strong to 50c higher; good to choice \$8.00-9.00. Medium Pennsylvania lambs \$7.25. Choice State Lambs \$7.00-7.50, few late arrivals not sold.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts throughout the week were moderate to liberal. Trading was very slow; the market took a downward trend and closed weak. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 15-18c; fair to good 11-14c; small to medium 7-10c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts light Demand slow. Market steady. By the coop, 12-18c per pound.

Wool

The wool market has been steady. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound 21-30c; 1/2 blood 23-30c; 3/8 blood 24-29c; 1/4 blood 24-30c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Oct. 17, 1930	Oct. 10, 1930	Oct. 18, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.77 1/4	.79 1/2	1.29 3/4
Corn (Sept.)	.77	.82 1/2	.91 1/2
Oats (Sept.)	.36 1/2	.37 1/2	.50
CASH GRAINS	Oct. 10, 1930		
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.97 1/2	.97 3/4	1.41 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.03 3/8	.99 3/4	1.10 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.48	.46 1/2	.57 1/2

FEEDS	Oct. 11, 1930	Oct. 19, 1929
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	30.50	35.50
Sp'g Bran	21.50	31.50
H'd Bran	26.00	33.50
Standard Mids	20.50	35.00
Soft W. Mids	28.00	39.00
Flour Mids	26.50	38.00
Red Oat	27.50	41.00
Wh. Hominy	32.00	37.50
Yel. Hominy	31.00	37.50
Corn Meal	35.50	40.00
Gluten Feed	34.00	41.50
Gluten Meal	39.00	53.50
36% C. S. Meal	31.50	41.00
41% C. S. Meal	33.50	45.00
43% C. S. Meal	35.50	47.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	38.00	54.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed ears and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Radio Discusses Animal Diseases

ON Wednesday of each week at twenty minutes before one o'clock, radio station WEAI at Cornell University, has been broadcasting a series of talks from the New York State Veterinary College. These talks will be continued during the months of November and December.

Dr. R. R. Birch of the Veterinary College is giving the talks, which will include such subjects as bovine tuberculosis, against which federal and state agencies have been waging a relentless war until now only about three per cent of the animals in this country have a tuberculosis infection, as compared with about thirty per cent in Europe.

On November 5, the broadcast will be on the topic of animal parasites, and the final discussion in this series, November 12, will tell of meat inspection in the United States and, will show what the government is doing to protect its citizens from diseases which may be transmitted from animals.

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GOOD OUTLET for PULLETS
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PIGS CHESTER WHITES AND DUROCS

Here is your chance to buy real quality pigs of either of the above breeds direct from the breeder. These pigs are from highgrade sows and pure bred boars, and are rugged growthy youngsters. The quality you buy in a small pig means fifty pounds more at killing time.

6 to 8 weeks old \$4.00 each
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GOATS Heaviest milkers from worlds best registered Thoroughbreds. Goldsborough's Goats, Mohnton, Pa.

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FOR SALE—20 choice select coonhounds cheap on trial. KEVIL KENTUCKY KENNEL, BIII, Kevil, Ky.

PEDIGREE COLLIE PUPS—Beauties. Males \$15-\$20; Females \$10. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PA.

For Sale English Shepherd pups from Heel Driving Stock \$6. E. A. Brawn, Chester, Vermont

Cavies for sale—Any color or sex. 50c each. M.B.Osborn, East Shoreham, Vt.

COLLIE PUPPIES, Sable and White. Males \$7.75, Females \$5., Cow dogs. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

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\$6990 Farm Income; 340 Acres

Good bldgs. including 12 room residence; 100 acres valuable woodland, 170 acres for money-making crops, excellent water, fruit, sugar bush; only 1/4 mile lake, convenient village; dairying, boarders, truck, poultry & cauliflower big money-makers here; price \$11,000 & quick buyer gets 3 horses, 25 cattle, 75 hens, 5 hogs, dog, implements hay, grain, potatoes, etc; only \$3000 needed; pg. 47 Strouts catalog. Write today for your free copy.

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10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

New York Farm News

A Summary of the October Crop Report

THE October 1 crop report, which has just been released by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets shows some increase over the predicted potato crop on September 1. The estimated potato crop for New York is 28,885,000 bushels as compared with the September 1 estimate of 28,355,000 bushels, and last year's crop of 24,840,000 bushels. The five-year average for New York is 31,046,000 bushels. The upstate crop is very close to last year's figure, while the Long Island crop is approximately twice that of last year. For the country as a whole, the October 1 estimate is 352,206,000 bushels as compared to last year's crop of 359,796,000 bushels and a five-year average of 392,605,000 bushels.

Corn—The corn crop is light this year but fortunately all other grain crops gave a good crop. New York State, of course, does not cut much figure when it comes to corn for grain. What the state has will yield, it is estimated, 29 bushels per acre, as compared with 31.1 bushels last year. Silos in many sections of New York State are only partially full this year. The U. S. corn crop on October 1, was estimated at 2,046,716,000 bushels, as compared to last year's crop of 2,614,307,000 bushels and a five-year average of 2,699,809,000 bushels.

Spring Wheat—New York State's crop is estimated at 76,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 136,000 bushels. The spring wheat crop for the whole country is estimated at 242,120,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 228,006,000 bushels.

Oats—Throughout the state, oats have given the highest yield per acre in years, averaging about 42.0 per acre; making a state production of 45,696,000 bushels, compared with 24,626,000 bushels last year. Quality is exceptionally high. The total United States oat crop amounts to about 1,410,761,000 bushels, compared with 1,233,574 bushels in 1929.

Barley—Barley has also given a good account of itself, with a yield of about 32 bushels per acre, compared with 22.1 bushels last year, and a total production of 5,280,000 bushels, compared with 3,514,000 last year. The national barley crop amounts to about 328,020,000 bushels, compared with 303,552,000 last year.

Buckwheat—The buckwheat crop is very spotted though it has shown slight improvement. Through central New York, where there has been more rainfall than through the western portion of the state, the production promises to be much higher than the average for the state. In those sections where the drought has been the most severe, the straw is short and the yield will be light. Production for the state is now estimated at 3,074,000 bushels, compared with 3,168,000 bushels harvested last year, and 4,098,000 bushels, the average of the previous five years. Pennsylvania, the other important buckwheat growing state, promises a production of 2,256,000 bushels, compared with 3,383,000 bushels produced last year. Buckwheat production for the entire United States promises about 8,732,000 bushels, compared with 11,520,000 bushels harvested last year and the five-year average of 13,786,000 bushels.

Beans—New York's bean crop, it is estimated, will yield at the rate of 9.3 bushels per acre, as compared with last year's acre yield of 12½ bushels. However, on an increased acreage, the New York crop is estimated at 1,116,000 bushels, as compared with last year's crop of 1,250,000 bushels and a five-year average of 1,358,000 bushels. Due to increases principally in the crops in Idaho, Colorado, and California, the entire U. S. crop is estimated at 20,834,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 19,693,000 bushels, and a five-year average of 17,323,000 bushels.

Hay—New York State's hay crop this year is estimated at 6,069,000 tons

as compared with 6,653,000 tons last year and a five-year average of 6,841,000 tons. For the entire United States, this year's crop is slightly over 84,000,000 tons, as compared with nearly 102,000,000 tons last year.

Cabbage—The Domestic cabbage crop for New York State is predicted at 84,600 tons, as compared with 97,200 tons last year. Figures for Danish cabbage for New York are 54,800 tons, as compared to 156,000 tons in 1929. The total United States figures for both domestic and Danish cabbage are 550,700 tons as compared to 1929 figures of 524,200 tons.

Fruit—New York State fruit production is fairly good, with the exception of grapes, according to the state-federal crop report for October issued from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Pears—All harvested except Keiffers and minor late varieties, turned out the heaviest crop in years, amounting to about 3,204,000 bushels, compared with 1,152,000 bushels last year.

Grapes—Gave fair to good production except in the Chautauqua-Erie section where severe drought reduced the yield below earlier expectations. Sugar content is very high. The crop of 69,300 tons, for the state, compared with the estimate of 81,030 tons last year, and the five-year average of 75,106 tons.

Apple—Production, somewhat heavier than anticipated earlier in the season, is estimated at 25,004,000 bushels compared with 16,520,000 bushels last year and 26,075,000 bushels, the five-year average. Baldwin, the main winter variety, is light but Greenings, McIntosh and other earlier varieties were excellent to heavy. This means that more than the usual percentage of the crop was made up of early varieties and less than usual of winter varieties.

There was general improvement in the apple crop in most states, the total United States production amounting to 153,369,000 bushels, compared with 142,078,000 bushels last year and 180,262,000 bushels, the five-year average.

County Notes

GENESEE COUNTY—The potato crop will not be heavy, but the quality is good and will bring a good price. Potatoes are fair sized but not many in a hill. Buckwheat which was short on the stalk in most instances, is yielding better than was expected. Another rain Tuesday helped the winter wheat and aided fall plowing. Pheasants are very plentiful this year. Eggs are now 38c to 40c a dozen. Six banks in Genesee County will charge a checking account fee on accounts below \$50. after November 1, to cover the cost of handling.—Mrs. R. E. G.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—It has been the best weather possible for harvesting; just a slight frost up to this 12th day of October. This Indian summer is just glorious. Silo filling is just finished. Many dairy farmers have refilled so silos are full to overflowing. Potatoes are turning out a bumper crop. Prices are ranging \$1.25 a bushel. The purebred Holstein-Friesian sale was called off on account of not getting enough stock consigned for a good sale. There will be a Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club meet in the near future.

Mrs. James Armstrong and her daughter, Janet, left for the National Dairy Show Friday, October 10. Mrs. Armstrong is vice-president of the 4-H Council of St. Lawrence County, and Janet goes with her Jersey calf to show it at the National. Reginald Drake of Potsdam and Everett Parr of Winthrop, are also going with their calves, Guernsey and Holstein, respectively. Farmers' Week at St. Lawrence University Agricultural School is held early this year—October 29-31—on account of the National Grange meet. Charles M. Gardner, High Priest Demeter, National Grange, will speak on Grange Day. Silas Wright Grange officers had their pictures taken. You'll see them in the National Grange monthly. Every one of them have taken the sixth degree. On to Rochester is their cry! The St. Lawrence Patrons will make the air ring at Rochester. No after feed for the dairy cows and it is so dry that it is even hard to plow with tractors and on clay ground you can't.—H.M.K.



Power for the Farm

*This booklet,
a thorough discussion
of Power in Agriculture, is
free upon request*

American agriculture and the electric light and power companies are engaged in a great cooperative venture—the application of electric power to farming.

The use of power—animal and mechanical—on American farms already exceeds the power capacity of all the nation's factories. But not all of this is power which can do small, scattered jobs with a minimum of human attention. Most of the power now at work on farms cannot work at a high percentage of its capacity, as an interconnected electric system can.

Electric power brings to the farm a cheap, reliable and automatic substitute for human nerves and muscular power in that vast department of agricultural effort called "chores."

Electric power is making an outstanding contribution to agriculture, while encouraging one of agriculture's most valuable characteristics—the operation of the farm by the owner and his family.

One-tenth of the farms of the United States are now receiving electric service—about six hundred thousand out of six million. The Middle West Utilities System is now serving about the same proportion of the 800,000 farms in its territory.

The possibilities of further extension of electric service in agricultural regions are fully discussed in the 112-page booklet "Harvests and Highlines," published by the Middle West Utilities Company. The Company will be glad to send you a copy free upon request. Address Public Information Department, Middle West Utilities Company, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES COMPANY

"Not one poor cake since I discovered Calumet"



And here's the secret ... Calumet's DOUBLE-ACTION

EVERYWHERE, delighted women are finding out—Calumet makes baking success easy and sure!

The secret?—it's simple! Calumet acts *twice*, not just *once*. And this remarkable Double-Action makes the greatest difference in baking. It adds to your baking a touch of genius! Special lightness! Extra delicacy and fineness of texture. Such unusual perfection that you'll enjoy new pride in everything you bake.

Calumet's *first* action begins in the mixing bowl. It starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, the *second* action begins. It continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Cakes, muffins, quick breads bake beautifully, even though you may not be able to regulate your oven accurately.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action!

Make a Calumet cake to-day. Taste it—compare! Then you'll know why Calumet is the largest-selling baking powder in the world. Remember to use only *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy which the perfect efficiency of Calumet's leavening action makes possible. Send for the wonderful new Calumet Baking Book. Mail coupon NOW!



1st ACTION 2nd ACTION

MAKE THIS TEST

Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's Double-Action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with Calumet Baking Powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how Calumet acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that Calumet specially provides to take place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of your oven. Make this test to-day. See Calumet's Double-Action which protects your baking from failure.

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One Baby Saved

Bravery and Quick Thinking in a Crisis

WHEN driving past the farm next to ours, on my way to get the mail at a small village in Orange County, I sometimes see a yellow-haired baby playing near the house. Whenever I see him my thoughts go back to what happened last February. It was due to his mother's more than human bravery that he is alive and well today.

This true story of what happened is no different in its essentials from stories that have been told of the heroic deeds of other mothers. But it has an

The cries rang in the ears of the stunned girl and somehow woke her, and made her realize the danger he was in.

The fire that was burning around her was spreading. It would burn him, —what should she do?

Pick him up and run outdoors away from this horror and flame? No, that was the worst possible thing she could do. Her burning clothes would set fire to his.

She must put the fire out. The only hope of saving him was to put the fire out.

But what if the fire was too much for her? The first thing to do was to phone for help.

She got to her feet and made her way to the telephone.

She called her mother-in-law who lived nearby but their phone was out of order. Then she called her own mother, three miles away.

"Ma, come quick—the kitchen's on fire!"

Yes, her mother answered she'd come as soon as she could run to the barn and get one of the boys to bring her.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"English Manor" Picture No. B.5482 comes hand tinted in actual colors on canvas showing exactly where to place the colorful wools which make up the English scene. Colors are softly blended for simple embroidery canvas, yarn included \$1.40. Frame and mat are not included. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

appeal that goes deep for the great number of us who can look back on our own childhood, and know that the reason we are living and thriving today is because of a woman's heroism shining out in a single deed or multiplied over a period of years.

The farmhouse of which I spoke, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Mabee who have brought up eight sons and daughters, all of them married. It is a sight to remember to see them gathered on a Sunday afternoon in a big circle that fills the living-room, young husbands and wives and babies and older youngsters.

The youngest of the family, Flossie, was married two years ago at the age of 19, to Ralph Shader, a young managing farmer. For the first few months of their marriage they lived at the Mabees. As she was the youngest of the family it was hard all around to have her go but later on they moved into the tenant house, three miles from her old home, on the farm where her husband worked.

A son was born about a year ago and he is the yellow-haired baby that I sometimes see playing outside the Mabee house.

It was in the cold dark of early morning that what happened last February occurred in the kitchen of Flossie's new home. Her husband had gone to the cowbarns at some distance from the house, and she was getting breakfast.

The baby had insisted on getting up too, when he might just as well have stayed in bed. That is the way babies have, so utterly incomprehensible to adults who would like to lie late on a cold morning and can't. Flossie had wrapped him up and put him in his high chair in the kitchen.

To hurry up the fire, she poured on a little kerosene from a nearly empty can. The flames leaped up, setting fire to the kerosene in the can which exploded, knocking the girl unconscious, throwing flaming oil on her clothes and setting fire to the floor and woodwork.

The baby in his high chair, startled by the loud noise and smoke and flame, cried for his mother but she did not hear. He yelled louder and louder.

Smart—Wearable



2709

Dress Pattern No. 2709 has a smart touch in its softly falling jabot which contrasts pleasantly with the darker color of the dress itself. Flecked tweed, a tweed-patterned silk or flat crepe would lend itself nicely to this pattern which cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. For the woman of average figure, 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting is sufficient to copy it exactly. Price 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Winter Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

POST Toasties *The* Wake-up Food

...oven-crisp
flakes rich in
quick new energy
FOR BOYS



AND GIRLS



AND YOU!



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G. F. Corp.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

That done, Flossie went to work and put the fire out herself, smothering it with pieces of carpet and beating it out with the broom.

She put on a fresh nightgown over her burned body and only then did she go to her baby and pick him up and comfort him.

When she heard her brother's car drive up she thought how steep and dangerous the steps up the bank were for her mother to climb in the dark. With the baby on one arm she carried a lighted lamp in the other hand to the window to let the light shine on the path to the house.

That same afternoon at five o'clock she died as a result of burns, at the hospital to which she had been rushed in an effort to save her life.

Now when I see the yellow-haired baby playing around the Mabree house under "Ma's" watchful eye, I think of what happened last February.—D.C.H.

Tested Recipes

CORN is the most versatile of garden products and connected as it is with the early history of America it should have recognition as the national vegetable. All who taste any of the following will at once vote in the affirmative.

Corn Omelet

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 cupful corn | 2 tablespoonfuls butter |
| 4 tablespoonfuls cream | 1/2 teaspoonful salt |
| 4 eggs | 1/4 teaspoonful sugar |




Cut corn from the ears and cook fifteen minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff. To the egg whites add the beaten yolks and the cream, stir in one cupful cooked corn seasoned with the salt and sugar. Put the butter in pan, pour in the omelet and cook until top will not stick when lightly touched with the index finger. Fold over, garnish with parsley and serve.

Attractive Model



2712

Dress pattern No. 2712 is a smart all-day model shown here in Patou green with a deep V-yoke of lighter green crepey woolen. Canton or flat crepe or lightweight tweed would be excellent for this design. The pattern comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/2 yard of 35-inch contrasting and 1/8 yard of 39-inch dark material. Price 15c.

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Just smell a Fels-Naptha bar—and you'll know why. There's naptha in Fels-Naptha—your nose proves it. Plenty of naptha combined with good golden soap. So you get *two* cleaners instead of one. And working together, they give you *extra* help that loosens the most stubborn dirt and washes it away without hard rubbing.

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that it gets them out of water sooner.

Ask your grocer for Fels-Naptha today and get a real washday bargain. A bargain that brings you not more soap, but more help. *Extra* help that saves you!

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only a two-cent stamp to help cover postage, and we'll mail you this chipper without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-10-25 Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up a stubborn, lingering cough. It takes but a moment to prepare and costs little, but it gives real relief even for those dreaded coughs that follow severe cold epidemics.

From any druggist, get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture soothe and heal the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bronchial tubes, thus aiding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of distressing coughs, chest colds, and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

POST YOUR FARM And Keep Trespassers Off Reduced Prices on TRESPASS SIGNS

Effective October 1, 1930, trespass signs are offered to subscribers of American Agriculturist at new reduced rates in quantities of fifty or more. The new rates are as follows:—

Per Dozen	.....\$ 1.00
Per Fifty	..... 3.50
Per Hundred	..... 6.50
Per Thousand	..... 60.00

The price for smaller quantities remains at \$1. per dozen.

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

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OKLA. FARMER KILLS 172 RATS IN ONE NIGHT

K-R-O (Kills Rats Only), writes Mr. —, Hulbert, Okla., brought this remarkable result. K-R-O is the original product made from squill, an ingredient recommended by U. S. Government as sure death to rats and mice but harmless to dogs, cats, poultry or even baby chicks. You can depend on K-R-O (Kills Rats Only), which has become America's leading rat exterminator in just a few years. Sold by all druggists on a money back guarantee.

Just David--By Eleanor Porter

(Continued from Page 5)

put more cold in. I forgot and left the milk in the sun, and it tastes bad now; but I'm sure next time it'll be better—all of it."

The man smiled, but he shook his head sadly.

"But there ought not to be any 'next time', David."

"Why not? What do you mean? Aren't you ever going to let me try again, father?" There was real distress in the boy's voice.

The man hesitated. His lips parted with an indrawn breath, as if behind them lay a rush of words. But they closed abruptly, the words still unsaid. Then, very lightly, came these others:—

"Well, son, this isn't a very nice way to treat your supper, is it? Now, if you please, I'll take some of that bacon. I think I feel my appetite coming back."

If the truant appetite "came back," however, it could not have stayed; for the man ate but little. He frowned, too, as he saw how little the boy ate. He sat silent while his son cleared the food and dishes away, and he was still silent when, with the boy, he passed out of the house and walked to the little bench facing the west.

Unless it stormed very hard, David never went to bed without this last look at his "Silver Lake," as he called the little sheet of water far down in the valley.

"Daddy, it's gold to-night—all gold with the sun!" he cried rapturously, as his eyes fell upon his treasure. "Oh, daddy!"

It was a long-drawn cry of ecstasy, and hearing it, the man winced, as with sudden pain.

"Daddy, I'm going to play it—I've got to play it!" cried the boy, bounding toward the cabin. In a moment he had returned, violin at his chin.

The man watched and listened; and as he watched and listened, his face became a battleground whereon pride and fear, hope and despair, joy and sorrow, fought for the mastery.

It was no new thing for David to "play" the sunset. Always, when he was moved, David turned to his violin. Always in its quivering strings he found the means to say that which his tongue could not express.

Across the valley the grays and blues of the mountains had become all purples now. Above, the sky in one vast flame of crimson and gold, was a molten sea on which floated rose-pink cloud-boats. Below, the valley with its lake and river picked out in rose and gold against the shadowy greens of field and forest, seemed like some enchanted fairyland of loveliness. And all this was in David's violin, and all this, too, was on David's uplifted, rapturous face.

As the last rose-glow turned to gray and the last strain quivered into silence, the man spoke. His voice was almost harsh with self-control.

"David, the time has come. We'll have to give it up—you and I."

The boy turned wonderingly, his face still softly luminous.

"Give what up?"

"This—all this."

"This! Why, father, what do you mean? This is home!"

The man nodded wearily.

"I know. It has been home; but, David, you didn't think we could always live here, like this, did you?"

David laughed softly, and turned his eyes once more to the distant sky-line.

"Why not?" he asked dreamily. "What better place could there be? I like it, daddy."

The man drew a troubled breath, and stirred restlessly. The teasing pain in his side was very bad to-night, and no change of position eased it. He

was ill, very ill; and he knew it. Yet he also knew that, to David, sickness, pain, and death meant nothing—or, at most, words that had always been lightly, almost unconsciously passed over. For the first time he wondered if, after all, his training—some of it—had been wise.

For six years he had had the boy under his exclusive care and guidance. For six years the boy had eaten the food, worn the clothing, and studied the books of his father's choosing. For six years that father had thought, planned, breathed, moved, lived for his son. There had been no others in the little cabin. There had been only the

and it isn't coming back. And it leaves its little cold ice-coat behind it just as the squirrel did, too. It doesn't need it. It can go without it. Don't you see? And it's singing—listen!—it's singing as it goes. It *wants* to go!"

"Yes, David." And David's father had sighed with relief that his son had found his own explanation of the mystery, and one that satisfied.

Later, in his books, David found death again. It was a man, this time. The boy had looked up with startled eyes.

"Do people, real people, like you and me, be dead, father? Do they go to a far country?"

"Just David"—Our New Serial

HERE is the first chapter of our new serial "Just David." If you like boys you will like this story. You may find that David is a little different from the boys we know, but then David was not brought up as most boys are and besides he was a genius and no one expects a genius to behave just as other folks do.

The thing that caused all the trouble and unhappiness for David was the fact that no one recognized his talent, nor could they understand the things he did. In spite of his apparent weakness, his childish logic, not to mention the things he did, changed several lives for the better, while efforts of others to change him made no impression whatever.

We are telling you too much about the book. Read it yourself and you will agree with us that it is one of the best we have ever given you.

occasional trips through the woods to the little town on the mountain-side for food and clothing, to break the days of close companionship.

All this the man had planned carefully. He had meant that only the good and beautiful should have place in David's youth. It was not that he intended that evil, unhappiness, and death should lack definition, only definiteness, in the boy's mind. It should be a case where the good and the beautiful should so fill the thoughts that there would be no room for anything else. This had been his plan. And thus far he had succeeded—succeeded so wonderfully that he began now, in the face of his own illness, and of what he feared would come of it, to doubt the wisdom of that planning.

As he looked at the boy's rapt face, he remembered David's surprised questioning at the first dead squirrel he had found in the woods. David was six then.

"Why, daddy, he's asleep, and he won't wake up!" he had cried. Then, after a gentle touch: "And he's cold—oh, so cold!"

The father had hurried his son away at the time, and had evaded his questions; and David had seemed content. But the next day the boy had gone back to the subject. His eyes were wide then, and a little frightened.

"Father, what is it to be—dead?"

"What do you mean, David?"

"The boy who brings the milk—he had the squirrel this morning. He said it was not asleep. It was—dead."

"It means that the squirrel, the real squirrel under the fur, has gone away, David."

"Where?"

"To a far country, perhaps."

"Will he come back?"

"No."

"Did he want to go?"

"We'll hope so."

"But he left his—his fur coat behind him. Didn't he need—that?"

"No, or he'd have taken it with him."

David had fallen silent at this. He had remained strangely silent, indeed for some days; then, out in the woods with his father one morning, he gave a joyous shout. He was standing by the ice-covered brook, and looking at a little black hole through which the hurrying water could be plainly seen.

"Daddy, oh, daddy, I know now how it is, about being—dead."

"Why—David!"

"It's like the water in the brook, you know; *that's* going to a far country,

"Yes, son, in time—to a far country ruled over by a great and good King, they tell us."

David's father had trembled as he said it, and waited fearfully for the result. But David had only smiled happily as he answered:

"But they go singing, father, like the little brook. You know I heard it!"

And there the matter had ended. David was ten now, and not yet for him did death spell terror. Because of this David's father was relieved; and yet—still because of this—he was afraid.

"David," he said gently. "Listen to me."

The boy turned with a long sigh.

"Yes, father."

"We must go away. Out in the great world, there are men and women and children waiting for you. You've a beautiful work to do; and one can't do one's work on a mountain-top."

"Why not? I like it here, and I've always been here."

"Not always, David; six years. You were four when I brought you here. You don't remember, perhaps."

David shook his head. His eyes were again dreamily fixed on the sky.

"I think I'd like it—to go—if I could sail away on that little cloud-boat up there," he murmured.

The man sighed and shook his head.

"We can't go on cloud-boats. We must walk, David, for a way—and we must go soon—soon," he added feverishly. "I must get you back—back among friends, before—"

He rose unsteadily, and tried to walk erect. His limbs shook, and the blood throbbed at his temples. He was appalled at his weakness. With a fierceness born of his terror he turned sharply to the boy at his side.

"David, we've got to go! We've got to go—to-morrow!"

"Father!"

"Yes, yes, come!" He stumbled blindly, yet in some way he reached the cabin door.

Behind him David still sat, inert, staring. The next minute the boy had sprung to his feet and was hurrying after his father.

* * *

CHAPTER II

THE TRAIL

A curious strength seemed to have come to the man. With almost steady hands he took down the photographs and the Sistine Madonna, packing them neatly away in a box to be left. From beneath his bunk he dragged a large,

dusty traveling-bag, and in this he stowed a little food, a few garments, and a great deal of the music scattered about the room.

David, in the doorway, stared in dazed wonder. Gradually into his eyes crept a look never seen there before.

"Father, where are we going?" he asked at last in a shaking voice, as he came slowly into the room.

"Back, son; we're going back."

"To the village, where we get our eggs and bacon?"

"No, no, lad, not there. The other way. We go down into the valley this time."

The valley—*my* valley, with the Silver Lake?"

"Yes, my son; and beyond—far beyond." The man spoke dreamily. He was looking at a photograph in his hand. It had slipped in among the loose sheets of music, and had not been put away with the others. It was the likeness of a beautiful woman.

For a moment David eyed him uncertainly; then he spoke.

"Daddy, who is that? Who are all these people in the pictures? You've never told me about any of them except the little round one that you wear in your pocket. Who are they?"

Instead of answering, the man turned far-away eyes on the boy and smiled wistfully.

"Ah, David, lad, how they'll love you! How they will love you! But you mustn't let them spoil you, son. You must remember—remember all I've told you."

Once again David asked his question, but this time the man only turned back to the photograph, muttering something the boy could not understand.

After that David did not question any more. He was too amazed, too distressed. He had never before seen his father like this. With nervous haste the man was setting the little room to rights, crowding things into the bag, and packing other things away in an old trunk. His cheeks were very red, and his eyes very bright. He talked, too, almost constantly, though David could understand scarcely a word of what was said. Later, the man caught up his violin and played; and never before had David heard his father play like that. The boy's eyes filled, and his heart ached with a pain that choked and numbed—though why, David could not have told. Still later, the man dropped his violin and sank exhausted into a chair; and then David, worn and frightened with it all, crept to his bunk and fell asleep.

In the gray dawn of the morning David awoke to a different world. His father, white-faced and gentle, was calling to get ready for breakfast. The little room, dismantled of its decorations, was bare and cold. The bag, closed and strapped, rested on the floor by the door, together with the two violins in their cases, ready to carry.

"We must hurry, son. It's a long tramp before we take the cars."

"The cars—the real cars? Do we go in those?" David was fully awake now.

"Yes."

"And is that all we're to carry?"

"Yes. Hurry, son."

"But we come back—sometime?"

There was no answer.

"Father, we're coming back—sometime?" David's voice was insistent now.

The man stooped and tightened a strap that was already quite tight enough. Then he laughed lightly.

"Why, of course you're coming back sometime, David. Only think of all these things we're leaving!"

When the last dish was put away, the last garment adjusted, and the last look given to the little room, the trav-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

WANTED TO BUY

OLD ENVELOPES, Folded Letters, Stamps used before 1880. Post Yourself. Many old envelopes are worth \$1.00 to \$100.00 each. If you have old correspondence, send for interesting information free and without obligation on your part. Address R. RICE, 2652 Asbury Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

OLD MONEY WANTED

\$5 to \$500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10c for illustrated coin value book, 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25, Leltoy, N. Y.

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PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth-promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75; 10 gallons \$13, at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY, 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

147½ ACRE FARM, city markets. Chautauqua County, N. Y., on good road. 1/10 mile school. 4½ miles railroad and trading center. 50 acres fertile tillage. 75½ acre spring and creek watered pasture for 25 cows. 22 acres in woods. Good 9 room house, well water. Dairy barn 32x48, milk house 18x24, silo and poultry house. Price \$4000. Liberal terms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

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WANTED—To rent farm stocked and equipped. Experienced farmer, no booze. Might consider buying later. BOX 143, Rome, N. Y.

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COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6" \$1.30, 6½" \$1.50, Gauze-faced 4" \$1.50, 6½" \$1.75. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO. Dept. D. Canton, Maine.

WILL TRADE RADIO sets for potatoes, grain, rais. Write SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

Write HOLMES FARMS, Fort Deposit, Alabama, for prices on finest Paper Shell Pecans.

FOX TRAPPING METHODS. Water, dry land and snow sets. Send for particulars. CHESTER R. HALL, West Springfield, Mass.

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Find Work or Find a Good Worker

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders this winter for its "first prize winning" Shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

WORK ON FARM by month desired by young man, long experience, good milkier. References. State wages. GAYLORD CAREY, Towanda, Pa. R. D. 5.

EXPERIENCED FARM HAND, German-American, 30 years old, industrious and reliable desires steady farm work. JOSEPH TROTTE, c/o C. Richards, 133 Bridgeton, W. Bridgeton, N. J.

POSITION WANTED by Lady as housekeeper, Country or City. Address R. J. B., General Delivery, Auburn, N. Y.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—\$20.00 per M; ½x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

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HONEY—NEW CROP White Clover, 60 lbs. can \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—FINEST QUALITY white or dark pure table honey. 5 pound cans, 90c; 10, \$1.50; 60, \$6.00 delivered third zone. ELTON LANE, Trumansburg, N. Y.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Clover or Buckwheat 5 lb. pail \$1.15 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

HONEY: Our finest clover 60 lb. \$6.00; goldenrod buckwheat \$5.40; Clover comb \$4.80, 24 sections; goldenrod buckwheat \$4.50 not prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

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PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73X Security Savings and Comm'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—3 lbs. manufactured chewing or smoking \$2.10; Fifty Cigars \$1.85; pay when received. CARLTON CIGAR CO., Paducah, Ky.

FIFTY 10c CIGARS direct Havana and Porto Rico filler, Sumatra wrapper. Send \$2.50 postpaid. Full refund guaranteed. E. M. WEAND, Collegeville, Penna.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

500 BUSINESS ENVELOPES—\$1.50, postpaid. Other printing reasonable. Estimates, samples—free! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

If There is Anything That You Wish
To Buy, Sell or Trade
Advertise in the
Classified Columns
OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Just David

(Continued from Opposite Page)

elers picked up the bag and the violins, and went out into the sweet freshness of the morning. As he fastened the door the man sighed profoundly; but David did not notice this. His face was turned toward the east—always David looked toward the sun.

"Daddy, let's not go, after all! Let's stay here," he cried ardently, drinking in the beauty of the morning.

"We must go, David. Come, son."

And the man led the way across the green slope to the west.

It was a scarcely perceptible trail, but the man found it, and followed it with evident confidence. There was only the pause now and then to steady his none-too-sure step, or to ease the burden of the bag. Very soon the forest lay all about them, with the birds singing over their heads, and with numberless tiny feet scurrying through the underbrush on all sides. Just out of sight a brook babbled noisily of its delight in being alive; and away up in the treetops the morning sun played hide-and-seek among the dancing leaves.

And David leaped, and laughed, and loved it all, nor was any of it strange to him. The birds, the trees, the sun, the brook, the scurrying little creatures of the forest, all were friends of his. But the man—the man did not leap or laugh, though he, too, loved it all. The man was afraid.

He knew now that he had undertaken more than he could carry out. Step by step the bag had grown heavier, and hour by hour the insistent, teasing pain in his side had increased until now it was a torture. He had forgotten that the way to the valley was so long; he had not realized how nearly spent was his strength before he even started down the trail. Throbbing through his brain was the question, what if, after all, he could not—but even to himself he would not say the words.

(Continued Next Week)

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

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NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference
For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Stop Tank Leaks

By Ray Inman

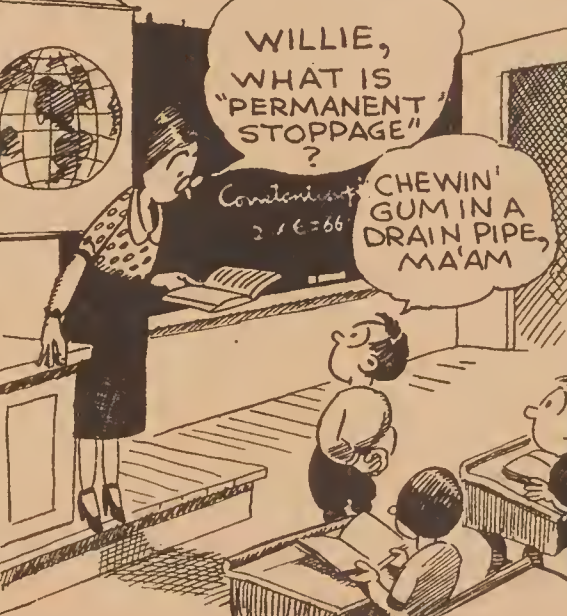
TO STOP LEAKS IN A WOODEN WATER TANK YOU CAN USE CLAY, CEMENT OR ASPHALT BUT HERE'S A MUCH SIMPLER METHOD



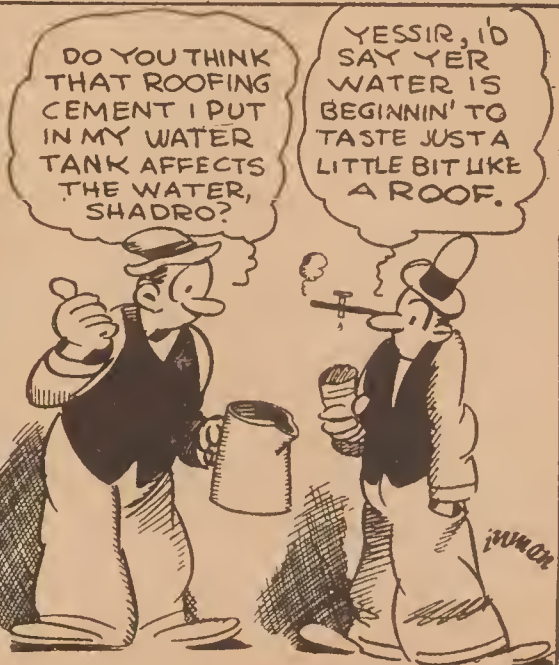
ORDINARY CLAY MIXED WITH WATER AND FORCED INTO THE JOINTS WILL WORK TEMPORARILY.



FOR PERMANENT STOPPAGE USE EMULSIFIED ASPHALT, PUTTING STIFF TROWEL ASPHALT INTO THE CRACKS AND BRUSH-ASPHALT PAINTED ON INSIDE.



ROOFING CEMENT CAN BE USED BUT IT WILL GIVE WATER A SLIGHT TASTE.



10% CUT
FROM CATALOGUE PRICES
FOR SHORT TIME ONLY

Complete for 6-Room House

Was \$175 NOW \$157.50



INCLUDING 6 radiators, large steam boiler, pipe, fittings, valves, air valves & asbestos cement. We pay the freight.

Write for FREE Catalog 20

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St., New York

THE AMERICAN OIL & PAINT CO.
ESTD 1906
QUALITY PRODUCTS

ROOF SAVERS

Charles H. Spangle, Angola, Ind., says, "I paid my taxes this fall with the difference in price of a new roof and what I paid for American Liquid Roof Cement."

A coat of this cement on an old roof will save you many dollars.

We manufacture and sell this cement direct.

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A few County Representatives needed. Write for book—"Making Money the American Way."

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SEND FOR CATALOG

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company

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NOW—SPECIAL SALE—As We Have Not Storage Room 100 Rare and Ruffled Gladiolus \$1.00; 1000 for \$9.00. 10 Great Dahlia \$1.00, mixture of the following: The Jerseys, Jane Cowl, Sagamore, Grizzly, Trenton, Marmon, Rose Fallon, Flaming Meteor, Redfern, SISKIYOU, Rockwood, Eagle Rocks, and others as good. Post Paid.

WRENS NEST, PEMBERTON, NEW JERSEY

Headquarters Poultry Remedies — Supplies.
C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

S. C. REDS, 19c BARRED ROCKS, 20c

Write for special prices to broiler raisers. Started Chicks.

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN

Pullets and Baby Chicks

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery, DOVER, DELAWARE

Class "A" PULLETS


12 wks. to laying age. Very low prices. Extra heavy laying strain. Cash or C. O. D. Several varieties. Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH. R. NO. 2A.

TOULOUSE EMDEN OR AFRICAN GEESSE
five months, \$4.50 each. Also white Wyandotte cockerels \$2.00. L. L. HUTCHINS, MALONE, NEW YORK

With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer



What to Do When the Pullets Go Lame

(Continued from Page 3)

body under favorable conditions of moisture and air these continue to develop to the stage where they will give the disease to birds which pick them up. In cold weather or in periods of dryness the organism does not develop, but lies in a dormant and harmless state until conditions are again favorable.

Constant Reinfestation Increases Losses

The authorities point out two important facts that seem to give the clue to the control of the trouble. First, that the severity of the trouble in a given bird is largely dependent on how large a dose of the infection she got, and second, that the disease runs a self-limiting course. That is, unless the dose is too large the bird will recover after the disease has run its course, unless she continues to get new doses. Dr. Beaudette says: "Fatal cases are probably only those in which reinfestation has constantly taken place, and if such infestation could be prevented it might be possible to materially reduce the mortality of the disease."

It has been observed as a matter of experience that this trouble almost never attacks birds after they are a year old. There is evidence that they have developed complete immunity. An outbreak spreads slowly through the flock, only a few birds are sick at a time, it may continue all winter. Not all the affected birds go lame; some go blind, and some merely waste away. A gray or whitish cast to the eye is typical of affected birds.

On range, wet weather increases the rate of the spread of the trouble. Outbreaks seem to be worse on flat land or on heavy soil than on sloping ground or gravelly soil. In other words, drainage is an important factor in control.

Do Not Try to Cure Them

Pullets that go lame are too badly affected to recover. They continue to eat ravenously yet they actually starve to death. Their intestines have been so badly damaged by the coccidia that they cannot digest the food. New ranges do not always protect against the trouble. But on the other hand, there are numerous instances of flocks where a few cases have appeared one season and that was the end of it. Apparently careful sanitary measures can control the trouble.

Here is what I get out of all this information. The infection is almost everywhere. As a rule, a bird picks up only a little. She has a mild attack, it runs its course, and the owner never

knows she had it. But more infection has been added to the premises. The more birds there are the faster the infection will accumulate. During dry weather the infection lies dormant. Along comes a wet spell, the infection becomes active. A few birds pick up doses too large to be thrown off. Paralysis results. The obvious move for the owner is to break up that cycle of infection. Remove and dispose of lame birds the minute they are seen. Move the flock to the house and use all the sanitary measures possible to prevent reinfestation. Screen the dropping boards, prevent wet spots around the drinking fountains, and clean out the litter frequently.

If, in spite of all precautions the trouble continues, there is still another way open. The young stock may be reared in confinement on floors of wire screen. This quite effectively separates them from infection and is being done very successfully by a number of large poultrymen.

Vaccinating Poultry in New Jersey

Are poultry owners in New Jersey permitted to vaccinate their fowls against chicken pox?

POULTRY owners may obtain a permit from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture at Trenton, which will allow them legally to inoculate their poultry against chicken pox, but the law does not allow them to vaccinate their neighbors' chickens.

With the A. A.

FARM MECHANIC



Electricity for Cooling Milk

INTEREST in the use of electricity for cooling milk is increasing rapidly as equipment is improved and electric lines are extending into rural territory. As might be expected with a new thing like this, there are many problems to be solved and as usual the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, has been busy getting the facts.

Readers who are interested should write to the Station and ask them for a copy of bulletin 581, "Electric cooling of milk on the farm." This bulletin gives rather detailed plans for building an insulated tank and also gives some rather surprising results secured from experiments at the Station. Some of the conclusions reached from the experiment are:

1. The cooling tank should be large enough so that when filled with cans

of milk there will be twice as much ice and water as milk. Although this means a large tank, it is necessary for can cooling.

2. Insulation with 3 inches of cork, or its equivalent, protected against moisture, saved more than its cost in refrigeration in one summer. The insulation is essential for maintaining a low temperature, although three inches may not be necessary.

3. Milk can be satisfactorily cooled by placing it immediately after the can is filled at milking time in cold water at 40° F, providing the tank is of ample size, well insulated, and a large enough source of refrigeration is available. The milk need not be stirred or surface cooled. Should stirring be thought desirable, one stirring after one or two hours in the water is ample. For milk of bad flavor, such as absorbed feed flavor, aeration may be desirable.

Something for Co-op Members to Think About

(Continued from Page 7)

yet when the whole situation is considered from a long-time point of view, it is certain that some progress has been made. Certainly the membership of a cooperative association forms the chief asset of the association. We are wondering how many of the conclusions reached would apply to the members of milk marketing organizations in American Agriculturist's territory. The following are the conclusions reached by this Pennsylvania professor:

Members reported generally that a safe market and higher prices were the benefits they have received. However, 23 per cent reported that they have received no benefits as members of the organization.

The house organ is read regularly by only 42 per cent of the members, while only 32 per cent of them attend local meetings.

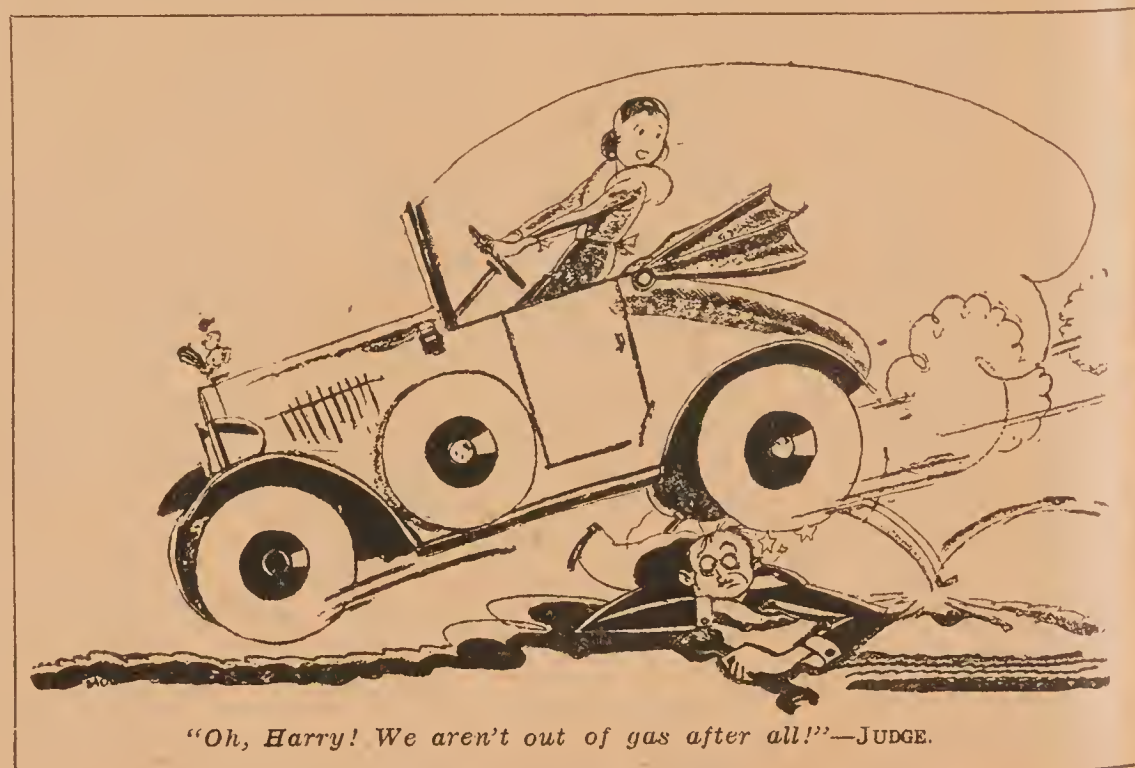
Only 18 per cent of the members attend Agricultural Extension meetings and only 14 per cent of them attend Grange meetings regularly.

Much dissatisfaction results because too many farmers have expected that the marketing organization was all that was needed in order to make their dairies profitable. Cooperative marketing will never return good profits to uneconomical producers.

Less than one eighth of the members spoke of the organization as though they were part of it.

Eighty six per cent of the men who were members of cow testing associations at the time they were interviewed were satisfied with their butterfat tests. This is a fair indication that most of the members who know what their test is, are satisfied, and that the majority of complaints come from men who really do not know what their herds test.

Some of the problems presented here are even now on the way to successful solution. With an awakened, informed and enthusiastic membership, this organization can face the future with confidence.



FOR SALE

Giant Bourbons, Pen-1-Headed by 32 lb. yearling Tom. Pen-2-Headed by 26 lb. young Tom direct from Berry's Yard. A few choice breeders from an 18 lb. yearling hen. Toms \$10. to \$12. Hens \$6. to \$8.

MRS. OLIVER McMORRIS, East Greenwich, N. Y.

CHICKS AND PULLETS OUR SPECIALTY

R.O.P. 200 to 290 Pedigreed breeding LEGHORNS AND ROCKS

Save, by placing order early. We ship C.O.D. Guarantee purebred and safe delivery. Catalog free.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Box 5, ZEELAND, Michigan

CHICK PRICES CUT 6½ Cents

IF ORDERED NOW FOR SPRING SHIPMENT. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free.

GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STAMP BRINGS PRICES of choice white Holland Turkeys. Mrs. Ethel E. Rodger, Canton, N. Y., R4.



Have You a Friend in These Lists ?

(Continued from Page 5)

Erwin Frazier, Centerville, Thrown from wagon—fractured leg	80.00	Claude Harris, Weedsport Auto collision—bruises on body	50.00
F. E. Hills, Almond Auto accident—sprained wrist, contused face	10.00	John Boran, Auburn Auto and train collided—contusions	130.00
Martin Woodward, Friendship Auto accident—bruised chest, lacerated arm	40.00	John Cummings, Atwater Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs	90.00
C. W. Roan, Alfred Sta. Cutter overturned—sprained leg	30.00	Adelbert Cowan, Locke Thrown from wagon—struck pitchfork, puncturing bladder	60.00
William Swain, Belmont Travel accident—lacerated and contused leg	70.00	Emir Brown, Martville Auto collision—lacerated tendons, hand	30.00
C. W. Roan, Alfred Sta. Cutter overturned—sprained leg	30.00	Lee Whitman Est., Moravia Auto collision—mortality	1000.00
Howard Thompson, Whitney Crossing Auto accident—cut forehead, injured ankle	10.00	R. E. Rohm, Moravia Thrown from wagon—sprained back	41.43
Fred Cole, Cuba Travel accident—sprained ankle	30.00	Charles Atchinson, Moravia Thrown from wagon—fractured leg	80.00
Mrs. Myrtle Green, Belmont Struck by auto—broken shoulder, jaw bone	30.00	Stephen Shewczyk, Auburn Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle	30.00
Mrs. Ella Shimwell, Andover Auto overturned—sprained wrist and back	28.57	Mrs. Minnie Leano, Cayuga Auto accident—sprained abdomen	40.00
H. D. Harris, Belfast Struck by auto—fract. rib, sprained knee	30.00	J. C. Husk, Moravia Auto collision—contused left hand	30.00
Ernest Ramsey, Belfast Auto accident—cut leg and contused body	21.43	Mrs. Elizabeth Green, Aurora Auto accident—fractured ribs	44.28
H. J. Denniston, Canadea Auto collision—bruised side	50.00	J. H. Flynn, Locke Thrown from wagon—sprained knee	24.28
E. S. Gayhart, Canadea Auto accident—lacerated wound forehead	20.00	P. L. Conners, Auburn Thrown from wagon—fractured rib	10.00
Howard Bisnett, Fillmore Auto accident—cut forehead	42.86	Silas Wright, Martville Thrown from wagon—bruised back	41.43
M. C. Clark, Friendship Auto collision—cut lip, eyebrow and eye	28.52	Christopher Emporer Thrown from wagon—contusions	17.14
Fred W. Smith, Andover Auto accident—sprained ligaments wrist	42.86	D. K. Cutler, Moravia Thrown from car—sprained hip and knee	12.86
Clifford Prentice, Angelica Runaway accident—fract. and dislocated bones foot	130.00	Gilbert Hamilton, Port Byron Auto overturned—sprained shoulder	20.00
Lydia F. Perry, Wiscoy Auto hit tree—sprained back	30.00	D. E. Harris, Port Byron Auto overturned—foot cut	30.00
L. H. Davis, Alfred St. Auto skidded—bruised back	20.00	Anna Wright, Martville Auto accident—sprained back and contusions	130.00

CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YDRK

R. W. Parke, Cato	\$ 20.00
Eli Somers, Weedsport	30.00
Will Stanton, Locke	30.00
Thrown from wagon—ribs bruised	
E. H. Main, Locke	50.00
Thrown from cutter—broken arm	

Service Bureau Claims Settled During September 1930

NEW YDRK

Grant Price, West Exeter (Pay for eggs)	\$118.46
Mrs. Herbert Parker, Granville (Claim for damages settled)	21.10
James E. Selfridge, Ancram Lead Mines (Balance of claim)	48.00
H. H. Vogel, Coram (Pay for eggs)	15.00
Asa Sprague, Schuyler Lake (Railroad claim settled)	50.00
Elmer Corah, West Falls (Damage claim settled)	25.00
Mrs. J. A. McComb, Montgomery (Refund on order)	1.80
Howard T. Bliss, Bainbridge (Pay for eggs)	7.18
Mary E. Townsend, Maryland (Returns from commission merchant)	17.85
Mrs. Viola Butts, Merrickville (Refund on order of chicks)	7.00
LeRoy Koller, Canajoharie (Refund on unfilled order)	32.00
Mrs. S. Widrick, Morristown (Refund on order)	10.00
Mrs. John Bond, New Haven (Refund on unfilled order)	10.43
W. J. Morton, Springville (Refund on order of pigs)	45.22
Geo. L. VanDordt, Beaver Dam (Refund on order of plants)	1.35

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Glenn Russell, Tioga (Pay for hatching eggs)	8.00
Frederic J. Barnes, Sandy Lake (Balance of insurance matter adjusted)	45.00
John A. Vansant, Bristol (Claim adjusted)	80.00
Wm. E. Kearney, Brockway (Balance of insurance claim)	120.00

VERMONT

D. H. Wright, Middlebury (Balance pay on horse)	8.00
K. C. Walker, Weston (Refund on order of limestone)	25.50

TOTAL \$696.89

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YDRK

Fred Squadrito, Utica (Complaint adjusted)	
Robert Jones, Goshen (Complaint adjusted)	
Mrs. H. S. Andrews, Fly Creek (Contract cancelled)	
Mrs. Joseph Boecaccio, Albion (Order filled)	
E. W. Lewis, Rexville (Adjustment on machinery)	
Albert R. Eggert, Westfield (Replacement of entire order of chicks)	
Scott Deitz, Middleburgh (Replacement on dead pig)	
Mrs. J. A. Lalone, Madrid (Order filled)	
George Watson, Argusville (Order filled)	
Percy McLagan, Guilford	

PENNSYLVANIA

B. F. Poole, Greensburg (Balance of order filled)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
F. W. Decker, Sheffield (Order filled)	

DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YORK

Kenneth Signor, Walton	\$ 20.00
Harold Pickwick, Meridale	30.00
Arthur Lee, Delhi	27.14
John Huston, Fraser	10.00
Emma Shaver, Shavertown	20.00
Mrs. Jennie Scott, Bloomville	20.00
Stanton Gifford, Masonville	20.00
Nettie Ballard, Davenport	10.00
John R. Huston, Fraser	10.00
R. A. Girndt, Treadwell	30.00
John Henderson, East Meredith	40.00
Auto collision—leg injured	
John Huston, Fraser	10.00
Auto collision—bruised eye	
Marvin Darling, Walton	58.57
Thrown from wagon—fractured arm	
Ralph Reynolds, Delhi	10.00
Thrown from wagon—bruised	
Peter Lilley, Cannonsville	42.86
Thrown from wagon—knee sprained	
Clarence E. McCoy, Walton	30.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs	
G. L. Brainard, Walton	130.00
Truck struck by train—fractured leg	
Peter Calhoun, Andes	20.00
Auto accident—lacerated shoulder	
Isabelle Russell, Meridale	48.57
Auto accident—fractured ribs	
W. J. Russell, Meridale	5.71
Auto accident—bruised chest	
C. D. Howland, Barbourville	10.00
Tree struck wagon—lacerated scalp	
Charles Sexton, Cannonsville	20.00
Auto over bank—fractured rib	
Richard Tweedie, Walton	50.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs	
Norwood Samuels, Andes	20.00
Auto accident—fractured two ribs	
Harold Stewart, Franklin	60.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ulna	
Florence M. Bouton, Delhi	32.86
Auto went over bank—sprained shoulder and arm	
Lizzie Gessell, Meridale	130.00
Thrown from wagon fracture vertebrae	
Donald Beavers, Stamford	20.00
Train struck car—sprained back	
L. B. Sprague, Shavertown	20.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained back	
Clara B. Van Dyke Est., Meridale	1000.00
Truck struck car—mortality	
C. E. Davidson, Franklin	40.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained shoulder	
A. G. Van Zandt, So. Kortwright	20.00
Thrown from wagon—bruised back	
F. L. D' Connor, Downsville	14.28
Thrown from wagon—sprained knee	
Roy Lord, Hale Eddy	10.00
Auto collision—cut face and scalp	
A. E. Pierce, Stamford	70.00
Truck skidded—fractured arm	
Sylvester Neer, Davenport	85.71
Thrown from wagon—fractured left radius	
A. F. Elliott, Delhi	52.86
Thrown from sled—fractured ribs	
Ella M. Heannings, Bovine Center	20.00
Auto accident—sprained side	
Caroline Gosoll, Meridale	40.00
Car struck truck—cut tendon of leg	
E. F. Groves Est., Franklin	1000.00
Thrown from load of logs—mortality	

(The balance of the Delaware County list and other New York counties will appear in an early issue.)

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Shoe Merchant
SAVES you **MONEY**
by selling
LONG-WEARING
Rubber Footwear



A mighty good place to get your money's worth is the independent shoe store in your town. When it prospers the town prospers. The owner and his customers are his only bosses. He has built his own business by selling what the folks of his town need.

We think it is good business to co-operate with the independent shoe merchant. His motives and his conscientious methods have just naturally pointed him toward Top Notch Rubber Footwear. For downright money's worth, for top-to-bottom strength and knock-about "guts", he thinks of Top Notch. And he ought to know. Is it any wonder we "play ball" with him!

If he has searched the country for better values, he'll probably tell you that Top Notch is the longest wearing rubber footwear that anyone ever put a foot into. He says that because his customers have told him so when they come back for more.

Next time you want rubber footwear, swing the door of your independent shoe store. Say "Top Notch", and get the best money's worth in town. Boots, arctics, and rubbers (heavy and light) for men, women and children. Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Company, Beacon Falls, Connecticut.

● Put your foot into a Top Notch Buddy Boot. Feel those "muscles" of tough live rubber. Get a lot of wear without a lot of weight.

● A Man's rubber with a man's strength, built to stand up under the roughest kind of punishment. The Top Notch "Topeka".

● Top Notch Women's All-Rubber Smartie gives real protection against slush and rain and cold. Designed to make feet look smaller.

TOP NOTCH
A GUARANTEE OF SERVICE





Sooner or Later

EVEREADY PRESTONE OR A FROZEN RADIATOR

NO NEED to enlarge on the bother, expense and danger that can come of a frozen radiator on your car or truck. It's one of the things that many farmers have had to contend with in winter. But it is important to know about the most effective and economical means of avoiding such danger.

This winter, you can protect your car absolutely . . . with very little trouble or expense. A single filling of Eveready Prestone, the ONE-SHOT anti-freeze, and your car is proof against freezing for the entire season. Only one investment to make . . . only a single operation required. Eveready Prestone is *preparedness*, because you can put it in *before* freezing weather comes. It's immune to heat and cold alike, so it won't boil off or overheat your engine.

It's needless to fuss around any longer with makeshift methods that may be mighty costly . . . methods you can seldom depend on completely. For Eveready Prestone is tried and proved, used by motor-authorities everywhere, tested successfully under more severe conditions than any car will ever meet. The Byrd Antarctic Expedition used it at the South Pole, where it gave perfect satisfaction.

Eveready Prestone is different from all other anti-freezes. It was developed by Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, and is distributed by National Carbon Company, Inc., makers of Eveready Flashlights and Batteries. It contains no alcohol or glycerine.

Eveready Prestone is economical because one filling is all that's needed, and because it comes to you undiluted. Compared with other anti-freezes, a smaller quantity is required. It will give you protection from frost to thaw at a cost of \$2.50 to \$7.50, depending on whether you live in a moderate or extreme climate.

This year, Eveready Prestone has been further improved. It is now *green* in color, so that you may easily identify it. Take the few simple precautions necessary to make your cooling-system water-tight, then put in your winter's supply of Eveready Prestone. You can do it now . . . today.

★ ★ ★

Tune in the Eveready Hour, every Tuesday evening at nine (Eastern standard time) over the N. B. C. network.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
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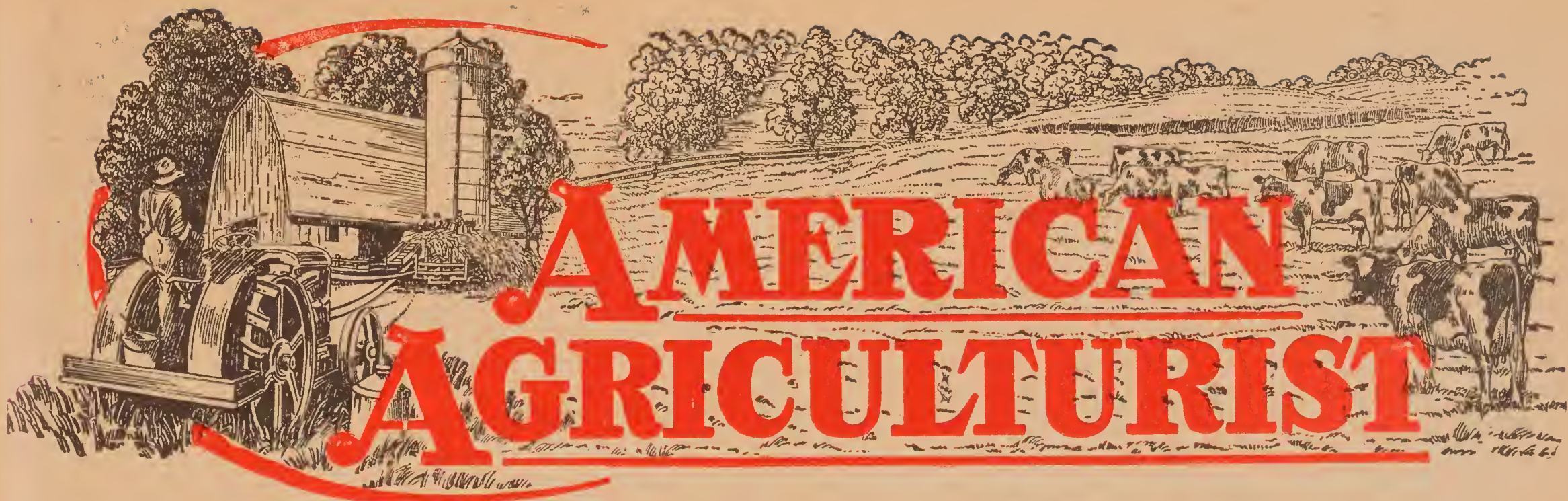
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Tested and approved
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9 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

1. Gives complete protection.
2. Does not boil off.
3. Positively will not damage cooling-system.
4. Will not heat-up a motor.
5. Circulates freely at the lowest operating temperatures.
6. Will not affect paint, varnish, or lacquer finishes.
7. Non-inflammable.
8. Odorless.
9. Economical—one filling lasts all winter.



\$1.00 per Year

November 1, 1930


Published Weekly



In Conclusion

THERE are a number of other fine old songs that mother sang and that are still favorites. Then, too, there are some songs that father sang—Sweet Adeline. In this story, page 2, Dave Thompson gives you a brief summary of some of them. Here we have pictured the house at Rushville, Ohio, where B. R. Hanby is said to have written "Darling Nellie Gray," and photo of J. J. Malloy, author of "Love's Old Sweet Song"

Songs that Mother Used to Sing



If you tried to lift
this Hereford Bull
with your foot!



SANTO'S GEM, 1930 Cham-
pion Polled Hereford Bull
(After a photograph)

And yet the excess weight in ordinary boots makes you waste that much energy every day!

DURING a single day spent in ordinary boots, you lift at least 2,420 pounds of absolutely useless weight! *This weight is greater than that of Santo's Gem, 1930 Champion Polled Hereford Bull.*

You put this unnecessary drain on your energy if each boot is only two ounces heavier than it ought to be.

You can't help covering at least five and a half miles in a full working day even if you are merely doing winter chores. Five and a half miles mean 9,680 steps at the very least, and 9,680 steps, at 2 ounces on each foot, mean 2,420 unnecessary pounds.

But you *can* help wearing heavier boots than you have to!

There is *no* excess weight in a Goodrich boot. It is made of twenty-seven different rubber compounds and rubberized fabrics chosen because they make it tough without making it heavy. The B. F. Goodrich Footwear Corporation, Watertown, Mass.



Men's short brown boot: comes
in knee to hip lengths

**LIGHTER!
TOUGHER!**

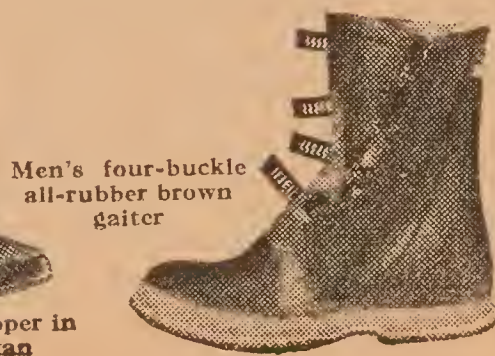
Goodrich
Rubber footwear for every member of the family
—another B. F. Goodrich Product



Men's 15-inch black
Du Bois



Women's Zipper in
swagger-tan



Men's four-buckle
all-rubber brown
gaiter

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

Darling Nellie Gray

In Conclusion—By Dave Thompson

(Continued from Page 1)

FOR a season, we will lay aside the old song book filled with Songs That Mother Used to Sing, realizing as we do so that the loved old book has in it many favorites not mentioned in the series of stories which has been in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST during 1930.

There are in it, too, several songs that father used to sing. Some of those fine old "barber shop harmony" pieces like the one most vocalized of all—Sweet Adeline.

It would have been of interest in this series of stories to have told how Harry Armstrong, who wrote the music, took it to his "Tin Pan Alley" pal, Richard Gerard, with the suggestion that it would be a hit if there were good words for it. Gerard, a New York youngster who had been badly bitten by the song-writing bug, wrote the words for the song, "You Are the Idol of My Heart, Sweet Rosalie." As another song was popular then with the name Rosalie prominent in the title, they changed the name of the maiden to Adeline. The publishing firm of which Paul Dresser was a member held the manuscript for about a year and finally returned it to the authors, glad to be rid of it.

Made Publishers a Fortune

The two authors took it to Witmark & Sons, and they brought it out with no great hopes for it. Quartettes started harmonizing it, however, and soon Armstrong sold his rights for \$1,000, and after holding on for about five years, Gerard sold his for \$3,000, making the song net him with royalties up to that time around \$4,000. It made the publishers during the life of the copyright, which is now expiring, a small fortune.

Gerard lives in a New York suburb—is in the New York post-office—and is pretty well over the song-writing fever of his early day. Although he missed garnering the fortune that Sweet Adeline made, he gave the name to one of his daughters, who I presume, like other daughters, is worth more than any amount of money.

That is about all that can be said in this last of the mother song series, about father's favorite—but there is plenty more to the story of the men who wrote it—and the words of the song. Would it interest you to have the whole story some time, say along next winter?

Getting back to mother's favorites, I had hoped to tell about "Love's Old Sweet Song." Now, there is a song!

"Once in the dear dead days beyond recall,
When on the world the mists began to fall,
Out of the dreams that rose in happy throng,
Low in our hearts love sang an old sweet song:
And in the dusk, where fell the firelight gleam,
Softly it wove itself into our dream."

There is a song! My mother sang it. My sister sang it. My children's mother sang it. So with all the mothers that you have known. And glory of glories—they have sung it when they have loved their own the most tenderly.

What a picture of home comfort in the chorus:

"Just a song at twilight, when the lights are low,
And the flickering shadows softly come and go;
Though the heart be weary, sad the day and long,
Still to us at twilight comes
Love's old song, love's old sweet song."

An Englishman wrote the words, G. Clifton Bingham, who was born the son of a Bristol bookseller in 1859, wrote this as one of his early poems. Sixteen hundred songs he wrote in all—this the most popular of them all.

J. J. Molloy, a composer of note, whose picture is among those on the cover page this week, wrote the music.

It was first published in 1880, the year before the big snow. There is a whole story about "Love's Old Sweet Song"—would you like to read the rest of it some time?

And then there is that old favorite beginning—

"There's a low green valley on the old Kentucky shore,
There I've whiled many happy hours away."

Written in 1856 by an Ohio schoolmaster, who was the son of a preacher—B. R. Hanby was his name—and according to the stories he worked long and seriously in composing the words and music of this song, and teaching them to his school during the opening exercises.

Another Old Favorite

It is a pretty good guess that from the opening lines of the first verse quoted you have not recognized the name of the song. But—"My Darling Nellie Gray"—that is something else again—you, and I, and all of us recognized that Song That Mother Used to Sing. Westerville, Ohio, and Rushville, Ohio, both lay claim to being the birthplace of the song—the preponderance of evidence being in favor of Rushville. It might be of interest to dig into that sometime with a view of getting at all the known facts, and getting the story just right. But that will have to be for some other time.

I had hoped to tell all about "When You and I Were Young, Maggie."

J. W. Bischoff, who was director of music for the School for the Blind at Delavan, Wisconsin, arranged the music for his blind musicians, and in this form it had its start there. This was some time before 1880, for at about that time Mr. Bischoff left for the East, where he became organist of the Congregational Church, Washington, D. C. Prof. Charles S. Sheldon says of him: "He was totally blind and one of the most lovable men that I ever met; he was greatly beloved by all with whom he came in contact and was considered by far the best organist and pianist in Washington, as well as one of the outstanding organists of the United States."

The words of "When You and I Were Young, Maggie" were written by George W. Johnson, who lived between 1802 and 1886. This is surely one of the great old songs that should have a whole story—

From no assignment have I had greater pleasure than this of writing the stories of the old songs. If they have given you enjoyment—touched the chords of memory to sweet, well loved harmony—I shall be happy indeed. Whether there are plans for a renewal of this series next winter I do not know—I presume, as with all other things featured in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, "It All Depends on You!"

"Up Anchor" is a story of D. Harold Hickey's own life as a sailor to all sorts of queer places, mostly on freight-boats. Mr. Hickey was brought up in seaport towns of Nova Scotia and this story is intended to show that the sea still provides romance and adventure. The book would furnish many a thrill for growing boys and girls, and incidentally give them a bit of geography as well. Abingdon Press, New York City. \$1.50.



"Son, did you bring a rope from the barn to pull the hired man out of the well?" "Noot yit, pop. I ain't had no errand to the barn."—LIFE.

"Spuds" Are a Puzzle This Year

Prices Seem Lower Than the Figures Warrant - Will They Go Higher?

HERE have been few instances during the past quarter century, when potato growers have been faced with so puzzling a situation as that which confronts them this fall in deciding what should be a fair price for their potatoes and when to market them. Judging from the size of the crop, the potato marketing situation this fall *should* be relatively more favorable and prices *should* be as good or better than they were last October. But such prices as 80 cents a bushel in Western New York this fall, compared with \$1.15 last October; 65 cents per bushel in Maine, compared with \$1.05 last year; and 78 cents per bushel in Idaho, compared with \$1.18 last October, leave little room for doubt that we are face to face with something unusual, and that something is "out of kilter" somewhere. No one can pierce the veil of the future and foretell what will happen during the coming months. About all that any grower can do, is to possess himself of all the available facts in the case so that he may have a sound basis for forming his own judgment, whatever the future may bring.

Size of crop has always been the dominating factor which has determined the price growers received for their potatoes. According to the October 1st crop estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture, the 1930 potato crop is forecast at 352 million bushels, compared with almost 360 million bushels during 1929, a decrease of about 2 per cent. During the past five years (1925-1929) the United States potato crop has averaged about 381 million bushels annually, so that this year's crop is 29 million bushels below the 5-year normal. The crop in the 28 leading late potato states, which is all that really counts from now until next May, is about 15 million bushels less than last season.

The 1930 potato production map shows some striking contrasts compared with 1929. Maine

and Pennsylvania have each about 6 million bushels less than last year. About 1/3 of this shortage in the eastern states is made up by the 4 million bushel increase in the New York State crop, but the eastern territory has still 7 million bushels less than last year (table 1). The North Central States suffered so severely from the drought that they will have over 11 millions of bushels less than the short crop of last year. The picture in the far West is just the reverse. All but two of the Far Western States report substantial increases over last year. Idaho, in particular, has a bumper crop, and Colorado and Ore-

gon have above normal crops. The Far Western States will have about 10½ million bushels more than last year and will just about offset the decrease in the North Central States.

The 1930 crop in the 16 "deficit" states was short about 3 million bushels last year, but that shortage has been doubled this year. In general, the Eastern States have above normal, the central states much below normal, and the Western States about average crops. Potatoes from Maine and New York will probably dominate the eastern market and be a factor on many of the middle western markets this fall. The huge shortage in the Central States must of necessity be supplied by Idaho and Colorado, with some help from Maine.

TABLE 1					
Estimated Production of Late White Potatoes in 19 "Surplus" States, October 1, 1930, Compared with Production During 1929 and the Average for the Past 5 Years.					
(Figures are in thousands of bushels)					
State	Average production 1925-1929	Estimated production 1929	Estimated production Oct. 1, 1930	Gain or loss 1930 crop compared with 1929 crop	
EASTERN					
Maine	39,574	50,120	44,180	loss	5,940
Vermont	2,912	2,850	3,325	gain	475
New York	27,615	24,840	28,885	gain	4,045
Pennsylvania	26,228	25,740	20,060	loss	5,680
EAST CENTRAL					
Michigan	26,325	18,410	16,043	loss	2,367
Wisconsin	25,380	20,240	18,204	loss	2,036
WEST CENTRAL					
Minnesota	31,202	27,370	21,630	loss	5,740
North Dakota	9,660	6,960	7,250	gain	290
South Dakota	4,923	4,422	3,445	loss	977
Nebraska	7,908	8,924	8,280	loss	644
WESTERN					
Colorado	13,334	12,320	13,760	gain	1,440
Wyoming	1,933	2,090	2,400	gain	310
Montana	3,570	1,980	2,250	gain	270
Idaho	18,348	17,136	23,985	gain	6,849
Utah	2,896	3,330	3,500	gain	170
Nevada	736	680	480	loss	200
California	6,939	5,250	5,145	loss	105
Oregon	4,984	3,780	5,040	gain	1,260
Washington	10,192	8,680	9,300	gain	620
Total 19 "Surplus" States	264,659	245,122	237,162	loss	7,960
Total United States..	381,162	359,796	352,206	loss	7,590

Per Capita Supply Low

During the past 5 years (1925-1929) the average supply of potatoes in the United States has been 3.21 bushels (about 193 pounds) per capita. If this figure is assumed to represent the normal requirements of the population of the United States, it is at once obvious that the per capita supply available this year, 2.85 bushels (about 171 pounds) per capita, is at least 11 per cent below normal. Based on the October 1st estimate, it is clear that the 1930 crop of potatoes is one of the smallest crops in 16 years in proportion to population. The crops of 1916 and 1925 were approximately the same as that forecast for 1930, but prices were very much higher.

Other Competing Crops

Apparently the sweet potato crop has not been damaged as badly as was first reported. Present prospects call for a crop of about 67.7 millions of bushels. This is 17 millions less than was

(Continued on Page 6)

Some Dairymen Make Money

If Your Neighbor Prospers, Why Not Adopt His Methods?

DAIRYING may be a healthy occupation, but we have yet to find a man who will admit that he milks cows for his health only. Call it "filthy lucre", or quote "the love of money is the root of all evil" if you will, yet most of us are in business for the money we make from it. Granting that this is true many dairymen will swear that there is no money in dairying at present milk prices, while at the same time the fellow who depends on cash crops often feels that the dairyman, who is not troubled so much by insects, plant diseases, market gluts, and ruinous prices, has all the better of the deal.

Some dairymen have made money in the past and are still making money. Why would it not be profitable to see what practices these men follow and adopt them? What are some of these practices? Well, after visiting the herds of many successful dairymen in all sections of the East, it seems to the writer that the following are important.

In the first place, the dairymen who are making money usually have herds with better than average production. It only takes a few seconds to say it but it often takes years to do it. Weeding out the poor producers by membership in a Dairy Improvement Association helps dispose of the boarders, but generally a high-producing herd is the result of an investment in a first-class herd sire. That takes time. Of course, such cows can be bought, but owners who have the records to back up their claims have a peculiar habit of asking a good stiff price for their best cows. Even at that it is likely to be more profitable to

buy such animals than to feed poor ones.

Where can good herd sires be found? The better your herd gets, the more difficult it is to find a sire that will increase the average production of the herd. Most of us can find what we want near at home if we are willing to pay the price. If not, talk with the County Agent, a representative of your breed association or a successful dairyman. Do all good dairymen have purebred herds? Not at all. In fact, the man just starting out can well consider the advisability of investing



It takes time to breed a high-producing herd. Wilson Plankenhorn of Dutchess County, New York, the young dairyman in the center, is starting early. As a 4-H Club member he has been breeding and showing calves and heifers for several years.

more in a purebred herd sire and less in purebred cows. A grade cow that produces heavily is just as profitable as a purebred with the same production. However, most successful dairymen sooner or later gradually work into purebreds. For one thing, there is more of a call for the surplus stock at better prices than can be secured for grades.

Almost never, unless we are entirely wrong, does a man who fails to keep any kind of records, succeed in building up a herd of heavy producers by raising calves from the cows he *thinks* are his best ones. He may be right often enough to keep his herd average from slipping, but that won't help much if the average is too low. Anyway, there is too much uncertainty about the ability of a grade or scrub to transmit her good qualities to her offspring. Purebreds breed true; that's what makes them purebreds, yet there is plenty of uncertainty even when breeding purebreds.

Then again the chances of building up the herd you want by buying the cows that look good to you, aren't so rosy either. Do you think you can pick the best cow from a herd? If you do, find a man who keeps records, pick out his best cows and his poorest cows—or at least, what you think are best and poorest—and then compare your guess with the actual figures. If you're not surprised, then we'll be surprised.

The dairyman who makes money is almost always a better feeder than the fellow who just breaks even. First.

(Continued on Page 7)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Courts Uphold TB Campaign

SOME time ago an Iowa court granted an injunction to a dairyman to prevent enforcement of the Iowa law for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Those opposed to the tuberculin test gave much publicity to this case. On September 22, the Iowa Supreme Court reversed the decision, maintaining that the measure was not an unreasonable use of the State's police power or a denial of due process of law to owners of stock.

On August 1, Judge Royal Hawley of the State of Michigan, dismissed legal action brought by E. S. Townsend, a dairyman, questioning the validity of the Michigan law authorizing the eradication of bovine tuberculosis by the tuberculin test.

More than one-third of all the counties in the country are now classed as modified accredited areas, meaning that all the cattle have been tested at least once and the reactors removed. Three entire states, namely, Maine, North Carolina, and Michigan have been designated as modified accredited areas. The fight against this cattle disease has been costly and it is not yet finished. The work is going ahead steadily but surely, and we believe that those dairymen who have already taken the loss incident to testing their herds will be glad to know that the courts of these two states have sustained the legality of the work.

Vote "Yes" on the Building Proposition

EVERY voter in New York State will be asked on election day to make a decision on the proposition to bond the State for a sum not to exceed \$50,000,000 to provide adequate housing for the insane, mentally defective, epileptic, and the inmates of the State prisons and reformatories. We hope every citizen will vote "yes" on this proposition.

The proposal contains no politics; the bill submitting it to the people at this coming election was passed by the legislature last year and signed by the Governor. It has the full approval of all political parties as well as of all others who know the terribly overcrowded conditions which prevail in most of the institutions of the State.

Suppose a member of your family were insane. How would you like to have him forced to live in a building overcrowded 35.4 per cent? This is the overcrowding which actually exists in the State's insane asylums. In other words, 47,000 insane are forced to live in buildings whose normal capacity is for 35,000 patients. Think what this would mean in case of fire; think what it means in the whole environment of the patient and in the lack of possibilities to get well.

The State schools for the mental defectives are overcrowded 26 per cent and whatever you may think about the criminals, we are still civil-

ized enough not to want them to be quartered in damp, unsanitary, and unhealthful buildings, such as many are forced to live in at the present time.

In general, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is emphatically against propositions which unnecessarily raise taxes. So far as possible, also, we believe in a "pay as you go" policy on the part of the government. But occasionally there come along situations that cannot be ignored and the present housing conditions of the State's unfortunates is one of these situations. *After all, we are our brother's keeper.* It is impossible to raise the necessary funds for new buildings or enlarging the institutions out of current taxes. The buildings will last to serve posterity. Therefore, it is just to ask posterity to pay part of the bill. Again we repeat, we hope you will give careful consideration to this proposition and then vote "yes."

Marketing Hail-Damaged Apples

AFTER considerable persuasion we are occasionally able to get Mr. Morgenthau, our publisher, to write articles directly from his experiences on his big farm at Hopewell Junction. Many letters from our readers indicate that these articles are very much liked because they are taken directly from experience.

On the opposite page, this time, Mr. Morgenthau has written describing in some detail his experience in harvesting and marketing a large apple crop after it was damaged by hail. We found the article extremely interesting because it illustrates so well the gamble that every farmer has to face, and also because the writer has made a suggestion for the better marketing of apples, which, it seems to us, might well be put into practice.

Students of Agriculture Please Note

FOR the next few months we are offering a prize of \$3.00 each month for the best news item sent us by a student in a high school department of agriculture or a state school of agriculture. This prize will be in addition to regular space rates for any news stories which are printed in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

In judging these items for the prize, the question of timeliness, general interest to readers, brevity, and the skill with which the item is prepared, will be considered. In sending entries for these prizes, include a note that the item is entered for the prize and have it signed by your teacher of agriculture.

For More Farmers' Markets

THE other evening, having an extra hour or so at our disposal, we went down into the farmers' curb market in the city of Albany to look over the products there on sale and to talk with the farmers who had brought them in. The Albany market is one of the largest curb markets that we have seen. Thousands of dollars' worth of farm products are sold there every day from farmers' trucks and wagons coming from an agricultural territory many miles in extent.

If one knew all of the facts, there are probably many criticisms of this curb market. Many farmers complain to us about the low prices which prevail this year, but these are the fault of the times rather than of the market itself. The fact remains that these curb markets do furnish a market outlet for hundreds of farms in the vicinity where they are located, and it would seem that one of the biggest jobs to be done for agriculture is to establish the right kind of a farmers' terminal or curb market in every city.

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets is doing what it can to assemble the right information on which city markets can be established. We believe that such markets should be financed and controlled, at least in part, by the State itself, thereby taking them out of local politics and safeguarding the farmers' interests in them.

On the need for such city markets Professor

F. P. Weaver of the New York State College of Agriculture, says that there should be one in every city with from ten to twenty thousand population and upwards. He estimates that the consumption of home-grown fruits and vegetables averages about \$15.00 per person a year, and in cities of ten to twenty thousand this would amount to a market of from \$150,000 to \$300,000 worth of home-grown produce. If housewives would buy one-half of their home-grown fruits and vegetables on the market, as well as a part of their butter and eggs, a volume of business from \$75,000 to \$150,000 annually might be expected.

What a difference such a market would make in every farm community. If you live near a city which has no curb market, why not try to establish one? Arrange for a meeting of interested farmers, talk the matter over, confer with the city authorities as to the location, and write to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, or the Department of Agriculture in the state in which you live for information as to how to proceed.

More Flowers and Better Lawns

IN visiting with an old lady friend of ours this summer, she made the remark that when she was a girl no one on the farms in her neighborhood ever thought of such a thing as mowing the lawn, "and now", she said, "every lawn in our whole community is mowed regularly."

One does not have to go back more than twenty-five years to find that a well-kept lawn in any neighborhood was the exception. In traveling hundreds of miles through farm communities in New York and other states this summer, we have been much impressed to find practically all of the lawns well mowed and a lot of flowers in nearly every yard or garden. Many of these flowers are the fine, old varieties that our grandmothers knew and loved.

All of us can remember, also, that just about the most cheerless, homely places in every village and city were the manufacturing plants. Today, nearly all of these have beautiful lawns and well-kept flower beds.

All of which shows that we Americans are beginning to learn something about the art of living, and to realize that "man cannot live by bread alone."

Eastman's Chestnut

I OFTEN get provoked at conductors and brakemen, and other officials who deal with the public because most of them seem to answer any polite question very grudgingly. Probably the reason is that they get so tired of answering fool questions that they are barely polite to any seeker after information.

The story is told about a conductor of a railway train who was greatly annoyed by a woman passenger who pestered him with all sorts of questions, wise and otherwise. At first, he answered her politely, but he soon got tired of being stopped with fool questions every time he went through her car.

The train stopped to take on water, and the conductor got off to see that everything was all right. When they were ready to go, the conductor waved his hand to the engineer as a signal to proceed. The woman saw him and as soon as he came along, she said: "Oh, conductor, why did you wave your hand at the engineer instead of ringing a bell?"

By that time, however, the conductor's patience was exhausted and he said, "Oh, that meant get to h— out of here!", and he walked away. One of the passengers called him aside and said: "Say, conductor, you should not have said that to that woman. Her husband is one of the directors of this road."

"Is that so?" said the conductor and rushed back to make humble apologies to the lady.

"Well, conductor", said the man after he returned, "what did the woman say when you apologized to her?"

"She didn't say nothing", answered the conductor; "she just waved her hand!"

News from the Publisher's Farm

AT the time of writing this article about two-thirds of my apple crop has been picked. This year's crop has been most difficult to pick and market.

When prices are high, apple buyers do not seem to be nearly as particular as to the grading and picking of the fruit as when prices are low. We started picking our McIntosh apples on September 8th. At least 20 per cent of the apples were on the ground—the extra heavy drop being contributed by the apples which had been hit by hail.

We had been offered \$1.75 a bushel for Number 1 McIntosh delivered at Yonkers, but no price had been fixed for the hail injured fruit up to that time.

We first instructed our pickers to pick only perfect fruit, but after a couple of hours we found that this was most wasteful and that if we continued, the cost would be prohibitive. We then decided to pick everything, put the fruit in boxes, and haul them to a shed. We quickly got together six or seven women, who live in our immediate vicinity, and organized them to grade our fruit. We found that we were getting about one bushel of Number 1 apples to about nine bushels of Number 2. We had little difficulty in making the Number 1 grade as this grade consisted of only perfect apples, but we had quite a lot of trouble in putting up the Number 2 grade as it was not always easy to decide just how badly an apple had to be injured before it was thrown aside for cider. After Mr. Steinmetz, our buyer, saw the Number 2 grade that we were putting up he decided to pay us \$1.00 a bushel for this grade delivered. We felt that this was a fair price, as many buyers would not care to bother with hail injured apples at all. It is a distinct asset to do business with the same man for a number of years and especially with one who has as high standing of business ethics as Mr. Steinmetz.

It took us from the 8th of September to the 25th to harvest 5,373 bushels of McIntosh—of which 528 were number 1 and 4,845 were Number 2. It is safe to say that we threw out at least another 1,000 bushels for cider. For the McIntosh sold I received \$5,769. If we had not been hit by hail, I believe that we would have had around 6,000 bushels of Number 1 McIntosh for which we would have received \$10,500. In other words, the hail storm damaged my McIntosh crop to the extent of more than \$5,000, and by the time we get through picking the rest of our crop I think we will find that the hail storm cost us another \$5,000. I doubt very much whether we will break even on the orchard this year. If it had not been for the hail storm, we certainly would have made a very handsome profit on our orchard, even during these difficult times, because we had a crop which was free from all insect injury and which was exceptional as to color and size.

While I was in the midst of marketing my own crop, one of my neighbors who had also been hit by the same hail storm came in to see me. This neighbor had about 600 barrels of apples to sell and could not find a buyer. This case leads me to say that I think it is most unfortunate that the apple growers in the State have no selling organization. Thousands of apple growers in the State are individually trying to market their crop as best they know how. It seems to me that if this deplorable marketing situation continues in the fruit industry in the East, we cannot continue in competition with other fruit growing sections which are well organized to sell their fruit.

The College of Agriculture in Ithaca has organized a splendid Spray Information Service which is of great use to the growers. These men are finished

with their jobs about the middle of August. Why couldn't these Spray Service men be brought into Ithaca this winter and given an intensive course in marketing so that next year they could form a nucleus of a Sales Information Service. With the present situation of complete lack of cooperation among the apple growers in this State when it comes to the selling of their crops, I suppose it is foolish to point out what some of the other growers are doing in the United States. However, I do wish to take this opportunity to show what some of the other food producers are doing to encourage the housewife to consume more of their products. The following figures give you an idea of what some

of the cooperative organizations spent during 1929 for advertising their particular commodities:

California Fruit Growers Exchange (Sunkist Oranges and California Walnut Growers Association (Diamond Brand Walnuts)	\$765,295
Lima Bean Growers Association	\$102,400
California Asparagus Growers	\$72,138
American Cranberry Exchange	\$177,775
Skookum Packers Association	\$150,000
If the California Fruit Growers Exchange can spend \$765,295 to advertise	\$3,675

oranges and lemons grown only in California, what can the apple growers in the United States afford to spend to advertise "that an apple a day, keeps the doctor away". Perhaps Western New York does grow the best Greenings in the United States! Perhaps the Hudson River Valley does grow the best Northern Spys in the United States—but who knows it! This is an age of advertising and intensive selling and if we apple growers wish to keep our place in the market, we have got to organize, we have got to advertise or else each year we will find that the consumers are eating less apples and substituting some other kind of fruit.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

What Is a Master Farmer?

By E. R. EASTMAN

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following address was given by Mr. Eastman over the General Electric Company's broadcasting station, WGY, at Schenectady recently. The naming of a Master Farmer both in New York State and throughout America by the Standard Farm Papers has become such an important and valuable part of the agricultural work that we feel every farmer should know about the Master Farmer movement.

THE purpose of the Master Farmer movement is to bring honor where honor is due. To the social and spiritual progress of the nation and the world the farmer has contributed his full share. His wise counsel, backed by the rugged, sterling qualities of his character, have been a mighty force in holding the nation steady in times of stress and in the onward march of civilization. Unfortunately, however, the place that farming and farmers fill in our economic and social structure is little recognized or appreciated. We take agriculture too much for granted, and a farmer, no matter how successful he is, or how great his contribution to society has been, is still, too often, just a farmer. It takes as much skill and wisdom to succeed at farming today as it does in any other business or profession. All other trades and professions have their master

craftsmen. Why not the greatest trade of all?

It is eminently fitting and high time therefore that we give recognition to those men who are leaders in modern agriculture, so the Master Farmer movement has for its purpose to honor farmers and farming. It was started in 1925 by the Prairie Farmer, a leading Standard Farm Paper of the Central West. Since then it has centered public attention on the splendid achievements of agriculture in general and on nearly 600 farmers in particular.

In New York State the Master Farmer project was started three years ago by the American Agriculturist. Since that time, 34 farmers have received the title and honor of "Master Farmer" in New York, and eight have been named in New Jersey by the American Agriculturist cooperating with the Pennsylvania Farmer.

How is a Master Farmer found? First, he must be nominated. Any friend or neighbor may send in the name of some man who, it is thought, meets the high standards of a Master Farmer. Of course, there may be others better fitted who are not nominated. They may be named in other years. Each nominee is sent a detailed questionnaire or work sheet which he fills out and returns. This work sheet covers the life history of the nominee and his family, and gives in great de-

tail information about his farm business. When the work sheets are received representatives of the Master Farmer Board of Judges select those that give the most promise, and each of these receives, a personal visit from one of the editors of American Agriculturist, representing the Master Farmer Board of Judges. This representative studies at first hand the farm, the business, the home and the life of the man nominated.

After the personal visits are completed, the Master Farmer judges hold a meeting where all the information and data which have been collected on each of the nominees are carefully reviewed and considered, and from this information the judges make their choices of men to receive the final honor. This year, for example, about one hundred men were nominated for Master Farmers in New York State. Of this number, approximately forty were chosen for a personal visit, and thousands of miles were traveled by the American Agriculturist's staff to make these visits. From this forty, ten or twelve will be chosen by the judges, and the honor will be finally conferred on these with suitable ceremony at a banquet to be held this year at Farmers' Week at the New York State College of Agriculture. During the past two years the Governor of the State, who is a member of the Board of Judges, personally conferred the degree of Master Farmer on each nominee. The other judges are:

Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets;

Frank M. Smith, Chairman, Committee of Agriculture in the Assembly;

Dr. A. R. Mann, Dean, New York State College of Agriculture;

Dr. C. E. Ladd, Director of Extension, New York State College of Agriculture;

L. G. Kirkland, Chairman, Agricultural Committee, New York State Senate;

Fred J. Freestone, Master, New York State Grange;

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher, American Agriculturist;

E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist.

But, what is a Master Farmer? What are the qualifications for which the judges search? In the first place, the nominee must be an economic success as a farmer. There must be proof that he has accumulated at least some property through the business of farming, and preferably, that he has done so without much start.

But a Master Farmer is much more than a good farmer from a dollars and cents standpoint. He must be a first class citizen. There must be evidence that he has had time with all of his business enterprises, also to have been "his brother's keeper". What interest has he taken in schools, in his church, in the different organizations and various community enterprises? What kind of a neighbor is he? Is he helpful, accommodating, unassuming and modest? Particularly have I been impressed with the outstanding modesty

(Continued on Page 18)



—Courtesy Elmira Star Gazette



Feed Now For Winter Egg Profits

*Start the Winter Season
With Your Birds Laying*

THIS is an important time for your laying flock. Late and backward pullets that do not start laying before cold weather cannot be expected to make a profit for you. Do your part now. Start feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash at once. It contains a large amount of oatmeal that gives pullets stamina and vigor to quickly respond with a big yield of low-cost eggs. And better still, it keeps the birds in condition for all-winter laying—the season when egg prices are at their height.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash, besides oatmeal and other properly blended grain products, contains cod liver meal that builds hens' resistance to withstand common, winter, poultry troubles; contains molasses (in dry form) to aid digestion and act as a mild laxative; contains just the materials hens need to make eggs. It is most economical because of the results it accomplishes. Hens like it.

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



The Same Old Question

By M. C. BURRITT

THE fall has been exceptionally fine. Day after day of warm sunshiny weather with very little wind and rain has made the harvest period a delightful one. The dry weather and sunshine have put marvelous color on fruit and



M. C. Burritt

foliage. It has been a pleasure just to be around in such circumstances. Only on October 18, did it become cold enough to require starting the furnace fire for the first time this fall. Now the temperature has fallen to 36° and 38°. But still there is no adequate rainfall.

It is too dry to plow and cisterns and wells remain empty.

The harvest of late cabbage has begun and we must decide whether to sell now or store—the same old question which always confronts us at about this time of the year. It is even more difficult to decide than usual because of the business depression which is apparently the controlling factor rather than supply and demand. The supply of cabbage is not large, being only about five per cent above last year's tonnage for the whole country, according to the last report. In New York the yield of Domestic cabbage is below that of last year by more than twelve per cent. On the other hand, with better rainfall Wisconsin's tonnage of Domestic is 25 per cent greater than last year. As to Danish, New York's production will probably be slightly (about 1 per cent) less than last year and Wisconsin's about 6 per cent greater. So that as far as supply is concerned, prices ought to be about the same as last year.

Cabbage Storage Heavy

This may not be realized on account of the dry warm weather. With the low prices now existing, the probabilities are that storage will be heavy. At my local shipping point all the storage facilities have already been engaged. Under normal conditions the outlook for good prices out of storage is only fair. Under present business conditions storage would appear to be even more of a gamble.

Since the opening high prices in August, Domestic cabbage has been steadily below \$10 per ton and as low as \$6., and more has been loaded out at \$6. and \$7. than at higher prices. Yields in Western New York have been low because of small heads and failure of many plants to head all due to dry weather. Danish started out at \$10. but the market is weak. Yields are better in Central New York due to more rain, and the shipping movement has been about normal. Still lower prices may force storage. Perhaps the colder weather which has now arrived may help prices.

* * *

Potato harvest is well along and yields are small with few exceptions. The tubers also average small due to dry weather. Here again, prices are not in proportion to supply, although the potato crop elsewhere is much better than in Western New York.

Apples About Harvested

Apple harvest is still in full swing although a few growers have practically finished picking. Yields appear to be rather better than anticipated and quality is generally very good. Apples are good size and quite clean. The unsatisfactory part is the price. Offers for packed fruit are ridiculously low. A car of unclassified Twenty-Quince was sold last week for 65 cents per bushel. Others have sold up to 90 cents per bushel. Kings are being sold for export at \$3.75 for 2½-inch up. U. S.

number ones, 2½-inch Ben Davis bring \$3. per barrel for export. Generally, the export demand is better than the domestic. Most canners have stopped buying for the present. Sales of apple sauce are very light. It is reported that sales of dried apples have ceased entirely and that buying is only for storage. Prices paid growers for drying stock are only 25 and 30 cents per cwt. as compared with 75 to 90 cents last season.

Of course, these conditions are not peculiar to farm products alone. Prices are falling generally in the face of reduced demand. Farmers who are able to pay their debts and who have good homes and plenty to eat, are in reality fortunately situated for the winter under present conditions.—Hilton, New York, October 19, 1930.

"Spuds" Are a Puzzle This Year

(Continued from Page 3)

produced in 1929, and almost 13 millions less than the average crop of the past 5 years.

The 1930 rice crop is about 1.6 millions bushels less than last year, but is offset by about the same increase in the 1930 crop of dry beans. Crops of rye, barley, and oats are somewhat larger than last year and the wheat crop is much larger. The corn crop, however, is only about four-fifths of a crop.

Canadian Crop Smaller

The 1930 Canadian potato crop was estimated on September 1st to be 66.6 bushels. This is 3.1 millions less than last year. Last year, 5,16 carloads or over 3 million bushels of potatoes came into the United States from Canada. With the increased tariff of 45 cents per bushel and current low prices, it does not seem likely that Canadian potatoes will offer serious competition this fall.

Depression and Unemployment

In the opinion of the writer, the current business depression with the accompanying unemployment, and the world-wide decline in all commodities, are primarily responsible for the relatively low prices offered for potatoes this fall. Carload shipments of potatoes up to October 5 this year, from the 19 "surplus" states were over 6,000 carloads or 14 per cent less than had been shipped to the same date last year. This is a reflection, to some degree both of the slackness of storage demand and of the apathy of the wholesale trade.

It is worth while noting, that whereas farm prices in general, were about 15 per cent above pre-war levels, prices received by growers for potatoes are practically down to the pre-war level. In a year of short crop, this may indicate that the price of potatoes has been unduly depressed and that a substantial recovery might be anticipated later in the year. This is substantially the point of view taken in trade circles.

Early Crop Prospects

No official data are available concerning the probable acreage which will be planted to early potatoes in the South this fall and winter. A news item from Florida, however, indicates the possibility of a substantial decrease in acreage in the Hastings area. If this situation is common in the South, the early crop of potatoes will not present any serious difficulties to the marketing of the northern late crop.

Statistically, the competitive situation which the late potato crop must face this fall and winter is more favorable than it was in 1929. Any improvement in potato prices then, seems to depend to a large extent on the possibilities for improvement in the business situation.

Make MORE PROFIT from your COWS

A ration with Dried Beet Pulp in it is as beneficial as a day on Spring Pastures. **It increases milk production and adds to your daily profits.** Dried Beet Pulp is the great vegetable milk producing feed—all the sugar beet after extraction of the sugar—then dried and packed in sacks for convenient handling—you get the nourishing, health building part that tones up the cow's system.

Feed Dried Beet Pulp

Cut down on some of the heavy heating grains in your ration and substitute Dried Beet Pulp. It is **cooling, palatable, laxative.** It prevents the bad effects of heavy feeding as it lightens the ration, aids digestion—no feed is wasted.

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Most dairymen know the matchless value of Beet Pulp. It is widely used—now it is available at low prices. But remember the demand by dairymen who know its value is large so see your dealer and order early to avoid disappointment or delay.

Write for free booklet "Profitable Feeding."

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LARROWES
DRIED
BEET
PULP



With the A. A.
Dairyman



How Some Dairymen Make Money

(Continued from Page 3)

he is more than likely to produce better roughage on the farm. Plenty of corn silage, alfalfa or clover hay, and good pasture cut food costs. Then he usually feeds a better ration and feeds it according to production. By a better ration we mean a ration mixed to balance the kind of roughage used and a ration, either home-mixed or ready-mixed that has proven its ability to produce milk. Money can often be saved in buying feed. Some feed stores display a sign which reads: "By special agreement, our bank does not sell feed and we do not give credit." It is a fact that credit costs less at a bank than it does at a store whether you are buying feed, hardware or fertilizer.

A third point we have noticed is that the man who makes money saves labor by good equipment. At first thought the cost may seem prohibitive yet as one man says, "We cannot afford not to have it; labor these days costs too heavily." You can hire a thousand dollars to work for you a year for \$60.00. You cannot hire much labor for that. Of course, some seem to prosper by working themselves and their families for long hours. Later they wonder why the boys do not like farming! Why not make our heads save our heels? Litter carriers, feed carriers, and water buckets, and power, either gasoline or electric, to do everything it can be made to do, will cut your costs. Gasoline or electricity will pump your water for a few cents an hour. Can you afford to do it by hand at that price?

We are not quite so positive about the next statement, but we have a strong belief that it is difficult, if not impossible, to make much money from a herd that is not healthy. At least most of the paying herds we see are accredited or on their way toward that goal and an increasing number have been blood tested and are free from contagious abortion. One man remarks that before his cows were TB tested, his herd was always having breeding troubles and udder troubles. Since TB has been cleaned out these troubles have almost disappeared.

It seems too, that the men who have the smallest disease problem are the men who buy the fewest cows. At least the danger of introducing disease is less where all cows are raised on the farm. One dairyman goes so far as to ask all visitors not to go into the feed alley ahead of the cows. One outbreak of contagious abortion has apparently been traced to infection brought in on the shoes of a visitor!

When the four practices we have mentioned are examined closely, it will be seen that they all, in a way, have to do with lowered costs, or putting it another way, with producing a hundred pounds of milk more cheaply than your neighbor does. You probably both get the same price for your milk, yet you prosper and he is always one jump ahead of the sheriff, or is it the other way around and he is the one who prospers?

Once in a while someone cashes in by finding or developing a special market for his milk. One dairyman sells his milk to a dairy company for use in making "starter". He gets a special price for it. There are not enough opportunities like that to go around. If you can find one, that is fine, but everyone has the chance to try out the other suggestions. What other way is there? Get more for milk? Sure, get all you can, but just as soon as you do, more milk will be produced and prices drop. Keep your costs below average and your income will be above average. It is not as simple as it sounds, but it can be done because it is being done.

Milking Machines Save Time

THE following conclusions relative to the use of milking machines are taken from Iowa bulletin 248 which was published following some extensive

experiments.

"The method of milking does not influence the milk yield. Such variations as are sometimes attributed to a change of method are due to other causes.

"Mechanical milking equipment needs very careful operation, otherwise udder troubles are likely to increase.

"Mechanical milkers are commonly allowed to remain on the cows too long. Observations indicated that from four to six minutes are as long as they should operate. Stripping after the milker is removed should always be practiced.

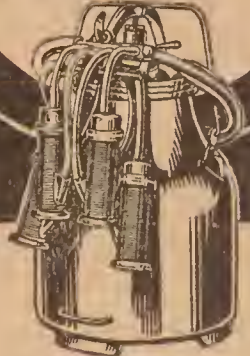
"Milk with a low bacteria count can be produced by either method of milking if sanitary precautions are taken in the care of all equipment, whereas, only temporary neglect with the milking machine will cause bacterial counts to run very high.

"Sediment tends to be less in the case of machine-drawn milk, although samples taken when the teat-cups have dropped off show a large amount of sediment.

"The use of a milking machine saves about one-half the labor required for milking a herd of 20 or 25 cows. Greater saving in labor occurs in larger and higher producing herds.

"In a herd of 20 or 25 cows the use of a milking machine saves about one-quarter of the cost of milking. Economy from the use of a milking machine is largely proportional to the size of the herd."

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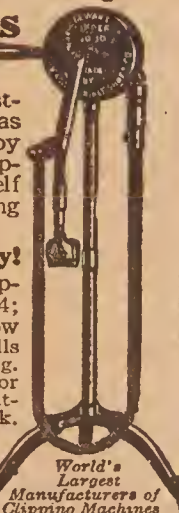
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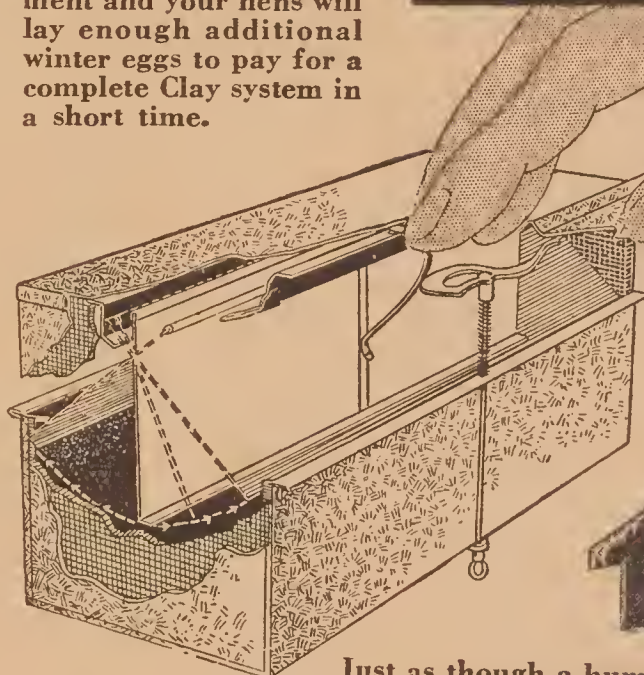
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CONTROL INTAKES**

Provide a cozy environment and your hens will lay enough additional winter eggs to pay for a complete Clay system in a short time.

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Invisible
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Control the air inflow by automatically enlarging or reducing the size of intake openings as the wind velocity changes out-doors.



Just as though a human hand was regulating the sensitive damper control. No other system of ventilation will do this automatically or without personal attention.

This exclusive patented device represents a most important development in successful poultry house ventilation. You may close your house for the night fully assured that your birds are comfortable and safe—that clean, fresh, tempered air, without drafts, reaches throughout the house.

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CLAY FOUL AIR FLUES

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Name

R. F. D.

Town

State

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

	Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2	Fluid Cream		2.00
2A	Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B	Cond. Milk		
3	Soft Cheese	2.41	
3	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
4	Hard Cheese	2.00	1.80

The Class 1 League price for October 1929 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighed average.

Fancy Butter Firm: Lower Grades Weak

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 24, 1930	Oct. 17, 1930	Oct. 25, 1929
Higher than extra	40 1/2-41	40 1/2-41	46 -46 1/2
Extra (92 sc.)	40 -	40 -	45 1/2
84-91 score	30 1/2-38 1/2	31 -39 1/2	38 1/2-44 1/2
Lower Grades	29 1/2-30	29 1/2-30 1/2	37 1/2-38

With the exception of a quiet spell during the middle of the week ending October 25, fancy butter, including 92 score and higher, has held steady and firm. A weakness in Chicago caused a slight flutter on the 22nd and 23rd, but as the market came to a close for the week, fancy butter again assumed its former position. When we get below 92 score butter the story is entirely different. The demand is insufficient to absorb the very free supplies and accordingly there is strong pressure to sell. The heavy normal supplies of low grade butter have been aggravated by shipments from other cities where satisfactory outlets were impossible. The situation in low grades is very hard to define. When a buyer shows interest he is given every attention and the transaction becomes one of individual negotiation. Accordingly, it is quite hard to define the line of values on lower grades. There are differences in some cases of a full cent on the same grade of butter.

Consumption of butter continues satisfactory. The turn to colder weather has had a beneficial effect. During the week

from October 10 to 17, the out of storage movement in the four principal cities totaled 2,143,783 pounds which was approximately 300,000 pounds more than moved out during the same period last year. These four cities held on October 17, approximately 6,000,000 pounds less than they held the same time last year.

No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	Oct. 24, 1930	Oct. 17, 1930	Oct. 25, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20 -21 1/2	20 -21 1/2	
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy	21 -26	24 -26	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average			

There has been no change in the cheese market since our last report. Business is quiet, most of the buying being confined to small jobbing sales for current use. In spite of the slow trade the feeling on the whole is steady. Only a comparatively few fresh State flats are arriving in New York City, so that there is no burdensome supply to aggravate the situation.

On October 16, the ten cities making daily reports had about 2,300,000 pounds less cheese on hand than they had a year ago. From October 9 to October 16, the out of storage movement in the ten cities was quite unsatisfactory being just about one half what it was during the same period last year.

Fancy Nearby Eggs Hold Steady

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 24, 1930	Oct. 17, 1930	Oct. 25, 1929
Hennery			
Fancy Jersey, incl. premium			
Selected Extras	52-55	52-55	66-71
Average Extras	45-50	45-50	60-65
Extra Firsts	30-40	30-38	52-59
Firsts	27-29	27-29	46-50
Undergrades	25-26	25-26	42-45
Pullets	27-31	26-27	38-44
Pewees	22-26	22-25	33-37
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery		38-50	54-60
Gathered		4-37	41-53

Fancy nearby whites have held steady since our last report, while some of the other grades have shown an actual advance. Those lines just beneath the top grades are selling a little better. Pullets and pewees also have improved. During the week, Pacific Coast whites were advanced in price but the market refused to meet the advance and prices on the Western product broke. As the week comes to a close Pacific eggs have recovered the lost ground, closing at substantially the same prices they held before they were advanced to the breaking point. Nearbys have been held steady to avoid any such disturbing breaks. As a consequence there is a very strong undertone for the nearby market with some talk of a fractional advance in prospect. Supplies have been quite limited and with the weather turning sharply colder there is some likelihood of a slight advance. However, there is very little to expect in the way of permanent improvement due to the statistical condition of the market plus the serious unemployment situation existing in our large Metropolitan centres.

Live Poultry Market in Bad Shape

	Oct. 24, 1930	Oct. 17, 1930	Oct. 25, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	12-24	18-26	21-27
Leghorn	10-17	12-15	18-20
CHICKENS			
Colored	15-23	15-25	25-30
Leghorn	16-18	17-19	25-27
BROILERS			
Colored	22-30	25-30	29-34
Leghorn	21-23		26-30
OLD ROOSTERS	-16	24-26	-20
CAPONS		-16	
TURKEYS	30-35	25-30	40-45
DUCKS, Nearby	18-25	18-25	23-32
GESE	-18	-18	

The live poultry market closes in bad shape on October 25, the situation being due to a combination of factors. In the first place, the Metropolitan district is supplied with too much poultry. On top of that, slaughter houses have not cleared their stocks indicating a lack of buying on the part of consumers. To add to all this grief the market has been cursed with a super-abundance of inferior birds. It is to be expected therefore, that the market would wind up for the week in miserable shape. Fancy fowls are so uncommon that they have brought premiums, but such cases are exceptional. Average good to low grade poultry have been difficult to sell except at bargain prices. Most of the aggravation came from the freight market although the supplies of fowls arriving by truck and express have been quite liberal. Chickens

have been dull with the exception of Leghorns.

Those who are contemplating shipping birds into the Metropolitan market for the Thanksgiving trade should bear in mind that only fancy birds are going to receive consideration. It would be well therefore, to plan on finishing off roasting chickens before sending them to market. As yet no prices have been mentioned relative to Thanksgiving turkey trade. At the present time a range of 30c to 35c prevails for nice stock. This is approximately 5c higher than any freight arrivals.

Bean Market Easier

Practically all lines of domestic beans have shown a decided weakness of late. Marrows are bringing from \$8 to \$8.75 for Jumbos while average lines range from \$6.75 to \$7.50. Pea beans generally sell from \$5.75 to \$6.25. Red Kidneys have slipped and are now selling from \$8.50 to \$9, while White Kidneys bring from \$8.50 to \$9.25.

Hay Prices Up \$1

Receipts of hay during the week ending October 25 were quite short of trade needs, causing prices to advance \$1 per ton. The week opened with supplies at a low point which induced buyers to compete for supplies. The limited offerings were promptly absorbed at prices ranging from \$20 to \$28 for timothy and from \$22 to \$27 for grass and clover mixtures. The better grades of clover mixtures easily brought \$1 per ton over similar grades of grass mixtures. The market closes with a firm undertone. Rye straw has been selling slowly at \$14 per ton with oat at \$12.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers slow, steady to weak. Medium grassers \$8.10-9.00; cows and bulls scarce, steady. Common to medium cows \$4.00-5.00. Medium bulls up to \$6.25.

VEALERS—Slow, steady to 50c lower, mostly steady. Good to choice \$13.00-15.00. Medium \$9.50-12.50; Cull and common \$5.00-9.00.

HOGS—Steady per pound \$9.75-10.25.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs scarce, 50c to \$1.00 lower. Good to choice \$8.00-8.75. Medium \$6.50-7.75. Ewes steady, \$4.00 down.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Fresh receipts were light to heavy during the week. The demand has continued very slow and the market closed weak. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 14-17c; fair to good 11-13c; small to medium 6-10c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts of live rabbits, while light at first, increased during the week. The demand was slow and the market was steady. By the coop: 14-20c per pound.

Wool

The wool market has been steady. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound, 21-30c 1/2 blood 23-30c; 3/8 blood 24-29c; 1/4 blood 24-30c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.


Bananas Compete With Apples

I READ your quotation from a letter on the editorial page on the tariff issue of June 14. I agree with his statement in the first paragraph of the letter but do not with the second paragraph, in which he states that no tariff bill can really help the fruit growers.

* * *

Our analysis of the biggest single factor in competition which our fruit growers face is the rapidly growing importation of bananas, produced at extremely low cost. They unquestionably are displacing many apples. Our fruit growers have been asking for a tariff on bananas but they are bucking a strong combination. I agree that other fruits and vegetables produced in this country also are displacing some apples, but for the most part they are produced under about the same labor and other producing conditions as apples. Then because they are produced within our borders, we must accept this competition.—E. D. M., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The way for eastern producers to meet competition from anywhere else is to organize, grade and pack and then put on a sales force that will out-sell the other fellow. That is the way all other business is done.




HERD INFECTION

Dr. Roberts says: "Watch out for symptoms of HERD INFECTION, such as Failure to Breed, Failure to Clean, Scours and Goiters in Calves, Garget, Cow Pox and Shortage of Milk. There may or may not be a loss of Calves. Send in a confidential report of your herd and Dr. David Roberts will tell you without charge what is wrong."

Ask for a free copy of "The Cattle Specialist" and how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian" a live stock doctor book.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC.
197 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.



New Hotel

LA SALLE

Woodward at Adelaide

750

QUIET, RESTFUL
ROOMS
EACH WITH BATH

\$2.50 to \$4 a day Single
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DETROIT

Cole B Power

Replaces B batteries. Supplies ideal B power from A battery or lighting plant at small cost. Write for pamphlet.

COLE MFG. CO., DEEP RIVER, CONNECTICUT

CATTLE

For Sale Carload of T.B. Tested grade & registered Holsteins. Fresh & close up springers. Delivery by truck. E. CLAUDE JONES, Caryville, N. Y.

For Sale Purebred Guernsey bull, age 14 mos., from accredited herd. Edwin Lawton, Lawtons, N.Y.

For Sale 7 Registered Milking Shorthorn Durham heifers, 3 to 17 months old. One bull 7 months old. HOMER HAWLEY, Lysander, New York

SHEEP

A TWO YEAR HAMPSHIRE STUD RAM
Sire of Prize-winners. Yearling rams, good ewes being bred to Mount Haggin Stud. Some good registered Jersey cows and heifers. Jerseys accredited, no abortion. Prices low. CHARLES E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

Oxford Rams

and ram lambs, wooly fellows.
H. S. TILBURY, Owego, N.Y.

GOATS

GOATS Heaviest milkers from worlds best registered Thoroughbreds. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS
Males \$6. Females \$3. F. A. SWEET, SMYRNA, N. Y.



A NEW ROOF!

WITH A 10 YEAR GUARANTEE

SEND NO MONEY—get all the coating and tools you need without paying a cent. Inexpensive—durable. Covers a roof like a rubber blanket. Try before you buy. Makes old roofs like new. Write today for details.

Get our low prices on paints and varnishes.

ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY, Dept. G
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Agents Wanted

Liquid Asbestos ROOF COATING

FASTEST-EASIEST WAY TO PULL STUMPS

—AND YOU MAKE BIG SPARETIME MONEY ONLY 10% DOWN —EASY PAYMENTS

It's easy to clear land—and easy to make big money with a Hercules one man Stump Puller. Thousands say it works better, faster, cheaper. Tests prove them right. Don't delay—write at once for valuable booklet and special low price offer.

HERCULES MFG. CO.
3023 29th St., Centerville, Ia.

Digging Gladiolus and Dahlia

NOW—SPECIAL SALE—As We Have Not Storage Room 100 Rare and Ruffled Gladiolus \$1.00; 1000 for \$9.00. 10 Great Dahlia \$1.00, mixture of the following: The Jerseys, Jane Cowl, Sagamore, Grizzly, Trenton, Marmon, Rose Fallon, Flaming Meteor, Redfern, SISKIYOU, Rockwood, Eagle Rocks, and others as good. Post Paid.

WRENS NEST, PEMBERTON, NEW JERSEY

Ship Your Eggs

TO

R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

GOOD OUTLET for PULLETS

358 Greenwich St., New York City

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
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FARMS FOR SALE

120 Acres, 700 Bu. Potatoes
120 Bu. oats, 125 bu. corn, vegetables for winter, stovewood, complete machinery & vehicles, horses, 6 cattle, poultry, dog all go with this money-making state hwy farm; dark loam, 20 cow pasture, valuable wood; 10-room house (picture pg. 27 Strouts catalog) 2 barns, hen house; mile village, large lake; milk sold at door. Owner retiring, sells for only \$4500, including entire equipment for quick action; part cash. Write today for FREE catalog.

STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

THE HOOD 4-BUCKLE ARCTIC



will keep your feet warm
and comfortable in the
coldest weather . . .

WHEN the wind whistles and the snow piles mountain high—when the thermometer hits bottom and the thought of going outdoors gives you a

cold chill, get your feet into a pair of Hood 4-buckle Arctics and you'll be warm and comfortable all over.

And Hood Arctics will give you not only real foot comfort and protection, they will give you the best kind of service under the hardest wear. Uppers are of heavy wool cashmerette with a thick fleecy lining that goes way down to the toes. Extra heavy tire tread soles of grey or red rubber with wide extension soles for extra wear.

To make sure you're getting the genuine Hood Arctic look for the name Hood stamped on the sole. This is your guarantee of quality in rubber footwear.

Hood makes a complete line of arctics, boots and rubbers for every member of the family, for all work and dress occasions.

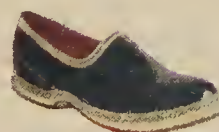
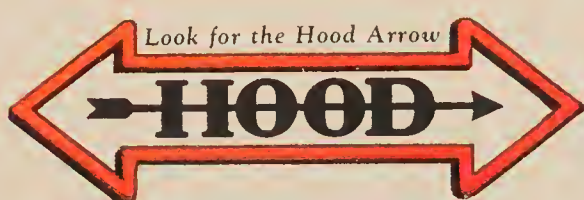


THE HOOD 4-BUCKLE ARCTIC is a first quality cloth-top arctic made particularly for protection against the coldest weather and deepest snow.



Send for the Hood
booklet on Farm Footwear

HOOD RUBBER COMPANY, Inc.
Watertown, Massachusetts



HOOD MAKES CANVAS SHOES • RUBBER FOOTWEAR • TIRES • RUBBER SOLES AND HEELS • RUBBER FLOOR TILING

BEFORE we discuss the actual operation of your tractor, let's take just a moment to consider winter storage—it'll soon be time for that. Place some extra time on your preparation this year and do a *real* job.

Follow carefully the directions in your instruction book about draining the crankcase oil and preparing the crankshaft and pistons for the winter with fresh oil. Make sure that all bearings and moving parts have a good protective film of grease or oil.

Go over the whole machine, greasing and oiling every part which might rust. Clean off the coating of dust and dirt that has collected during the summer.

The certainty that your tractor will start off in better condition next Spring and that extra years of life will be added to the machine, makes a good job of winter storing seem a worthwhile saving indeed.

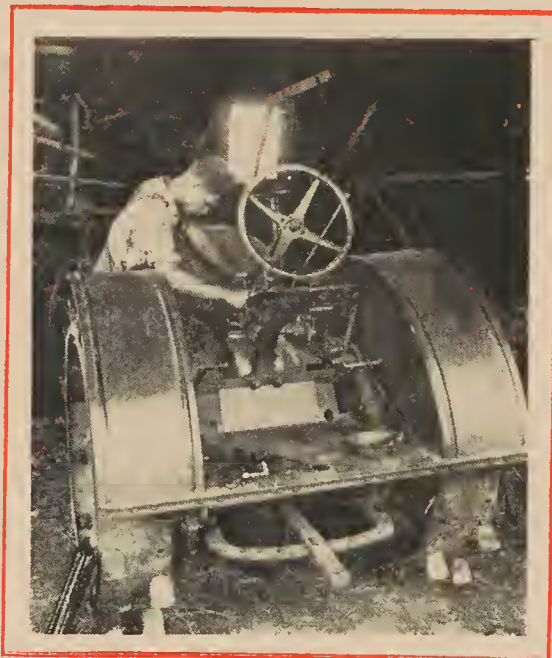
Now for some savings next Spring

First—have you kept records of your fuel and oil costs this year? Are they accurate enough so you can check them against repair and service charges—and profits? We hope so, because that's the only way to be sure you are making the most money possible. And it helps gauge your methods for improvement next year.

We know quite a few farmers who are under the impression that they save money by purchasing oils that are just a little cheaper than the better grades.

But let's look at it in a little different way. You are draining the crankcase every 60 hours. Some manufacturers recommend from 30 to 60 hours. All right—if you are using an inferior oil and draining every 60 hours, the oil is completely worn out long before the end of that time. Beyond 30 hours then, you are using an oil that has done its work and has lost its body. The result is nothing but danger—carbon, scored piston walls, wear and tear on bearings—repair bills and eventually, a short-lived tractor.

Still, on the other hand, if you drain this inferior oil at the end of thirty hours as should be done, you will be using twice



Drain the transmission regularly. Use Mobiloil "C" in the summer and Mobiloil "CW" during cold weather.

as much oil. So, either way, you are met with increased costs, in the way of repairs and shortened tractor life or excess use of oil.

Frankly, that is exactly the reason so many farmers are using Mobiloil today.

Why? Because Mobiloil holds its rich lubricating character right up to and beyond the 60-hour draining period. And still more important, it cuts down repair and wear to a minimum. There will be less carbon and consequently, lowered carbon-removal expense—more power—and longer tractor life.



It will soon be time to store your tractor for the winter. Do a good job—it will help prolong the life of the machine.

How to operate your tractor at a lower cost

Here is just a sample of the kind of results Mobiloil is giving farmers all over the country. A Michigan farmer says: "I've been running this tractor for five years now and she has never had any repairs except valve grinding in all that time. I feel safe in saying that the reason for such remarkable service is that I have never used anything but Mobiloil."

Why Mobiloil makes possible these savings

In Mobiloil, ALL the essential properties of a full-duty oil are present and in correct proportion for your tractor engine.

These properties are: (1) **OILY CHARACTER**—provides moving parts with rich lubrication—and holds down wear; (2) **RESISTS HEAT**—lasts longer—keeps down oil consumption, and makes for economical use; (3) **CONTROLS CARBON**—keeps hard carbon deposits from piling up in your cylinders; (4) **OXIDATION CONTROL**—keeps oil systems from clogging, and valves from sticking and gumming.

Don't forget the transmission

The crankcase is not the only major point that needs careful attention. There's the transmission, too. And this is especially important to remember when you get ready for your Spring work.

If you should write today to the manufacturer of your tractor and ask about transmission lubrication, he would more than likely say something like this, "It is extremely important that the transmission get a fresh supply of high-quality oil at regular intervals. If you are using your tractor a great deal, the transmission should be drained *twice* during the season.

"Before fresh oil is put in, wash the case and gears with kerosene or a thin solution of oil and gasoline."

And when you refill, we urge you especially to make use of Mobiloil "C" in the summer and Mobiloil "CW" during cold weather. These oils hold their rich body right up to the time for the next draining. This means that gear teeth will be well protected from wear and tear. And the whole mechanism will operate smoothly and quietly—lightening the load on the engine—helping develop more power.

A new grease

One of the most important of your preparations for the Spring work has to do with pressure fittings and grease cups. Your Mobiloil dealer now has a new lubricant called Mobilgrease, for use with

pressure fittings. The main reason you'll like it is that it creeps to every friction point, sticks there and does a good job of lubricating. And unlike most greases, it does not wash out readily with rain.

For grease cups, we have a fine lubricant called "Mobilubricant." Try it.

You'll also want to use Mobilgrease and Mobilubricant on all your other implements where there are pressure fittings or grease cups. They are truly the most efficient greases we have ever seen.

Next time you are in town, have your dealer consult the complete Mobiloil Chart, just to check up on the proper grades of Mobiloil to fit your own particular needs—for tractor, truck and car.

Also, have him tell you about the economy and convenience of getting Mobiloil in 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums.



Winter driving with car and truck

Just changing to any so-called "winter" oil for your car and truck is not enough. Many light-bodied oils give easy starting, but are too thin to stick to hot moving parts and protect them when your engine warms up.

Freezing weather demands double-range protection. Mobiloil Arctic is a specially made cold-weather oil for your crankcase. It flows freely at zero temperatures, and retains its rich lubricating body at operating temperatures.

For your transmission and differential use Mobiloil "CW." You'll be surprised at how easily the gears shift.

Make this Chart your Guide

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32°F. (Freezing) to 0°F. (Zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1930		1929		1928		1927	
	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter
PASSENGER CARS								
Buick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, 70, 77	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chrysler, Imperial	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chrysler, other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
De Soto	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Dodge Bros.	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Durand, 614	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Durand, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Erskine	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Ford, A	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Ford, T	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Franklin	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Hudson	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Hupmobile	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Nash Twin Ig. 8, 490, Adv. 6, Sp. 6	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Nash, other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Oakland	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo (All Models)	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Studebaker Comr. 8	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Studebaker Pres. 8	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Studebaker, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Whippet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
MOTOR TRUCKS								
Autocar, 2 cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Autocar, 4 cyl.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Autocar, 6 cyl.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond T, 150	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond T, sb3, sb7	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Dodge Bros. 4 cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Bros. other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Federal, 1k6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	A
Federal, x8, u5, w4, ul7, r3, ul5, wb4, 4fw, fw, t2b, 2fw, t20, t21, t2w, t3w	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford, AA	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	E	E
Ford, TT	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E
G. M. C., r10, r11, r15, r19	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G. M. C., k10r, k15r, k17, k32, k52, k72, k102, k54	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
G. M. C., other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Garford	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Graham Bros.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Indiana, 41	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Indiana, 638, 628, 627, 627A, 627AW, 615, 615A, 400, 300, 200, 626	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ind., 140, 170, 195, 220, 611, 6111, 64, 89, 120	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Indiana, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
International, 54c, 74c, 33, 43, 63, 103, 54dx, 74dx	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
International, 68sd, sp2	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Intl., h54, h54c, h57, h574c, h5104c, 104c	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Internat'l, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack, BJ, BC	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Mack, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Reo	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc
Republic, 15, 15w, 25, 25w, s25w, 30, 30w, 35, 35A, 35B	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic, 25-6	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Republic, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Service	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Stewart, 21, 21x, Buddy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Stewart, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker, 8 cyl.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White, 15, 20, 15B, 20A, 20B	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
White, 59, 60, 61	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
White, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case, 25-45	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart-Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Walls	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL

For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CW", Mobilgrease, Mobilubricant, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Mobiloil Chart shown by all dealers.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery



Mobiloil



The 8^{as} BUICK B U I L D S I T

VALUE INSTANTLY RECOGNIZED

*Valve-in-Head Straight Eight Luxury,
Performance and Reliability at \$200
Less than Any Recent Buick Six!*

Come—know the matchless superiorities of the world's lowest priced Valve-in-Head Straight Eight . . . one of the four new series of Buick Eights everywhere accorded instant leadership. Take the wheel and thrill to its lightning-like acceleration, hill-climbing and speed . . . its brilliant smoothness, stamina and roadability . . . its exceptional roominess, comfort and luxury. Here is a type of performance long sought in the eight-cylinder field . . . at *less cost* than last year's Buick Six!

Now Buick places Valve-in-Head Straight Eight luxury, dependability and performance within the

FOUR SERIES			
\$1025	STRAIGHT 8	\$1535	
\$1095		\$1565	
\$1285		\$1610	
\$1355		\$2035	
ALL VALVE-IN-HEAD			

reach of almost *every* motorist. Now—for as little as \$1025 to \$1095 at factory—you can have the many engineering advancements found only in The Eight as Buick Builds It.

These extra-value Buick Eights, like Buick's three remaining series, have the masterly new Valve-in-Head Straight Eight Engines, new Engine-Oil Temperature Regulators, and the new Ring-Type Torsional Balancers. They reveal the ample roominess and

comfort of new Bodies by Fisher, skillfully insulated against heat, cold and noise, and upholstered in either broadcloth or mohair plush. They pos-

\$1025

F. O. B. FLINT, MICH.

sess the extra strength and sturdiness—the extra roadability and safety naturally resulting from larger and stronger parts and unified chassis and body construction.

See and drive these superb Buick Eights at your Buick dealer's—*today!* Then you'll know that Buick's two-to-one leadership in fine car sales is accompanied by equal leadership in eight-cylinder performance and value. And remember, the farm G. M. A. C. plan makes it wonderfully easy to own any Buick Eight model you prefer.

Buick Motor Company, Flint, Michigan
Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factories: McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



Why fiddle around?

WHY waste a lot of time and matches trying to find the one smoking-tobacco you can tie to for life? I can give you a passport to pipe-joy in two words: *Prince Albert!* I ought to know. I was already a pipe-smoking veteran when some of you fellows were still on the bottle.

Just get yourself a tidy red tin of P. A. and you won't need any ballyhoo from me. Throw back the hinged lid and let that P. A. aroma

broadcast its message. Then fill-up and light-up. Cool as the shock of a bill you'd forgotten. Sweet as the stamp reading "Paid in full."

Mellow and mild and refreshing, as no other tobacco ever was. That's P. A., whether you smoke it in a pipe or the makin's papers. Why fiddle around? Skip straight across lots to the one smoking-tobacco that sets the pace for all others. There must be a reason . . . there *is!*



PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy-smoke!

Quality and quantity BOTH
—you get TWO full ounces
in every tin.

Farm News from New York

The Outlook for Turkey Prices--County Notes

ABOUT this time of year, every reader who raises turkeys is interested in all information as to the price they are likely to receive. The information we have from the Department of Agriculture indicates that the entire United States turkey crop is about 3 per cent smaller than last year's crop, but that it is still larger than either the 1927 or 1928 crops. Taking the situation by sections, the western states decreased production considerably more than 3 per cent, which shortage is made up by increases in certain eastern states, particularly increases of 32 per cent in Massachusetts and 33 per cent in Connecticut. While we do not have figures available, there seems to be quite a revival of interest in turkey growing in several eastern states, particularly New Jersey.

The storage situation is relatively favorable. On Oct. 1, turkeys in storage totaled 3,656,000 pounds, as compared with 5,173,000 pounds on October 1 last year, and a five-year average of 4,987,000 pounds. In making a guess as to what prices will be, producers should remember that the situation last fall was far from satisfactory. Inasmuch as turkeys are essentially a luxury, the fact that conditions in cities are not too favorable, will probably have a reaction on the demand for Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys.

One authority predicts that the price for live turkeys in Texas will be from 15c to 17c a pound, which would probably mean a retail price of around 35c a pound. Needless to say, this is not a price which offers much encouragement to raising turkeys under eastern conditions.

"On to Rochester" Is Grange Slogan

SOME time during the National Grange convention an excursion will be run to Niagara Falls, giving people from all parts of the United States a chance to see one of America's greatest wonders.

Deputy Master Wilbur L. Cleveland of Bloomville, Delaware County, organized a Grange in Coventry, Chenango County, on September 17, with twenty four charter members. The Master is Harry Lidsey; secretary, Mrs. Blanch Dalton; lecturer, Mrs. Anna Lyon, all of Coventry. This is Deputy Cleveland's second Grange to be organized this year and speaks well of his good work.

We have in the Grange what is known as the revolving scholarship fund from which boys and girls, members of the Order, may borrow money at a low rate of interest, to help them to obtain an education. Anyone wishing information in regard to this fund should address Harold M. Stanley of Skaneateles, New York, who is its secretary. Mr. Stanley informs us that he has made a large number of loans during the past three years that this fund has been working. It is one of the worthwhile projects that the Grange is sponsoring for rural young people.—F. J. RILEY.

Western New York Dairy-men Start Mail Box Testing

NINETY-ONE dairymen in Erie, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus Counties have started a tri-county dairy record club. Under the plan they are following, each dairyman weighs the feed and the milk production per cow for one day each month, and takes samples of the two milkings to be tested. The samples and records are mailed to a central laboratory at Gowanda, where the milk is tested for butterfat and the records summarized.

Perishable Commodities Law Helps Protect Shippers

WE expect there will always be differences of opinion between shippers of farm products and the men who buy them. In many instances farmers feel that too many receivers are inclined to reject cars or to attempt to settle for a price less than originally agreed upon after produce is once in their hands. There is also, altogether too much buying by irresponsible receivers and too often

the shipper finds that the buyer is either unable to pay or that he merely comes up missing and cannot be located.

Recently, quite a number of cases have been called to our attention where New York State farmers have sold farm produce to buyers in other states only to find that it was not so easy to get all their pay. In such a situation the recent Summers-Borah Law, known as the Federal Perishable Commodities Act, passed by the last Congress, should prove helpful.

What the Law Provides

Without going into too much detail as to the provisions of this law, it provides that buyers of farm produce who deal inter-state must take out a federal license and must deal fairly with shippers. This law went into effect recently and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which has charge of the enforcement of the law, has already settled a number of complaints from shippers. Although investigation has not always shown that the complaints have been reasonable, in the majority of cases and where the facts have been placed squarely before the receiver of the products, he has in most instances settled the complaint rather than risk legal action by the Department.

When this bill was under consideration

there was some opposition from buyers of farm produce on the ground that they were being over-regulated, but we see a change in this attitude and a feeling on the part of more responsible buyers that they have nothing to lose and much to gain through a regulation of those elements in the trade who have not always been too scrupulous about the methods they have used. It would seem that this new law is a distinct protection to the farmer who sells his produce to a buyer in another state. Violations of the law should be called to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. or to the Service Bureau of American Agriculturist.

Pennsylvania Horseshoe Pitchers Limber Up

IN contrast with New York State, which runs its horseshoe pitching at the State Fair in the fall, the State of Pennsylvania is holding theirs at the State Farm Products Show in January. Pitchers in nine counties have won the right to enter the state championships next January. The names and counties are as follows:

Huntingdon County, Vance Moore; Luzerne County, Elmer Hess; Indiana County, Richard Fulmer; Jefferson County, S. J. Snyder; Somerset County, Edison

New York County Notes

GENESEE COUNTY—For some unknown reason beans are still dropping in price. One buyer explained that he wasn't holding them over for they were too risky, though he was quite sure they would rise in price when the rush was over. Grain threshers say that beans are a very poor crop—in most cases below one half the average yield. Buckwheat is higher than wheat, bringing \$1.80 per 100 lbs. Genesee County 4-H Forestry members joined Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Erie and Livingston County members in a meeting at Letchworth on October 18. Prizes were given the four most successful tree planters in each county by a representative of the Buffalo Evening News.

The rabbit season opened October 16 in this county and closes December 31. Not more than six rabbits can be taken in a day. A good share of the farms are posted but farmers are issuing permits to some of the more careful hunters who respect farmers' rights. The residents of Wyoming and southern part of Genesee County were greatly surprised when the heaviest snow storm known at this time of year covered the country to a depth of 6 to 30 inches on the level. At Alabama cars were hindered very little except for the swirling of snowflakes which obstructed the view. What snow fell soon melted, while at Corfu snow fell to a depth of six inches and the farther south the deeper the snow. Snow plows were busily at work Monday morning. Cars were stalled all along the roads—some had slid in ditches, because the deep snow hid the road. At Bennington the snow fell over a foot deep sagging roofs and shutting off electricity and telephone. A good share of the residents were unprepared for the storm. Potato digging and apple picking were just started.—Mrs. R.E.G.

SARATOGA COUNTY—Two nice rains have helped the water supply but more is needed for fall plowing—clay is too hard and dry. Potatoes are a fair crop in most places and are bringing \$1 per bushel but there is not much demand. The county is very beautiful with the colored leaves. Butter brings about 50c; eggs 45c at local store in trade. Some are canning hens as there is not much market now. Snow is reported in the Adirondacks. Some are planning deer hunting. A few are planning to leave for Florida and California for winter.—Mrs. L.W.P.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—The past few days we have been paying for those beautiful October days that have characterized the month up to the 17th, when we had a cold, disagreeable rain followed by a real blizzard snowstorm and freezing temperatures. But we have no cause to complain. It has been a wonderful fall to clean up the fall work and farmers have seldom been in better shape for bad weather. The seven days before the break were all bright sunny days with

summer heat, every day just like the one before, and the bright many-colored foliage of the trees was never more beautiful.

Sunday, October 12, many people from town picniced in the woods as comfortable as they did two months earlier in the season. As we look back over the season it has not been so bad for the farmers of this section after all. The spring grains were never better. Meadows that had been cared for and had not been down too long produced a fair crop. Corn turned out better than expected. A few farmers had their silos full. Most buckwheat was a poor crop but a few had a good yield. Potatoes were probably about a half crop but generally the quality is good, no rot and mostly smooth. Prices for nearly all farm products are low. That is what hurts—the short crop and the low price together. The milk check for most dairymen has not been much more than half what it was a year ago. The low price of milk discouraged the feeding of grain. Then the short feed in the pastures, shortened the milk flow still further so that the middle of October finds many dairies about dried up. Judging by this section, I can't see where the surplus milk supply comes from.

Springer cows are all in good demand. A good-sized young cow is bringing around \$100. Other stuff is cheap and little demand.

The Farm Bureau is making plans for the annual membership drive. On account of the economic conditions the officers of the association are not very optimistic regarding the results. But it looks to us as if the farmer never needed the help that the Farm Bureau can give more than they do now. The time is coming, if it has not already arrived, when we must produce more economically, or be crowded out of the business and the Farm Bureau can help us to eliminate many losses and inefficiencies.—A.J.N.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—We are having a dry spell again. It is bad for sowing wheat. Corn is a poor crop and potatoes are also light. There is no market for apples. Eggs bring 50c a dozen wholesale, hens 28c to 30c a pound, live weight. The grange had a fair and chicken pie supper on October 17. The Washington Grange gave a play. Supper served and everyone had a good time.—P.S.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Most all grain is gathered. Potatoes are a fair crop; apples are very good. Some cider is being made. Lambs are not selling very well and what do sell, go for \$7 or \$8 each. The political pot has started to simmer and getting warmer every day. There have been a few corn busking bees. Many farmers are doing their fall plowing. We are in need of rain; pastures are very dry as well as springs. Eggs, 40c, butter 40c.—Mrs. P.E.R.

Hay: Schuylkill County, J. A. Roeder, Montgomery County, George Chalk; Berks County, James Heinly, and McKeen, G. A. Crooks.

The Whitfield Elm



AN interesting bit of historical prose is woven about this old elm tree, still standing in the town of Stonington, Conn., which bears two tablets, the lower and smaller bearing the inscription:

"PEQUOT TRAIL, OLD POST ROAD."

The upper one says:

"This tablet was placed here September 3, 1895 by the children of the American Revolution, The William Latham, Jr. Society of Stonington, Conn., and The Samuel Ward Society of Westerly, R. I. in memory of the Rev. George Whitfield, who preached, July 19, 1747 from a platform erected under this tree. The large meeting house then on the other side of the road, being able to hold only a small part of this audience."

This tree stands beside the road on the farm known as "The Centre Farm", in front of the two and one-half story colonial house, built in 1790, for many years the home of the late Fernando Wheeler, which has recently been sold to New York parties for a summer home. The old elm bears evidence of its great age in the decaying branches and it seems improbable that it can survive many years longer. It would indeed be a pleasure to provide a platform under some of our beautiful wayside trees if one were able to secure a preacher who, as then, required it.—Mrs. C.A.M., North Stonington, Conn.

Booklet About Land Banks

THE Intermediate Credit Banks have just issued a pamphlet stating that at present, outstanding loans for the aid of agriculture total \$123,000,000. The pamphlet also answers most of the common questions relative to the functions of the Intermediate Credit Banks and the Federal Farm Loan Board. Anyone who is interested in securing a copy of this pamphlet may write to the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, 1265 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., or to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Farmers' Meetings

The Inter State Milk Producers' Association of Pennsylvania will have its annual meeting, November 18 and 19 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation are holding their fourteenth annual meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, November 6 to 8.

732 Motorists Lose Licenses

on account of failure to satisfy judgments

arising from automobile accidents during first eight months this year.

In the same period, 11,546 motorists had to furnish proof of financial responsibility before being allowed to drive again.

Your misfortune may occur soon. Let us guarantee your financial responsibility with a GUARDIAN CASUALTY POLICY. Thus, you can drive while your case is pending.

YOU SAVE \$3.00 TO \$10.00 IN FIRST COST, which is allowed as an outright deduction from premium.

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Immediate Relief for INDIGESTION

WHAT most people call indigestion is usually excess acid in the stomach. Food has soured. The instant remedy is an alkali which neutralizes acids. But don't use crude helps. Use what your doctor would advise.

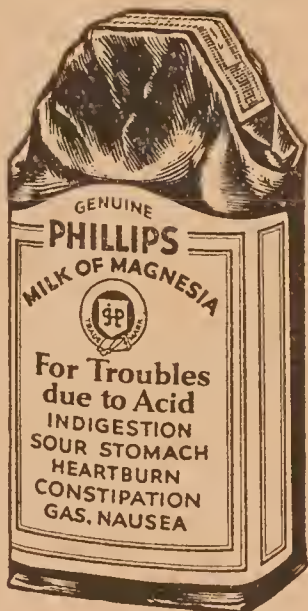
The best help is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. For the 50 years since its invention, it has remained standard with physicians. You will find nothing else so quick in its effect, so harmless, so efficient.

One tasteless spoonful in water neutralizes many times its volume

in acid. The results are immediate, and with no harmful after-effects from its use.

Once you learn this perfect way you'll never deal in any other manner with the headaches, gas, bloating, nausea, dizziness, indigestion, biliousness, etc., due to an over-acid stomach and bowels.

Be sure to get genuine Phillips'. It is always a liquid; never made in tablet form. Look for the name Phillips' on the bottle. All drugstores —25c and 50c.



PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

QUICK RELIEF
NEURALGIA
Rob antispasmodic Japanese Oil on aching spot. It generates a pleasant soothing heat that drives out pain QUICK. Won't blister like old type liniments. 46 Years Success. At druggists. Quick Relief With
JAPANESE OIL

Cuticura Soap
Mother's Favorite for All the Family
Price 25c. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 16B, Malden, Mass.

A Cooked Food Sale

Helpful Hints That Will Insure Success

THIS is one of the good old stand-by's of the Ladies' Aid, when it's a case of money-raising, which is a perennial problem with that organization. There's really nothing more satisfactory than securing space from a kindly merchant, and displaying ready-cooked good things. Of course, an empty store is sometimes available, but this rarely has the drawing power of a display where there are already customers. The cooked food sale is usually clear profit, since the articles are all donated.

In planning a sale, however, there are a few points which can be kept in mind and will prove helpful. Remember that you are catering to two classes of

her house with a critical eye and make the small changes that will bring more comfort to her family during the coming months.

One of the things to prepare for is enough heat. Weather strips may mean a more even warmth in the house and smaller coal bills. Far more air leaks in through the joints around a window than is generally realized and coal must be burned to warm it. Metal weather strips would soon be paid for by savings in fuel.

Another question of winter health and comfort is the proper amount of moisture in the air. Colds which are the result of a dry hot atmosphere in the house may be prevented by a water tank attached to the hot-air furnace by water receptacles on the back of radiators.

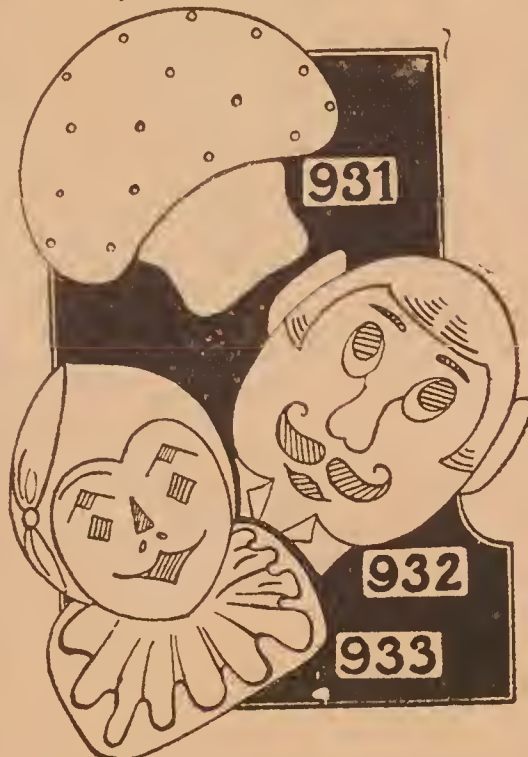
A closet for outdoor clothing is a blessing to the whole household if it contains a window for light and ventilation, and heat to dry wet clothes. Special low shelves, drawers, or boxes will provide places for children's hats, gloves and overshoes. Rods placed low enough for the children to reach will hold small coats on small hangers.

Since sour milk has practically the same food value as fresh milk it should not be considered a waste product. Use both the milk and whey in cooking.

* * *

Children need only the simple foods which promote growth and health and will not tire of the same dishes well prepared and attractively served.

"Play Tag" Bean Bags



Young and old will play with these inexpensive little articles and derive much fun from them. For baby they are better than a ball and when sonny cannot find his league ball these will do to play catch and no one can get hurt using them. It is the wise mother who keeps something of this sort in readiness to satisfy the children. They are stamped on fast Venetian Cloth, size 8x5. Price for all 3 in assorted colors is 25c (in stamps) postpaid, and 20c extra if fast colored six-strand floss is wanted for embroidering. Ask for Nos. C931, C932 and C933 when ordering from the Embroidery Dept. American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

people; business folks who will joyously jump at the chance to secure something home-made, and home women who buy to "help along the cause" and are interested in novelties.

One of our members at a recent sale, had an inspiration, and brought in a basket of "Just for two" good things. There were alluring little flaky pies, cartons of salad sufficient for two people, and a couple of cute little meat loaves that no bride could resist. Did they sell? I'll say they did!

Cookies are always good sellers, while as for a good home-made pie, not a "pale face", but a brown flaky one that hardly stays on the table long enough to get unwrapped! Home-made cakes are popular, but don't make them too large and expensive. At recent sales nothing has sold more quickly than "filled cookies", which were usually spoken for in advance.

Just as a final word of "Food sailors"; do try as far as possible to get your contributors to use cartons and paper plates.

Rarely a sale gets by without someone's "good tin pie plate", or "china bowl" going astray, and the committee are, alas "in bad"! Not long ago a committee chairman showed me a collection of pie plates and cake pans, which she had been hopeful holding for the right owners.

Finally, keep the counter dainty, the food from getting messy, give your patrons a chance to get the best "home cooking at fair prices!"—A. B. S.

Winter Comfort

Late October and November the homemaker can take time to view

Charming Model



Dress pattern No. 2724 is charming and smart for the figure whose lines need lengthening. The side jabot, the snug hip line and the rippling skirt are all good style points this season. Transparent velvet, flat crepe or canton crepe is well adapted to this style, the pattern of which cuts in sizes 16, 18, years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 5/8 yard of 27-inch contrasting. Price 15c.

A Christmas Suggestions Meeting

LAST year our Home Bureau unit held a Christmas Suggestions Meeting and many of the ideas presented were so excellent that they will bear passing on.

Among the ideas suggested, or discussed, that were of particular interest to the housewife were: small kitchen equipment such as stainless steel knives, orange juice extractor, egg beaters of different kinds, grinders to keep the knives in first-class condition, and a flour sieve with a sifter at each end that would be especially nice for use when flour must be sifted several times. One woman told of a can opener of unusual merit and another of a grape fruit knife that had given particular satisfaction.

The agent displayed a number of articles that could be made at home at small expense. These included a laundry bag that opened at the bottom so that the last article could be emptied out without undue effort, card cases and purses of leather, felt, and raffia, playthings for the children, and other articles. One idea was a hat of two tones of blue felt with purse to match. One end of the folding purse which was made of the darker blue was decorated with a square or circle of the lighter felt on which was stitched initials or monogram of the other shade.

Another idea was to fill a pretty dish or jar of some sort with home-made jam, jelly or marmalade and decorate with a little bow stuck into the paraffin while still warm. These can be bought in the shops but can be fixed up at home at far less expense. More than one color of jelly may be used by pouring the first in and allowing it to harden, then add another color.—MRS. E. N., N. Y.

For Wee Folk



Little girl's dress pattern No. 2756 is a cute mother hubbard style with its shapely yoke and gathered skirt. The placket in the yoke front is an added decoration. Tiny checked gingham, small-flowered print, linen, or crepe Jersey would be very suitable for making up this pattern which cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting and ¼ yard of ruffling. Price 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps (Do not send coin due to possibility of loss.) Add 12c for one of the new Winter Fashion Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.



Let's all try
the wake-up food
for quick new
energy!

All together! Mother—father—youngsters—oldsters! Pick up spoons and dip into the crisp, golden wake-up food. Post Toasties! Quick new energy in delicious form! Easy to digest—quick to release its stored-up energy to the body. Richly flavorful—easy to serve. Heap it up—golden, oven-fresh flakes in cool, nourishing milk or cream. Mingle it with fruits or berries in season. Gloriously good—for breakfast—for lunch! A wake-up food the whole family enjoys. And serve Post Toasties often as a wholesome supper "bite." How good to have the wake-up food always in the house! Order Post Toasties now!

**POST
TOASTIES**
The Wake-up Food

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And now with our new, perfected carbide gas cooking range you can have a cool, comfortable kitchen—even in the hot summer days, which will soon be at hand.

Carbide Gas, as a cooking fuel, gives you a fire that will enable you to enjoy the luxury of cooking an average breakfast of coffee, bacon and eggs and fried potatoes in less than ten minutes from the time you light the gas.

The Abner Pit Generator installed outside the house in the ground requires attention only a few times a year. It is simple and fully guaranteed. It is used for lighting and ironing also.

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Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 60c. and \$1.00 at Druggists. Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Just David--By Eleanor Porter

THE STORY THUS FAR

David and his father live alone in a rude shack on a mountain overlooking the "Silver Lake." For six years they have lived there alone, cooking their own food, taking long walks in the forest, playing their violins. David's father is ill. He wonders if he has been wise in bringing David here away from the world and realizing that his strength is nearly spent, he suddenly decides to leave the mountain and take David back to civilization.

"Are we coming back sometime?" asks David. "Why, of course, you're coming back," his father replies, and the boy not realizing the full meaning of the reply, is happy.

At noon they paused for luncheon, and at night they camped where the chattering brook had stopped to rest in a still, black pool. The next morning the man and the boy picked up the trail again, but without the bag. Under some leaves in a little hollow, the man had hidden the bag, and had then said, as if casually:—

"I believe, after all, I won't carry this along. There's nothing in it that we really need, you know, now that I've taken out the luncheon box, and by night we'll be down in the valley."

"Of course!" laughed David. "We don't need that." And he laughed again, for pure joy. Little use had David for bags or baggage!

They were more than halfway down the mountain now, and soon they reached a grass-grown road, little traveled, but yet a road. Still later they came to where four ways crossed, and two of them bore the marks of many wheels. By sundown the little brook at their side murmured softly of quiet fields and meadows, and David knew that the valley was reached.

David was not laughing now. He was watching his father with startled eyes. David had not known what anxiety was. He was finding out now—though he but vaguely realized that something was not right. For some time his father had said but little, and that little had been in a voice that was thick and unnatural-sounding. He was walking fast, yet David noticed that every step seemed an effort, and that every breath came in short gasps. His eyes were very bright, and were fixedly bent on the road ahead, as if even the haste he was making was not haste enough. Twice David spoke to him, but he did not answer; and the boy could only trudge along on his weary little feet and sigh for the dear home on the mountain-top which they had left behind them the morning before.

They met few fellow travelers, and those they did meet paid scant attention to the man and the boy carrying the violins. As it chanced, there was no one in sight when the man, walking in the grass at the side of the road, stumbled and fell heavily to the ground.

David sprang quickly forward.

"Father, what is it? What is it?"

There was no answer.

"Daddy, why don't you speak to me? See, it's David!"

With a painful effort the man roused himself and sat up. For a moment he gazed dully into the boy's face; then a half-forgotten something seemed to stir him into feverish action. With shaking fingers he handed David his watch and a small ivory miniature. Then he searched his pockets until on the ground before him lay a shining pile of gold-pieces—to David there seemed to be a hundred of them.

"Take them—hide them—keep them, David, until you—need them," panted the man. "Then go—go on. I can't."

"Alone? Without you?" demurred the boy, aghast. "Why, father, I couldn't! I don't know the way. Besides, I'd rather stay with you," he added soothingly, as he slipped the watch and the miniature into his pocket; "then we can both go." And he drop-

ped himself down at his father's side.

The man shook his head feebly, and pointed again to the gold-pieces.

"Take them, David,—hide them," he chattered with pale lips.

Almost impatiently the boy began picking up the money and tucking it into his pockets.

"But, father, I'm not going without you," he declared stoutly, as the last bit of gold slipped out of sight, and a horse and wagon rattled around the turn of the road above.

The driver of the horse glanced disapprovingly at the man and the boy by the roadside; but he did not stop. After he had passed, the boy turned again to his father. The man was fumbling once more in his pockets. This time from his coat he produced a pencil and a small notebook from which he tore a page, and began to write, laboriously, painfully.

David sighed and looked about him. He was tired and hungry, and he did not understand things at all. Something very wrong, very terrible, must be the matter with his father. Here it was almost dark, yet they had no place to go, no supper to eat, while far, far up on the mountain-side was their own dear home sad and lonely without them. Up there, too, the sun still shone, doubtless,—at least there were the rose-glow and the Silver Lake to look at, while down here there was nothing, nothing but gray shadows, a long dreary road, and a straggling house or two in sight. From above, the valley might look to be a fairyland of loveliness, but in reality it was nothing but a dismal waste of gloom, decided David.

David's father had torn a second page from his book and was beginning another note, when the boy suddenly jumped to his feet. One of the straggling houses was near the road where they sat, and its presence had given David an idea. With swift steps he hurried to the front door and knocked upon it. In answer a tall, unsmiling woman appeared, and said, "Well?"

David removed his cap as his father had taught him to do when one of the mountain women spoke to him.

"Good evening, lady; I'm David," he began frankly. "My father is so tired he fell down back there, and we should like very much to stay with you all night, if you don't mind."

The woman in the doorway stared. For a moment she was dumb with amazement. Her eyes swept the plain, rather rough garments of the boy, then sought the half-recumbent figure of the man by the roadside. Her chin came up angrily.

"Oh, would you, indeed! Well, upon my word!" she shouted. "Humph! We don't accommodate tramps, little boy." And she shut the door hard.

It was David's turn to stare. Just

what a tramp might be, he did not know; but never before had a request of his been so angrily refused. He knew that. A fierce something rose within him—a fierce new something that sent the swift red to his neck and brow. He raised a determined hand to the door-knob—he had something to say to that woman!—when the door suddenly opened again from the inside.

"See here, boy," began the woman, looking out at him a little less unkindly, "if you're hungry I'll give you some milk and bread. Go around to the back porch and I'll get it for you." And she shut the door again.

David's hand dropped to his side. The red still stayed on his face and neck, however, and that fierce new something within him bade him refuse to take food from this woman. . . . But there was his father—his poor father, who was so tired; and there was his own stomach clamoring to be fed. No, he could not refuse. And with slow steps and hanging head David went around the corner of the house to the rear.

As the half-loaf of bread and the pail of milk were placed in his hands. David remembered suddenly that in the village store on the mountain, his father paid money for his food. David was glad, now, that he had those gold-pieces in his pocket, for he could pay money. Instantly his head came up. Once more erect with self-respect, he shifted his burdens to one hand and thrust the other into his pocket. A moment later he presented on his outstretched palm a shining disk of gold.

"Will you take this, to pay, please, for the bread and milk?" he asked proudly.

The woman began to shake her head; but, as her eyes fell on the money, she started, and bent closer to examine it. The next instant she jerked herself upright with an angry exclamation.

"It's gold! A ten-dollar gold-piece! So you're a thief, too, are you, as well as a tramp? Humph! well, I guess you don't need this, then," she finished sharply, snatching the bread and the pail of milk from the boy's hand.

The next moment David stood alone on the doorstep, with the sound of a quickly thrown bolt in his ears.

A thief! David knew little of thieves, but he knew what they were. Only a month before a man had tried to steal the violins from the cabin; and he was a thief, the milk-boy said. David flushed now again, angrily, as he faced the closed door. But he did not tarry. He turned and ran to his father.

"Father, come away, quick! You must come away," he choked.

So urgent was the boy's voice that almost unconsciously the sick man got to his feet. With shaking hands he thrust the notes he had been writing

into his pocket. The little book, from which he had torn the leaves for this purpose, had already dropped unheeded into the grass at his feet.

"Yes, son, yes, we'll go," muttered the man. "I feel better now. I can—walk."

And he did walk, though very slowly, ten, a dozen, twenty steps. From behind came the sound of wheels that stopped close beside them.

"Hullo, there! Going to the village?" called a voice.

"Yes, sir." David's answer was unhesitating. Where "the village" was, he did not know; he knew only that it must be somewhere away from the woman who called him a thief. And that was all he cared to know.

"I'm going 'most there myself. Want a lift?" asked the man, still kindly.

"Yes, sir. Thank you!" cried the boy joyfully. And together they aided his father to climb into the roomy wagon-body.

There were few words said. The man at the reins drove rapidly, and paid little attention to anything but his horses. The sick man dozed and rested. The boy sat, wistful-eyed and silent, watching the trees and houses flit by. The sun had long ago set, but it was not dark, for the moon was round and bright, and the sky was cloudless. Where the road forked sharply the man drew his horses to a stop.

"Well, I'm sorry, but I guess I'll have to drop you here, friends. I turn off to the right; but 'taint more'n a quarter of a mile for you now," he finished cheerily, pointing with his whip to a cluster of twinkling lights.

"Thank you, sir, thank you," breathed David gratefully, steadying his father's steps. "You've helped us lots. Thank you!"

In David's heart was a wild desire to lay at this good man's feet all of his shining gold-pieces as payment for this timely aid. But caution held him back; it seemed that only in stores did money pay; outside, it branded one as a thief!

Alone with his father, David faced once more his problem. Where should they go for the night? Plainly his father could not walk far. He had begun to talk again, too,—low, half-finished sentences that David could not understand, and that vaguely troubled him. There was a house near by, and several others down the road toward the village; but David had had all the experience he wanted that night with strange houses, and strange women. There was a barn, a big one, which was nearest of all; and it was toward this barn that David finally turned his father's steps.

"We'll go there, daddy, if we can get in," he proposed softly. "And we'll stay all night and rest."

CHAPTER III

THE VALLEY

THE long twilight of the June day had changed into a night that was scarcely darker, so bright was the moonlight. Seen from the house, the barn and the low buildings beyond loomed shadowy and unreal, yet very beautiful. On the side porch of the house sat Simeon Holly and his wife, content to rest mind and body only because a full day's work lay well done behind them.

It was just as Simeon rose to his feet to go indoors that a long note from a violin reached their ears.

"Simeon!" cried the woman. "What was that?"

The man did not answer. His eyes were fixed on the barn.

"Simeon, it's a fiddle!" exclaimed Mrs. Holly, as a second tone quivered on the air. "And it's in our barn!"

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Who shall I say is calling, sir?"—LIFE.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



Advertisements for Livestock, Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Dogs, and Pet Stock are not accepted by our classified department.

The rates for this type of advertising, which will be run in the regular advertising display is as follows:

BABY CHICKS AND POULTRY
90c per line.

**OTHER LIVESTOCK
INCLUDING DOGS AND
PET STOCK**
75c per line.

Approximately seven words to the line.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD ENVELOPES, Folded Letters, Stamps used before 1880, Post Yourself. Many old envelopes are worth \$1.00 to \$100.00 each. If you have old correspondence, send for interesting information free and without obligation on your part. Address R. RICE, 2652 Asbury Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps on before 1880 bought. Old stamp collections bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM—300 ACRES, 55 head stock, equipment, etc., \$13,500. Terms. Farm 140 acres, 18 head stock, equipment, etc., \$6500. Easy terms. Write Mr. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y. free list.

150 ACRE DAIRY FARM on concrete road, ¼ mile from community center, 13 room house, large basement barn, two silos, other buildings, running water and electricity house and barn. Fully equipped, 1000 bucket sugar bush, T.B. tested dairy, crops etc. Equipped ready for business, \$5000 down, balance easy terms. A. D. HAKES, Pitcher, N. Y.

170 ACRE DAIRY AND ALFALFA FARM, Finger Lake section, Yates and Ontario Counties, N. Y. 2½ miles railroad community center, easy drive city Penn Yan markets, 127 acres excellent machine worked fields, 25 acre pasture, 18 acre valuable wood lot, 14 room painted house, two porches, well water, good view, lawn, shade, Barn 34x50, ell 14x30, Barn No. 2—24x30, Barn No. 3—32x50. Buildings all in good repair. Real value at \$8,500. Liberal terms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FARM 140 acres, Land very productive. Alfalfa land. Good buildings, 475 apple trees. Write for particulars. Easy terms. C. A. GRIGGS, Central Bridge, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL TRADE RADIO sets for potatoes, grain, autos. Write SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on disease of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptoms chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.20; 6½ in., \$1.45; gauzed-faced 6 in., \$1.15; 6½ in., \$1.70, postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders this winter for its "first prize winning" Shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

WOMEN, GIRLS, who want to make \$4 extra money daily at home. Light work. Send 25c for instructions and sample used. Money refunded on return of sample. LA-MONGE CO., Dept. A, 75 Locust, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN TO SELL our high grade garden and field seed direct to planters. A good position with big income. Experience unnecessary. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARN. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—\$20.00 per M. ½x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—NEW CROP White Clover, 60 lbs. can \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—FINEST QUALITY white or dark pure table honey, 5 pound cans, 90c; 10, \$1.50; 60, \$6.00 delivered third zone. ELTON LANE, Trumansburg, N. Y.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Clover or Buckwheat 5 lb. pail \$1.15 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

HONEY: Our finest clover 60 lb. \$6.00; goldenrod buckwheat \$5.40; Clover comb \$4.80, 24 sections; goldenrod buckwheat \$4.50 not prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY: QUALITY, PURITY, satisfaction guaranteed. 60 lbs. Clover \$5.70; mixed \$5.40. Buckwheat \$5.10. 30 lbs. Clover \$3.00 not prepaid. 10 lb. pails white comb \$2 postpaid P. W. LESSER, Pavettville, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

75 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25c. 25 Trap Tags 30c. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

RUGS, PATCHWORK SUPPLIES: Bright woolens, fancy cottons, silks; wool batts. Write JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

TOBACCO

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

CIGARS—Buy your smokers direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our sample case containing 25 cigars, 4 different brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Guaranteed chewing or smoking. 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

If There is Anything That You Wish
To Buy, Sell or Trade
Advertise in the
Classified Columns
OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of _____ words to appear _____ times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$_____ to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Bank Reference _____

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

Just David

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Simeon's jaw set. With a stern ejaculation he crossed the porch and entered the kitchen. In another minute he had returned, a lighted lantern in his hand.

"Simeon, d—don't go," begged the woman, tremulously. "You—you don't know what's there."

"Fiddles are not played without hands, Ellen," retorted the man severely. "Would you have me go to bed and leave a half-drunken, ungodly minstrel fellow in possession of our barn? Tonight, on my way home, I passed a pretty pair of them lying by the roadside—a man and a boy, with two violins. They're the culprits, likely,—though how they got this far, I don't see. Do you think I want to leave my barn to tramps like them?"

"N—no, I suppose not," faltered the woman, as she rose tremblingly to her feet, and followed her husband's shadow across the yard.

Once inside the barn Simeon Holly and his wife paused involuntarily. The music was all about them now, filling the air with runs and trills and rollicking bits of melody. Giving an angry exclamation, the man turned then to the narrow stairway and climbed to the hayloft above. At his heels came his wife, and so her eyes, almost as soon as his fell upon the man lying back on the hay with the moonlight full upon his face.

(Continued Next Week)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

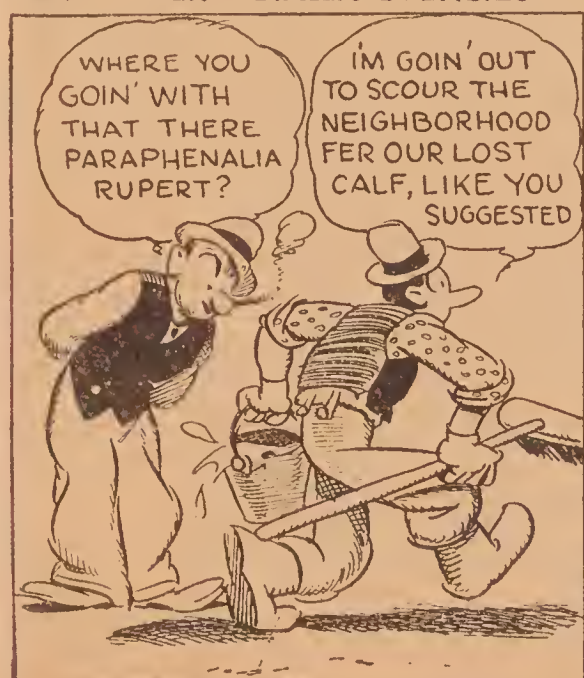
To Scour Stoves

By Ray Inman

TO SCOUR STOVES, TOOLS, AND OTHER METALLIC UTENSILS — *Secure* A PIECE OF NATURAL PUMICE STONE 3" OR 4" IN DIAMETER.

if it hasn't a flat SURFACE, PUT ONE ON WITH A SAW.

APPLY KEROSENE TO METAL SURFACE AND RUB WITH PUMICE UNTIL THOROUGHLY CLEANED. [Use kerosene freely during the cleaning process]



Laying hens lay

more eggs when fed

on Lay or Bust, the

famous Park & Pollard

original dry mash.

Lay or Bust, the great
profit maker for
poultrymen.

Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter—Dairy Rations: Overall 24% · Milk-Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Health 16% · Milkade Calf Meal—Other Feeds: P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Herre Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

SQUAB BOOK FREE
PR squabs selling by millions to rich trade. Raised in one month. Write at once for free 48-p. book telling how to breed and profit by new fast sales method. **Plymouth Rock Squab Co.**, 334 H St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Headquarters Poultry Remedies — Supplies.
C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

PIGEONS—Mammoth White Runts
Old prs. \$4.50, young prs. \$3.50. Ransom Page, Bergen, N. Y.

The POULTRY ITEM

Tells how to have more eggs to sell when eggs are high. Only 10c for seven months —Send dime or stamps to Poultry Item, Sellersville, 104 Pa.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns · Reds · Rocks · Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"
S. C. REDS, 19c BARRED ROCKS, 20c
Write for special prices to broiler raisers. Started Chicks.
All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE
ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A.C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN
Pullets and Baby Chicks
A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery,
DOVER, DELAWARE

Class "A" PULLETS

12 wks. to laying age. Very low prices. Extra heavy laying strain. Cash or C. O. D. Several varieties. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH. R. NO. 2A.

TOULOUSE EMDEN OR AFRICAN GEESE
five months \$4.50 each. Also white Wyandotte cockerels \$2.00. L. L. HUTCHINS, MALONE, NEW YORK

ROSE COMB RED BREEDING STOCK
Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets. Dark Red Range grown. Shipped on approval. \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.
M. B. GOULD, WEST PAWLET, VERMONT

FOR SALE—Barred Rock Cockerels
Heavy laying strain \$10. each.
E. B. JOHNS, R. D. No. 5, BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

PULLETS WHITE LEGHORN quality stock 5 mos. old \$1.25, ready to lay \$2 each.
FRED HEUER, SAYVILLE, NEW YORK

FOR SALE—Purebred Narragansett Turkeys. Healthy large stock. Mrs. Walter A. Johnson, Limerick, N. Y.

For Sale PARDEE'S PEKIN DUCK & DRAKES.
BERTHA DEVLIN, ARCADE, N. Y.

S. C. White Leghorn
Ready-To-Lay Grade-A Pullets

at prices often asked for hatchery-run stock. Also Pedigreed Pullets and Cockerels for breeding, from trap-nested dams, 200 to 310 eggs.
Write for prices and new circular explaining special money-saving plan.

Lord Farms 85 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

CHICKS AND PULLETS OUR SPECIALTY

R.O.P. 200 to 290 Pedigreed breeding LEGHORNS AND ROCKS
Save, by placing order early. We ship C.O.D. Guarantee purebred and safe delivery. Catalog free.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Box 15, ZEELAND, Michigan

CHICK PRICES CUT 6 1/2 Cents

IF ORDERED NOW FOR SPRING SHIPMENT. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free.
GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FRANKLIN'S CHICKS

Bred from Proven Profitable High Productive White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Vigorous profit making chicks of healthy rugged strength. Write for complete information and new low prices. Franklin Hatchery Co., Berlin, Maryland

CHAMPION NARRAGANSETTS WIN

First Madison Square 1929; 4 Firsts, 4 Seconds, 1 Third, 1 Fourth, Syracuse 1930. Toms \$10. Hens \$7. Will Ship C.O.D. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
W. H. ARMSTRONG, LIBSON, NEW YORK



With the A. A
Poultry Farmer



Tell the Pullets You Are Coming

By L. E. WEAVER
A. A. Poultry Editor



L. E. Weaver

PUTTING the pullets into their quarters for the winter and getting them started off right is very much like breaking in a new car. They way it is done, will to quite an extent, determine their future performance and how long they will perform. The first few weeks are particularly important. They must learn that the caretaker is their friend, and not some one to be afraid of. It is far better to have the pullets crowd around so they have to be pushed out of the way before one can get through than to have them scatter like a flock of blackbirds every time the door is opened. The Reds and Rocks and other heavy breeds are naturally quiet and not easily disturbed, but any Leghorn flock can be trained to be equally tame, though they will always be more active and alert.

Henry and Morrison speaking of farm animals in their book "Feeds and Feeding," say:

"The flow of saliva and other digestive juices is checked by fright. On the other hand, kind treatment and palatability of food should favorably influence digestion. Under skillful care animals show remarkable relish for their food, and it is reasonable to conclude that better digestion ensues."

And we may reasonably conclude further that the same is true of poultry. Since better digestion means more eggs there is a real money return in having the birds tame and quiet. Tame flocks are the result of two things. First, never letting them be suddenly frightened, and second, getting them accustomed to having the caretaker

move about in their midst as a matter of course.

To avoid sudden frights, always let them know you are coming. Rap gently on the door, or rattle the latch, not too vigorously, or whistle or talk to them. Then open the door slowly. Later it need not be so slow, but never burst into the room in a rush and never without a warning of your approach. The windows should be screened with wire fine enough to keep out the sparrows. There are plenty of reasons for that aside from keeping the birds from scaring the pullets. Bushel baskets and empty feed pails should not be left on the floor unless they are turned bottom side up or on their sides. Otherwise some pullet is sure to hop up on the edge and tip it over. And that always throws a big scare into the flock.

All pullets are timid when first put in the house, but they very soon lose their fear of the attendant if he does nothing to frighten them and is frequently among them. He moves about quietly and is careful to make no quick or sudden moves, nor to corner groups in tight places. He always gives them time to run out of his way or out of the corners. And one more thing. He wears the same outfit all the time as far as possible so the pullets don't think he is a stranger. But when a visitor comes the attendant sees that he (or she) stays outside and looks through the window, or else walks through the pen slowly, and talks quietly. In starting off the pullet flock then let's remember to take it easy, and be content with about twenty miles an hour for the first five hundred miles. The same is true of getting them up to high speed in production. Let them work up to it slowly and gradually and avoid the danger of burned-out bearings.

What Is a Master Farmer?

(Continued from Page 5)

of our Master Farmers. In almost every instance when these men have talked about their work, they have given large credit to their wives for whatever success that has been obtained.

A Master Farmer is a booster and seldom a knocker. He is progressive and responds quickly to new information and knowledge about his business. Perhaps his greatest outstanding characteristic is the belief in, and love of, his own job. He talks the business of farming up and not down. His outlook is cheerful and reasonably optimistic.

Then again a man can be a success economically as a farmer and a first class citizen and yet not be a Master Farmer. On top of all the rest he must be a real homemaker, for the home is an inseparable part of the life of farming. What kind of home has he provided for the wife and the children? What about conveniences in the home? Can you conceive of a Master Farmer who still requires his wife to carry water from an outside pump? Has he been as quick to provide modern equipment in the home as he has for the farm? If electricity is available, for example, we expect that a Master Farmer will use it. What about the proper kind of books and magazines and music for the home? Perhaps most important of all, what have the Master Farmer and his wife provided in the way of educational advantages for the children? How far did the children go in school and college?

These and many more are some of the qualifications that the judges look for when they come to select a Master Farmer. Its purpose is not to set one farmer above another. It is distinctly

not a contest. It would honor all farmers by honoring a few.

In conclusion, the best example of what a Master Farmer is not, is that sad and depressing picture of the European peasant which Edwin Markham, the great poet, describes in the "Man with the Hoe."

"Bowed by the weight of ages he leans

Upon his hoe, and gazes on the ground;

The emptiness of ages in his face
And on his back the burden of the world."

The direct opposite of this sad picture is that of a real Master Farmer, an outstanding example of all American farmers whose spirit is so well described in Liberty Hyde Bailey's little poem, from "Wind and Weather."

"Blow, ye winds, and lay on ye storms,
And come ye pests in rabble swarms,
And fall ye blights in legion forms—
I am here. I surrender not

Nor yield my place one piece or jot;

For these are my lands

And these are my hands,

And I am born of the folk that

resistlessly stands.

"The blood of old plowmen runs hard

in my arm,

Of axemen and yeomen and battlemen

all,

Who fought and who flinched not by

marsh or wall

Who met the bold day and chased

every alarm;

My fatherkind sleep, but I hear the old

call

And fight the hot battle by forge and

by farm—

For these are my lands

And these are my hands,

And I am born of the folk that

resistlessly stands."



Have You a Friend in This List ?

LAST week on Page 5, we gave you the names of subscribers in several counties who had received indemnities from North American travel-accident insurance policies. As we said at that time we are proud of this service because a large majority of those who take these travel-accident policies have no other form of insurance and therefore, the indemnities which they get are especially helpful to them. This week we are again giving you the names of a few more who have benefited from this service.

DELAWARE COUNTY (Continued)

Wm. A. Cooper, Hancock	85.71
Thrown from wagon—injured back	
Mrs. Theresa Archibald, New Kensington	20.00
Auto collision—sprained back	
Thorn V. Dumond, Dunraven	10.00
Auto accident—sprained wrist	
Wm. A. Cooper, Hancock	24.29
Thrown from wagon—injured back	
W. S. Hinkley, Roxbury	25.00
Struck by vehicle on highway	
T. G. Mitchell, Delhi	40.00
Auto skidded—injured knee and leg	
Emmet Eckert, New Kingston	40.00
Thrown from wagon—broken leg	
C. C. Little Est., Delhi	1000.00
Auto collision—mortality	
Hattie More, Shavertown	90.00
Auto accident—sprained left ankle	
Emmet Eckert, New Kingston	90.00
Travel accident—fractured tibia and fibula	
R. J. Jackson, Franklin	10.00
Wagon and auto collided—bruised back	
Fred Moxham, Harpersville Center	40.00
Can ran off bridge—bruised chest	
T. P. Sanderson, Walton	50.00
Travel accident—fractured thumb	
Clara B. Ballard, Davenport	20.00
Auto collision—cut and bruised face	
F. L. Barlow, Delhi	20.00
Auto accident—bruised head and hip	
Minnie Francisco, Walton	105.00
Travel accident—bruised chest and back	
Blanche Roberts, Haleottville	60.00
Load tipped over—sprained knee	
Susan Allison, Delhi	10.00
Auto collision—bruised leg	
G. A. Strong, Franklin	130.00
Wagon overturned—fract. leg	
Thomas O'Dowd, Franklin	40.00
Travel accident—compound fract. leg	
Erik Johnson, Shavertown	20.00
Runaway accident—sprained knee	
Thomas O'Dowd, Franklin	90.00
Travel accident—compound fract. leg	
Mina Ballard, Walton	30.00
Struck by auto—contused sacro-lumbar muscles	
Abram Davis, Stamford	35.71
Runaway accident—fract. rib, injured cheek and eye	
Ruth Hitt, Bloomville	110.00
Auto accident—fract. fibula and sprained back	
J. D. Vermilyea, Dunraven	130.00
Travel accident—fract. ribs, inj. leg	
Clyde Alexander, Franklin	15.00
Struck by auto—cuts on hand	
Mrs. Margaret V. Gray, Walton	10.00
Auto went over bank—contused leg	

DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

C. H. Griffen, Clinton Corners	10.00
Luey Hitchcock, Fishkill	60.00
C. B. Barringer, Annandale-on-Hudson	10.00
Emma Post, Stormville	40.00
J. J. Daley, Hopewell Junction	20.00
Mrs. Patterson, Poughquag	20.00
George Elgime, Dover Furnace	30.00
J. Taylor Est., Fishkill	1000.00
Laurel Lawson, LaGrangeville	500.00
Katherine Winkler, Red Hook	5.71
Auto collision—cut knee	
E. D. Ryan, Wingdale	20.00
Auto collision—bruised body	
William Velson, Fishkill	30.00
Auto collision—bruised head	
Clarence Banks, Wingdale	31.43
Auto turned over—cut lip	
W. Wirehouse, Clinton Corners	42.86
Thrown from bobsled—injured knee	
A. Knickerbocker, Stanfordville	20.00
Car skidded—bruised chest	
Isaac Killmer, Pine Plains	15.71
Auto skidded—sprained left shoulder	
J. H. Pink, New Hamburg	40.00
Thrown from wagon—bruised leg	
R. A. Bailey, Amenia	24.28
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs	
Agnes E. Pyers, Poughkeepsie	4.28
Auto collision—contusion arms and legs	
J. H. Pink, New Hamburg	130.00
Thrown from wagon—injured elbow and arm	
Julius Tiedeman, Millerton	30.00
Auto accident—lacerations and contusions	
J. A. Curtis, Red Hook	50.00
Auto turned over—fractured shoulder and ribs	
Frank Roraback, Red Hook	10.00
Thrown from wagon—bruises	
Mrs. Lela Tiedeman, Millerton	30.00
Auto skidded—fractured ribs	
E. W. English, Poughkeepsie	30.00
Struck by auto—fractured leg	
S. J. Elting, Madalin	60.00
Auto overturned—fractured left clavicles	
H. J. Wall, Stormville	30.00
Travel accident—bruised right knee	
Patrick Morey Est., Tivoli	1000.00
Auto accident—mortality	
B. J. Scriber, Poughquag	20.00
Auto collision—injured arm, shoulder	
Bessie C. Young, Poughkeepsie	20.00
Auto collision—injured knees and side	
Joseph Morton, Clinton Corners	24.28
Runaway accident—fractured ribs	
E. S. Clark, Wingdale	40.00
Auto accident—fractured clavicle and jaw	

Estelle Jacobson, Stormville	50.00
Auto hit telephone pole—injured knee	
Oscar Turner, Pawling	30.00
Auto skidded—fractured patella and ribs	
Frank Roraback, Red Hook	32.86
Auto accident—cut and bruised shin	
Frank Corey, Stormville	34.28
Auto accident—fract. nose	
H. R. Lattin, Hyde Park	20.00
Auto collision—bruised nose and eye	
Calvin Wooden, Poughquag	22.86
Auto overturned—lacerated face	

(Additional county lists will appear in an early issue.)

If You Have Claims Against The Farmers Sales Co.

ON the Service Bureau page in the issue of September 27, we called attention to the fact that Theodore Cohen of the Farmers Sales Company of Schenectady, had been arrested and fined \$50. In an effort to do everything possible to insure receipt of the money due them by our subscribers, we wrote to Captain J. M. Keeley of Troop D of the New York State Troopers located at Troy, N. Y. Captain Keeley assigned Trooper I. P. Clark to investigate the matter. He reports that Cohen promised to settle all outstanding bills against him and that any subscribers who have claims against Cohen should communicate with Harold Furlong, City Court, Schenectady, N. Y.

No Authority to Collect Money

IT has just come to our attention that an elderly man who weighs about 200 pounds, is six feet tall, and claims to be 91 years of age, has been fraudulently representing one of our advertisers, Maloney Brothers of Dansville, N. Y. We understand that this individual, who has been operating in western New York, has in a number of instances collected money for rose bushes and other nursery stock and has given receipts on blank paper for the money collected. Naturally, subscribers did not receive their rose bushes or other nursery stock and probably never will. Any subscriber who is solicited by anyone answering this description should immediately communicate with us and with Maloney Brothers.

See Land Before You Buy

Can you tell us anything about a Mr. Charles Roberts who is selling lots located in Detroit, Michigan, very near the Henry Ford plant? These lots are \$1,500 dollars, the terms are \$150 down and monthly payments of \$15. Mr. Roberts says these lots are all improved. A number in this neighborhood have purchased lots.

AS a general proposition we advise against buying any real estate without first making a personal investigation of it. The lots may have value but there is nothing, so far as we can see, to guarantee that they are worth \$1,500. We also understand that the New York Department of State, Division of Licenses, can find no record of having issued a real estate brokers or salesman license to Charles Roberts for the current license year which began November 1, 1929. We are informed that the Roberts Realty Company is not a corporation and have been unable to get any data as to its financial responsibility.

"I have today received a check for \$15 from the.....for my claim against them, which you so kindly have taken up for me. As they simply ignored my letters I positively know they never intended to settle, so please accept my sincere thanks and good wishes for your Service Bureau and farm paper, that we enjoy every week here in Pennsylvania."—C. A. K.

Farm taxes, on the average, take thirty per cent of the farmers' net income, according to Dr. B. A. Hibbard of Wisconsin.



"RCA Radiotrons always in every socket"

says

COLIN B. KENNEDY

President

COLIN B. KENNEDY CORPORATION

"MANY unnecessary radio troubles are caused by inferior tubes. The finest receiver is handicapped by poorly designed and constructed tubes. RCA Radiotrons are the unquestioned standard of scientific achievement in this field. To insure clear Kennedy tone, and maximum Kennedy performance, we strongly advise 'RCA Radiotrons always in every socket.' We unhesitatingly recommend them to Kennedy owners."

RADIO ENGINEERS ADVISE:

Replace all the vacuum tubes in your radio set with RCA Radiotrons at least once a year. This is the only sure way to maintain good performance and minimize disagreeable noises and other troubles caused by inferior tubes. RCA Radiotrons will give you the maximum in selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality. Old tubes may impair the performance of the new.



This is the 24th in a series of endorsements of RCA Radiotrons by the leading radio set manufacturers.

RCA RADIOTRON CO., INC., HARRISON, N. J.

RCA Radiotrons

THE HEART OF YOUR RADIO

EDWARDS
saves you
MONEY
ON
METAL ROOFS

For Home or Barn, Any Style
Beautiful, permanent, easy to install. Individual or cluster shingles; Spanish metal tile; or in sheets, plain or corrugated. Standing seam, or v-crimped. Painted or galvanized. Or, if you want the very best, genuine rust-resisting, copper-bearing steel.

EDWARDS METAL ROOFS
resist fire, lightning, wind and weather. We control every operation from the raw material to the finished product and sell direct to you. Send us your roof measurements. Get our prices, FREE SAMPLES and Roofing Book No. 162

We Pay the Freight

The Edwards Manufacturing Company
1112-1162 Butler St. Cincinnati, Ohio (D)

POST YOUR FARM And Keep Trespassers Off Reduced Prices on TRESPASS SIGNS

Effective October 1, 1930, trespass signs are offered to subscribers of American Agriculturist at new reduced rates in quantities of fifty or more. The new rates are as follows:—

Per Dozen	\$ 1.00
Per Fifty	3.50
Per Hundred	6.50
Per Thousand	60.00

The price for smaller quantities remains at \$1. per dozen.

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

INVENTS AIR-BURNING HEATER

Makes Heat for 1c Per Hour

O. G. Steese, Steese Bldg., Akron, Ohio, has invented a revolutionary, new kind of portable heater that gives a roomful of clean, healthful, penetrating heat for 1c per hour. It burns 96% air, only 4% oil, and makes its own gas without soot, smoke or odor. No piping, wiring or installation is required. It is simple, safe and easy to operate. He offers one free to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him for particulars. Agents wanted.

KILLS RATS NOTHING ELSE

K-R-O (Kills Rats Only) killed 238 rats in 12 hours on a Kansas farm. It is the original product made by a special process of squill, an ingredient recommended by U. S. Government as sure death to rats and mice, but harmless to dogs, cats, poultry or even baby chicks. You can depend on this. K-R-O in a few years has become America's leading rat and mouse killer. Sold by all druggists on a money back guarantee.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

FUR DRESSERS AND TAXIDERMISTS
SEND FOR CATALOG

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company
560 LYELL AVENUE ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BARGAIN OFFER !

On the World's Greatest Glass Substitute

GENUINE

FLEX-O-GLASS

Weather-Tight. Rust-Rot-Wind-Dust-PROOF. Unbreakable

1 / 10
THE COST
OF GLASS
AND BETTER

**GUARANTEED
TO INCREASE
YOUR EGG PRODUCTION**

10, 20 and 30-Yard Cuttings —1 Yard Wide

POSTPAID

29¢

NOW ONLY

GUARANTEED

[Remnants From Large Rolls Sent to Dealers—Fresh and New]

OnPOULTRY HOUSES

**Brings Eggs All Winter
Lets In Ultra-Violet Rays**

Prevents Disease—Promotes Growth—brings Winter Eggs. Nothing better for laying hens; doubles and triples egg production. Prevents weak legs and disease. Matures chicks 1/3 sooner. Your money back if it doesn't.

**MORE EGGS
Under FLEXO-GLASS**

**Less Than
4% Loss
Out of
2,500
Chicks**

"Flex-O-Glass is valuable in helping our chicks grow rapidly, and one hatch of 2,500 chicks at three weeks showed deaths of less than 4 per cent. We have never heard a complaint against it."—Standard Poultry Journal, Pleasant Hill, Mo.



MAKE YOUR PORCH A HEALTH ROOM

Save Fuel and Doctor Bills

You'll be surprised what wonderful comfort you will get by simply nailing Flex-O-Glass over screens. Flex-O-Glass holds in heat and keeps out cold better than glass. Besides it admits the highest percentage of sun's Healthful Ultra Violet Rays.

Wonderful Porch Enclosure

"I ordered 20 yards of Flex-O-Glass several months ago for my back porch and believe me it is the warmest room in the house. The kids are tickled to death over it."—M. B. Abbey, Webb, Miss.

**Transforms Screen Doors into
Light Storm Doors** "We are delighted with Flex-O-Glass for screen doors. It has turned them into light storm doors. It is all you claim it to be."—Mrs. Geo. Coleman, Rochester, N. Y.

Used in Hospitals "I know how Flex-O-Glass draws heat, for I have been in the Hospital and was taken to sit in the healing glow, and found it so nice."—Mrs. G. Bollis, Aberdeen, S. D.



See Baby Thompson of Poskin, Wis., getting his daily sun bath through Flex-O-Glass.

Whole Farm Flex-O-Glassed

"We use Flex-O-Glass on windows in barn, calf stable and poultry house and we like it. I am sending for 10 yards more."—C. Richards, Oaklandon, Ind.



Better Than Glass

"I have used Flex-O-Glass for 2 years and find it the best glass substitute I can buy. I find it gives better light than glass."—R. E. Hagoe, Madison, Ky.

Repair Broken Windows

Don't spend money for expensive glass that breaks so easily. Just replace the broken panes with Flex-O-Glass. You can do it in a few minutes and have unbreakable windows at 1/10 the cost of glass.

Fine For HOTBEDS

Flex-O-Glass grows stronger plants quicker, which grow when transplanted.

"I use Flex-O-Glass and find I not only have better plants but far stronger than any other gardener here."—B. Benson, Ft. Worth, Texas.



10 sq. yds. at 29c \$2.90
(covers 3x30 ft. or 90 sq. ft.)
20 sq. yds. at 29c \$5.80
(covers 3x60 ft. or 180 sq. ft.)
30 sq. yds. at 29c \$8.70
(covers 3x90 ft. or 270 sq. ft.)
50 sq. yds. at 29c \$14.50
(covers 3x150 ft. or 450 sq. ft.)

Why not order 10 yards for a Poultry Scratch Shed, 10 yds. for Porches and 10 yards for Replacing Broken Windows, as many others do?

MAIL THE COUPON—NOW! The Remnants offered you are Guaranteed New, Clean Stock, same as all genuine Flex-O-Glass, formerly sold at 50c a yard.

FREE
WITH
20 Yds.
OR
MORE
PLATED
AUTOMATIC
PENCIL
(Value \$1.00)

Tested and Recommended by the WORLD'S FOREMOST AUTHORITIES

The Iowa State Experiment Station Test

They found that chicks under Flex-O-Glass did not develop leg weakness and that this glass substitute kept heat in and cold out better than window glass.

The Manitoba, Can., Experiment Station Test

They found that chicks under Flex-O-Glass gained a half pound each more than chicks under ordinary glass in a 12-weeks' test. 16 chicks died under Glass out of 50 started, only 3 died under Flex-O-Glass.

The American Medical Association Test

They found that months of severest weathering did not affect Flex-O-Glass in the least in its ability to transmit Ultra-Violet Rays. The Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin Stations have also secured superior results with the "world's greatest glass substitute."

Dr. Morse

Consulting Chemist of Connecticut for 45 years, wrote: "Congratulations are due you. Flex-O-Glass makes hens lay because the Ultra-Violet Rays which penetrate it make hens healthful, chemically active and increase the oxygenating power of the blood."



The large chick was raised under FLEX-O-GLASS. The small chick was raised under glass. Both chicks from the same hatch and fed the same at Nebraska Experiment Farm.

The British Illuminating Society

divided a flock of hens for 16 weeks and fed both groups the same. The group that received Ultra-Violet Rays laid 497 eggs. The other group laid only 124 eggs. This proved the Ultra-Violet Rays alone, which Flex-O-Glass admits from the sun, brought 373 eggs. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

TRY FLEX-O-GLASS 30 DAYS—AT OUR RISK

The fairest way we have to prove Genuine Flex-O-Glass quality and benefits to you is to fill your order on a 30-Day Money-Back Test. You take no risk—use it 30 days, if not surprised with results and absolutely satisfied, return it to us and get your money back. That's fair, isn't it?

Our Supply of 10, 20 and 30 Yard Cuttings is Limited. Order Your Supply NOW...

DIRECT FROM THIS AD.

Order your supply now at 29c a square yard. Test Flex-O-Glass 30 days at our risk. Prove all our claims. Order 20 yards or more right now before you forget—before these rolls are gone, and get the free pencil shown below. Perhaps your neighbor can use 10 yards also. We pay postage on 10 yards or more.

DON'T DELAY!

Get your order in at once—today! Flex-O-Glass is the greatest bargain ever offered—at only 29c a square yard. Whether you order 10, 20, 30 yards or more, you are fully protected by our Iron-Clad, Money-Back Guarantee. Send a check or money order today. Give it a 30-Day Trial! Now! We Prepay Postage. Less than 10 yards—35c per yard. All orders filled day received—FREE BOOK "Prevention of Poultry Diseases," and automatic pencil valued at \$1.00, sent with 20 yard order.

MAIL THIS GUARANTEE COUPON NOW!

GUARANTEE COUPON!

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 682
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Find enclosed \$..... for which send me square yards of Flex-O-Glass (36 inches wide), by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass 30 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name..... (PLEASE PRINT)

Town..... State.....
St. or R. F. D.

LETS IN MORE ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

—the life-giving rays of the sun—than any other glass substitute (30% more as proved at the Iowa State Experiment Station). And this superior quality is PERMANENT; the American Medical Association found that the severest weathering for months did not affect Flex-O-Glass.



EASY TO INSTALL

All you need is scissors to cut the Flex-O-Glass and a hammer, nails and a few wood slats. No frames to buy or make. No skill required. And you have a lasting protection against wind, rain, sleet and all kinds of weather.



Unaffected By Water

Dip a sample of Flex-O-Glass in water and lay it aside until dry. You will find that it will not turn white and will not take up water. It does not stop the light and will not rot or rust.

Withstands Snow and Sleet



Glass and over an inch of sleet fell on it, my Flex-O-Glass is still O.K. and my egg production shows an increase of 415 per cent, over last year's. (One hen laid 25 eggs in January.)"

Many People Can't Believe the Amazing Results Obtained by Using FLEX-O-GLASS Until They Have Tried It

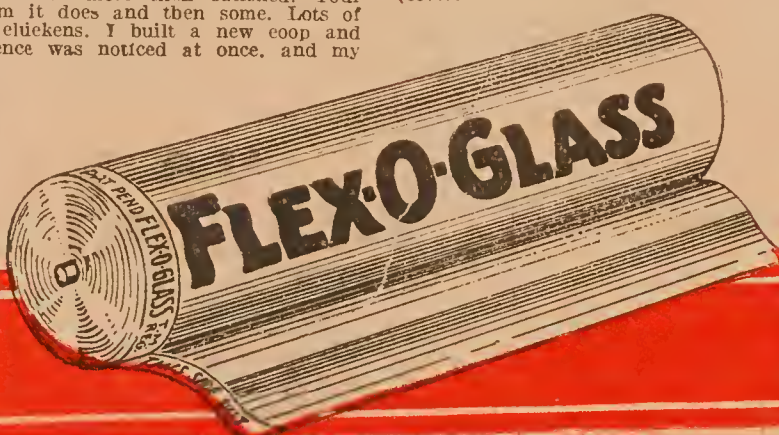
IT WORKED WONDERS—"I am more than satisfied. Your glass does all that you claim it does and then some. Lots of eggs now and nice healthy chickens. I built a new coop and put in your glass. A difference was noticed at once, and my hens seemed more happy."—Ernest Less, Milford, Wis.

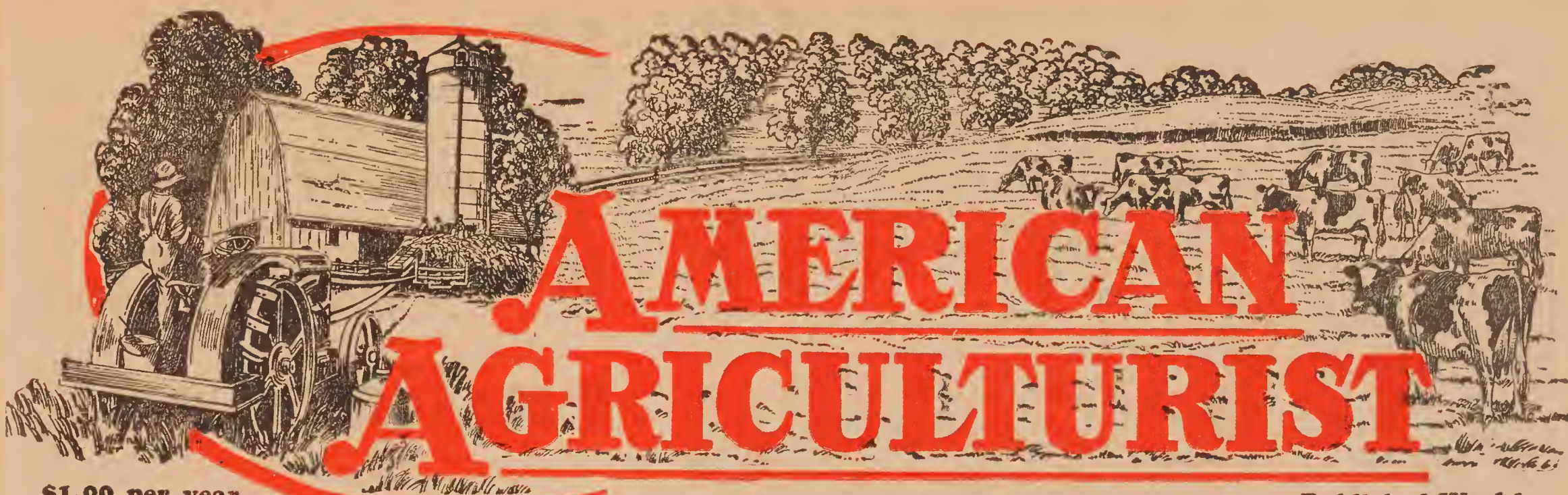
Won't Break or Shatter

Unlike ordinary glass Flex-O-Glass withstands hail, and is stone proof. Poke it—bang it—it still remains unbroken.

500,000 Satisfied Customers Can't Be Wrong
FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO.
1451 N. Cicero Ave. Dept. 682 Chicago, Ill.

There Is Only One GENUINE





\$1.00 per year

November 8, 1930

Published Weekly

We Visit the Jungfrau

Mountain Climbing by Railroad in Switzerland

By L. E. WEAVER

SWITZERLAND is not made up entirely of snow-capped mountains, and its climate is not always severe and rigorous. Perhaps I should not have been surprised to find an almost tropical riot of vegetation and gorgeous flowers and even palm trees bordering the streets and surrounding the homes and hotels of Lugano, but I certainly had not expected to find them. Had not the pictures all shown the snow-crowned mountains and the Alpine-mountain-climbers crawling over the glaciers, and does that not



L. E. Weaver

sound like a cold climate?

I believe that one must read a very great deal about a country and read very carefully and see a great many pictures to get anything like a true conception of it. And even then, a visit is needed to fill in a lot of skips and give the complete picture.

As a matter of fact, Switzerland has a great range in climate. The south slope of the Alps and especially the valleys have essentially the same balmy climate as Italy, while the north part of the country does have some real winters. But in August when we saw it the country was beautifully green everywhere. There was evidence of plenty of rainfall in the bright green pastures and meadows and even high up the

mountainsides. The thrifty Swiss farmers were out mowing the second-growth hay though it was not more than six or eight inches tall as a rule. There was very little alfalfa and they were mowing by the only means they have, the scythe. In most cases that is the only way they could mow, since the small, irregularly-shaped fields are poorly adapted to mowing machines, to say nothing of their often being on steep hill-sides.

But I started to tell of our trip to the

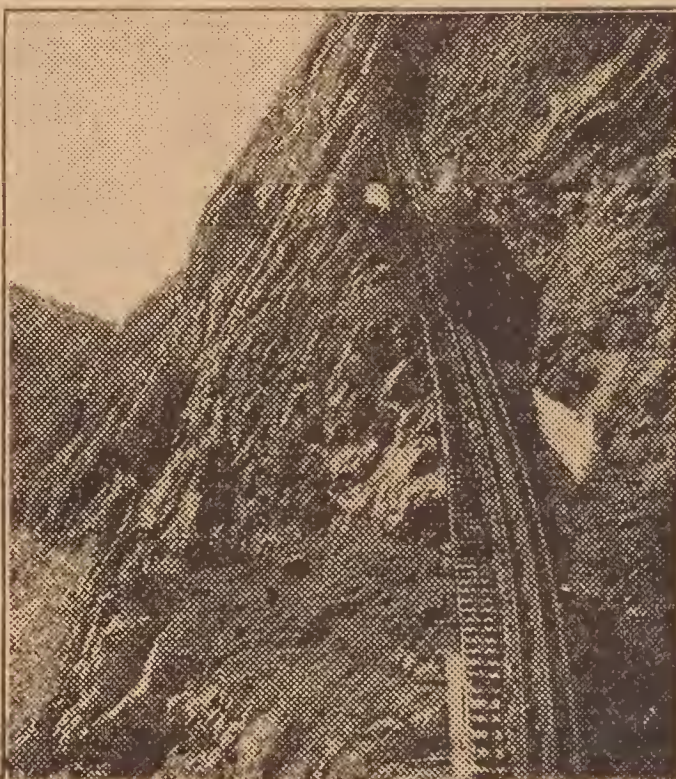
Jungfrau. It is one of the comparatively few peaks that are snow-capped; I mean few in comparison with the total number of peaks. As we came up into the Alps from the south and the train climbed the grades of the valleys and dodged from one tunnel to another we saw towering peaks on all sides, and through the occasional breaks between the mountains we saw peaks and peaks beyond, but only once in a great while a glistening white one.

Apparently a peak must rise above the eleven or twelve thousand foot line before the snow accumulates to become perpetual.

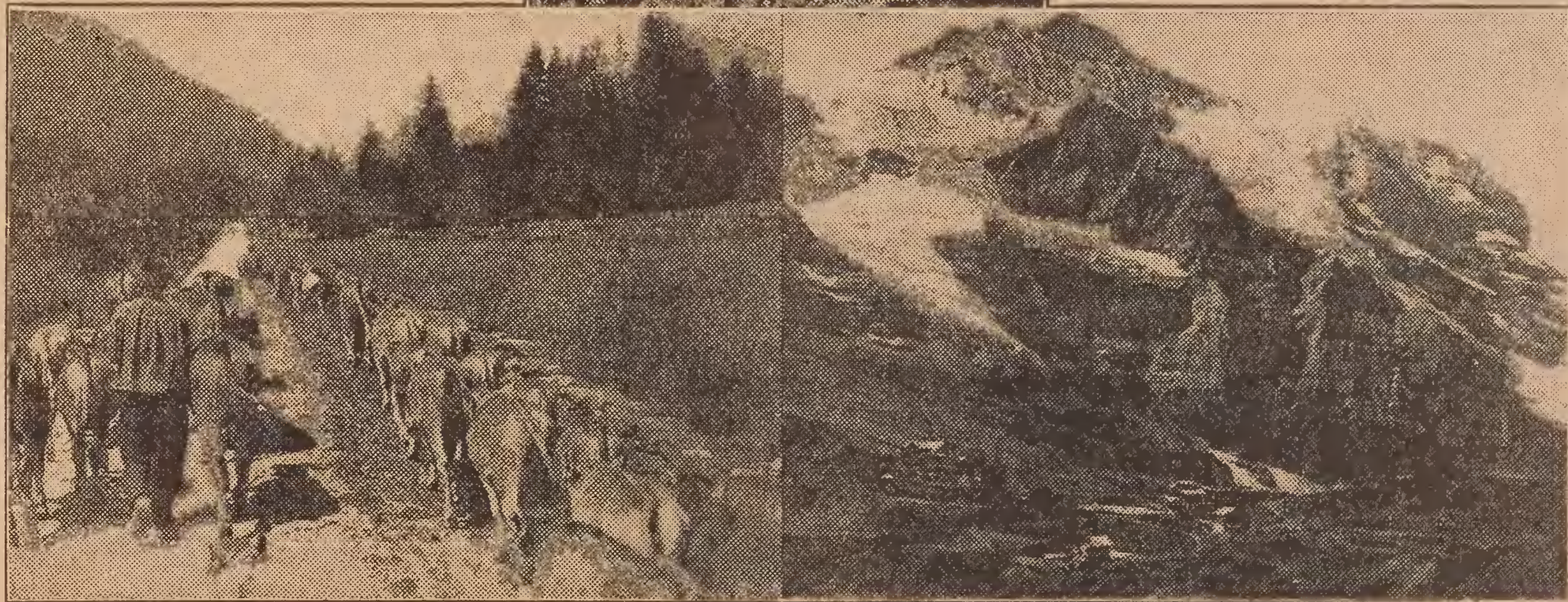
The first thought is "why that peak is no higher than the rest." That is the effect of distance. You must be fairly close to them to realize their height.

We went to Interlaken to see, and possibly climb the Jungfrau. Long before we reached the city we could see the beautiful white mountain towering in the background and shining in the brilliant afternoon sunshine. The ascent of the mountain must be made in the morning so we filled in the afternoon by strolling out to see the town and get some walking-sticks with short spikes in the end, not that they are exactly needed, but because all the other tourists

(Continued on Page 18)



(Left) A cog-railroad like the one that carried us up the "Jungfrau." (Lower Left) In August, the country was beautifully green everywhere. (Below) The "Jungfrau."



—PHOTOS BY EDWIN GALLOWAY

QUILTS

*are small comfort
to a freezing
radiator...*

WHEN winter winds blow keen and cold, your car's in danger! Blankets and quilts can't keep it warm. For sure protection all day long, and every night, it needs a permanent anti-freeze. Some anti-freezes are safe for a spell, but they evaporate or boil off during a thaw . . . and again your car is defenseless against penetrating cold.

This year, use Eveready Prestone, the ONE-SHOT anti-freeze. A single filling, put in long before cold weather comes, if you wish, will safeguard your car from fall to spring. It can't evaporate or boil off. It won't overheat your engine. But it *is* time-tried and proved protection.

The Byrd Antarctic Expedition used Eveready Prestone at the South Pole, where it gave satisfaction at 70° below zero. Operators of large fleets of busses and trucks have used it for years. They have found it not only completely effective, but *economical*.

Eveready Prestone *is* economical. It comes to you undiluted, and one filling is all that's required. Compared with other anti-freezes, a considerably smaller quantity is needed. For mild climates and small cars, it is available in small-size cans. Under such conditions, a car can be protected for as little as \$2.50.

Eveready Prestone is different from all other anti-freezes. It contains no alcohol or glycerine. It was developed in the laboratories of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, and is distributed by National Carbon Company, Inc., makers of Eveready Flashlights and Radio Batteries.

This year, Eveready Prestone is *green* in color, so that it can be readily identified.

Forget those freezing worries *now*. Take the simple precautions necessary to make your cooling-system water-tight, and put Eveready Prestone in today!

★ ★ ★

The Eveready Hour, radio's oldest commercial feature, is broadcast every Tuesday evening at nine (Eastern standard time) from WEAJ over a nation-wide N. B. C. network of 27 stations.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.

General Offices: New York, N. Y.

Unit of Union Carbide **UCC** and Carbon Corporation

9 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

1. Gives complete protection.
2. Does not boil off.
3. Positively will not damage cooling-system.
4. Will not heat-up a motor.
5. Circulates freely at the lowest operating temperatures.
6. Will not affect paint, varnish, or lacquer finishes.
7. Non-inflammable.
8. Odorless.
9. Economical—one filling lasts all winter.



Tested and approved
Contest Board
American Automobile Association

What's Wrong With the Apple Market ?

U. S. Crop Slightly Above That of Last Year But Still Below Average

AS we get into the apple harvesting period, it becomes increasingly evident that the effect of the drought has been somewhat over-emphasized in most of the important apple-producing states of the Union. On the other hand, the shortage of apples in the Shenandoah-Cumberland area seems to become greater with each report from that area.

According to the October 1st report by the United States Department of Agriculture, the 1930 commercial crop of apples is now estimated at almost 32 million barrels. This is an increase of over a million barrels more than was expected on the 1st of September, 1930. The 1930 commercial crop of apples is now estimated to be about 2,851,000 barrels greater than in 1929, an increase of about 10 per cent (see accompanying table). The average commercial crop of apples in the United States for the past 5 years has been about 32½ millions of barrels, so the 1930 crop promises to be about 2 per cent less than a normal crop.

Production Differs from 1929

A glance at the figures of apple production for 1930 shows some striking variations from last year's crop. With the exception of Maine and Vermont, all of the northeastern states, from Delaware and Pennsylvania north, have appreciably larger commercial apple crops this year than in 1929. New York leads with an increase of 1,451,000 barrels, New Jersey and Massachusetts each have an increase of over 400,000 barrels, and Pennsylvania has about 300,000 more. For this entire area, the commercial crop this year is almost 3 million barrels greater than in 1929.

The picture in the Shenandoah-Cumberland Valley, however, presents an entirely different appearance. In Maryland, Virginia, West Vir-

By DR. M. P. RASMUSSEN
New York State College of Agriculture

ginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee, the commercial crop is estimated to be 2½ million barrels less than last year. Roughly speaking, the shortage in these 6 states offsets five-sixths of the increased crop in the northeastern states.

Central West Situation No Better

Out of 12 states in the central west, only Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Arkansas report increased apple crops compared with last year, and the

Estimated Commercial Production of Apples in Competing States, as of October 1, 1930, with Comparisons for 1929, and the 5-Year Period, 1925-29.

(Figures are in thousands of barrels)

State	Average production 1925-1929	Production 1929	Production Oct. 1, 1930	Gain or loss 1930 compared with 1929
BARRELED AREA				
Maine	506	692	623	loss 69
New Hampshire	225	198	275	gain 77
Massachusetts	642	567	984	gain 417
New York	4,621	3,404	4,855	gain 1,451
Pennsylvania	1,092	762	1,063	gain 301
Maryland	444	455	279	loss 176
Virginia	2,718	3,100	1,680	loss 1,420
West Virginia	1,334	1,400	608	loss 792
New Jersey	668	430	849	gain 419
Delaware	411	287	489	gain 202
Michigan	1,216	1,206	995	loss 211
Ohio	604	247	310	gain 63
Arkansas	398	220	277	gain 57
Missouri	482	380	283	loss 97
Kansas	302	288	120	loss 168
Illinois	1,067	840	936	gain 96
Tot. above barreled	16,630	14,476	14,626	gain 150
BOXED AREA				
Washington	8,611	8,300	10,464	gain 2,164
Oregon	1,294	750	1,635	gain 885
California	1,684	1,471	2,147	gain 676
Idaho	1,550	1,650	1,169	loss 481
Colorado	858	720	312	loss 408
Utah	176	80	195	gain 115
New Mexico	200	252	131	loss 121
Montana	87	125	75	loss 50
Tot. above boxed	14,460	13,348	16,128	gain 2,780
Tot. U. S. barreled and boxed	32,563	29,011	31,862	gain 2,851

increase is only 222,000 barrels. The remaining states in the north central and Mississippi Valley-Ozark Region apple belts have appreciably smaller crops than last year. Michigan leads the decline in this area, closely followed by Kansas and Missouri. This part of the country is now estimated to have about 425,000 barrels less than last year.

Total Barreled Apple Production Little Changed

From the foregoing it is apparent that while the location of volume of production of barreled apples has changed decidedly this year, compared with 1929, the actual total commercial production of barreled apples this year is only 71,000 barrels greater than last year. It follows, therefore, that any surplus production of apples this year, is not due to production in the barreled apple areas.

When one analyzes the data from the boxed apple regions, however, one gets an entirely different slant on the situation. The State of Washington is reported to have one of the largest and finest apple crops ever produced in that State, about 6.5 million boxes greater than in 1929, and about 5.5 million boxes greater than the average crop of the past 5 years. The 1930 apple crop in Oregon is more than double the short crop of last year and also about a million boxes above the normal of the past 5 years. The 1930 apple crop in California is about 1/3 larger than last year and almost 1.4 million boxes above its 5-year normal crop. There is, then, an increase in production in the Pacific Coast States of 3.7 millions of barrels (or over 11 millions of boxes) more than last year.

The states in the Inter-mountain areas, however, have not fared so well. Production in Idaho shows a decrease of almost 1.4 million boxes.

(Continued on Page 6)

How to Start Improving Your Pasture

Suggestions From the Experiences of Other Dairymen

By J. B. ABBOTT

WE here in America admittedly are somewhat more subject than is northern Europe to periods of combined heat and drought in late summer which retard the growth of grass, but not sufficiently so to preclude successful operation of the system. Normally our droughts are not of long duration, nor is Europe by any means exempt from drought. The reputed great climatic superiority of northern Europe and the British Isles with respect to grass production is more or less of a myth—and, on the whole, more rather than less.

In broad general terms, the grass country of northern Europe and the British Isles, like that of the Hay and Pasture Belt of the northeastern part of the United States, is grass country mainly because of being more or less unfit, in one way or another, for any more profitable crop rather than because of special adaptation to grass. The unfitness may be physical, as in the case of land too steep or too stony for arable crops; climatic, as in the case of extreme northern latitudes; or economic, as in the case of small holdings which are unable to continue growing wheat, for example, in competition with extensive agriculture on newer lands; but in either case the unfitness is there and it, rather than special adaptation to grass, is what makes a country into a grass country.

The fact is, almost any country except the far South and the arid regions is pretty good grass country, if sufficient plant-food is supplied, and there simply is no sense at all in believing that the British Isles and northern

Europe have some marvelous climatic advantage in grass culture which permits them to have better pastures than we can hope to have on this side. They have better pastures mainly because they treat pasture as a crop which is worthy of some care and attention and we have poorer pastures because, for the most part, we seem content to "accept the gifts the gods provide" and let it go at that.

Virtually all of the tests of intensive pasture fertilization which have been made in recent

years in America bear out the assertion that we can get about as good results as they get in Europe. This year the average green weight yield per acre of pasture land the last of May in the case of 41 newly started pasture fertilization tests in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, was 4892 pounds with fertilizer and 1836 without it.

From the economic and animal nutrition standpoint the intensive grassland system is as well adapted to America as to Europe. As in Europe, so also in America, the dairy cow must have plenty of feed in order to produce, and in so far as the pasture falls short she must be fed in the manger; and manger feeding always costs more than pasturage, even allowing for liberal fertilization of the pasture.

Some reader may be disposed to question the assertion that manger feeding costs more than liberally fertilized pasturage. Ordinarily it figures out about as follows:

Pasture Feeding One Cow

Use of \$50 worth of land.....\$ 5.00
Fertilizer 15.00

Pasturage for season (120 days).....\$20.00
Cost per cow-day.....16 2/3c

Manger Feeding One Cow

36 pounds silage @ 1/3c.....\$0.12
12 pounds hay @ 2/3c..... 0.08
7 pounds concentrates @ 2 1/2c. 0.175

Cost per cow-day.....\$0.375
Difference per cow-day in favor
of pasture feeding.....\$0.208

Change the ration and the values to fit any ordinary set of farm conditions.
(Continued on Page 18)

Why Not Give It a Trial?

THIS is the second article by Mr. Abbott on pasture improvement. The author traveled for months during the past season through several of the intensive dairy countries of Europe to study the pasture improvement methods. The article on this page discusses the possibility of applying some of the European methods to our pastures here in the North and East.

The need of pasture improvement is an outstanding dairy problem never more apparent than during the past dry season. Of course, there is no need for better pastures during the couple of weeks when they are at their best in June. The great problem is to extend the pasture season, that is, bring on the grass earlier and make it last longer. Experiments have proven, also, that it is possible through fertilization greatly to improve the quality of pasture grasses.

Experimental work with pastures both in Europe and America have gone far enough to show that any dairyman can give attention to this problem with great profit. Mr. Abbott tells how to get started. Note particularly what he says about fencing. He does not mention the use of farm manure, which, we are sure, can be used with profit. Without question the plentiful use of lime on most of our soils is also necessary. As to commercial fertilizers, super-phosphate comes first. Some authorities disagree as to the need of nitrogen and potash. This need will vary with the type of soil, but Mr. Abbott's study of many pasture demonstrations both in this country and in Europe, indicate that best results are usually had in pasture improvement with the liberal use of complete fertilizers.

We are going to continue to discuss this problem with the hope that we can get thousands of our dairymen readers to fence off at least a small part of pasture this next season and give pasture improvement a real trial.—The Editors.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Time When You Need This Help

DURING the past few weeks thousands of Farm Bureau committeemen representing nearly every rural community in the State of New York have been in conference planning in carefully organized detail Farm Bureau work for the coming year, and making arrangements for the annual meeting and membership campaign.

There must be something to an organization and to a program when a hundred or more leading farmers of each county as Farm Bureau committeemen will spend so much time planning the program and ways and means of putting it into effect. There are nearly 7,000 of these committeemen in New York State alone. There must be something to an organization also that has 40,000 good farmers of the State as members and back of its program. The answer is that few organizations have done more for rural life in every state than the County Farm Bureaus, and most farmers are beginning to realize this.

There are those, of course, who criticize Farm Bureau work, and always the pet criticism is the complaint that they increase production. The fundamental object of Farm Bureau work is not to increase quantity but to improve quality. When all is said and done, there are just two ways of making money on the farm. One is to sell the product at good prices, and the other is to keep the cost of producing it down. The County Farm Bureaus have done effective marketing work, but their biggest service has been to help farmers increase the quality of their products and to produce those products at low cost.

During the next year it will be increasingly hard to get even fair prices for farm products. The farmers who will come through best will be those who have used every means to improve the quality of their products and to reduce their costs of production. This is the time, therefore, when an organization like the County Farm Bureaus can be especially helpful, providing, of course, that farmers work with them and use their services.

Be Sure Your Gas or Oil Land Lease Protects You

A GREAT gas and oil boom is on chiefly in the counties of Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Schuyler and Yates, in New York. It is said that the city of Elmira is much excited over new discoveries of gas in a section extending sixty miles in several directions from that city. The Elmira hotels are full of geologists and representatives of oil companies who are trying to procure land leases. Several oil companies are interested including the Columbia Gas & Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Dougherty Companies, and several others. High hopes are entertained for developing a new oil and especial-

ly a new gas section because gas already has been found in large quantities in this territory.

We are receiving many inquiries from farmers as to the fairness of leases which oil companies are offering for the oil and gas rights on farmers' lands. Our most emphatic advice is *go slowly in signing any leases*. Whether it is a good or poor lease from your standpoint, no possible harm can be had from delaying your signature until you are absolutely sure that it safeguards your interests. If you are asked to sign such a lease, consult a local lawyer. A few dollars spent in this way may save you hundreds later. It goes without saying that you should be sure of what you are signing and this means that you should read and study the lease carefully. Do not take anybody's word as to what it says.

We have found that many farmers have been disappointed because representatives of the oil companies have told them that they were expecting to strike oil, and the lease provides very liberally for the farmer in case oil is struck. But we are told the real object is to drill for gas with little or no expectation of finding oil. The gas lease is usually much less advantageous from the farmer's standpoint. The usual provisions of the gas land lease offered to the farmer are, first, a small rental of so many cents per acre; second, a guarantee of \$100 a year to the farmer for every well where gas is found, and third, a guarantee that in case gas is located, the farmer can have all he can use free of charge. We understand that these provisions are fairly standard and are the ones that have been offered for years in the older gas sections.

We are having a study made of several of the typical gas and oil leases now being offered to farmers by our lawyers, and will have more to say on this subject later. In the meantime, we reiterate our advice—not to be in a hurry.

Assessed Valuations Used to Figure Your School Tax

OUR letters indicate some misunderstanding about school tax rates and assessments.

School taxes in one-room districts are levied and collected in the same way that they have always been—that is, the levy is made on *assessed* valuations.

Some of our friends are confused because of the true or actual valuation clause in the new State Aid Law for one-room school districts. You will remember that this new law provides that the one-room school districts of the State may spend for school expenses a maximum of \$1300 for 1929, \$1400 for 1930, and \$1500 for 1931 and for each year thereafter. Of this sum the district must raise by local taxation a four mill tax on its *true* or *actual* valuation, the State to pay all of the remainder of the total necessary for running the school. The true or actual valuation clause is used simply to equalize taxes and valuations, as between districts in the same county, and to determine the amount of State aid your district shall receive. The assessed values which are almost always lower than true values, are used as in former years by the local authorities to determine your tax.

For Better Dirt Roads

OUR friend, O. H. Benson, Director of the Department of Rural Scouting of the Boy Scouts of America, writes so emphatically about the need of better dirt roads that we are passing his statements herewith on to you. It is high time that farmers living on dirt roads had their share of road service. New York State, recognizing this problem, re-distributed its road moneys so that the majority of the poor towns of the State are receiving greatly increased aid for their dirt roads. The State also is conducting experiments trying to determine the best and cheapest way of improving the dirt road, but these efforts are only a start. We must all get back of this job of improving the town roads. Here is Mr. Benson's letter:

"It seems to me that one of the great needs of America, which is of immense value not only to the

farm, but to the general public as well, is the extension of road-building through the rural areas. Up to the present time the great difficulty has been that most of our road-building has been done to accommodate the people who wish to travel from city to city, and from large town to large town, with very little thought of building roads to help the farmers. At this particular time when we need to give employment in a constructive and productive way to the three and one half million unemployed in America, it seems to me that those interested in agriculture should work hard for this particular issue of road-building, otherwise, much of the money will be spent where it is not so badly needed.

"It is estimated that the Federal Government will spend \$1,750,000,000 in the building of roads on a national basis for 1930. Here is hoping that the powers that be will give their leadership to the program of helping farm families who are off the main auto pikes in the country to get a little bit of road building for marketing their food products. There are 6,250,000 farmers, and over 5,000,000 of these are cut off entirely from the use of good roads. Most of the year their roads are muddy and full of ruts and snowdrifts.

"Greater equity in road building must be more courageously championed by people who have an intelligent interest in and understanding and sympathy with farm people and their problems. In addition to better marketing facilities, there are the other questions of farmer road needs such as for the education of their children, the social recreation and church life of rural people, and the building up of American agriculture on the basis of its value to the whole nation. Here is a program and challenge for farmers and their friends to cooperate with in securing greater equity in road building."

Building Power Lines Across Farms

"What are a farmer's rights when a power company wishes to build a line across his farm?"

—A. E. F.

THIS is typical of many letters that our Service Bureau receives during the year on this question. Let us say first, that we have found that many of the power companies want to do the right and fair thing when putting up new lines across farm property. We have found, also, that there is occasionally a farmer who is unreasonable in his demands. It is a question of fair play on both sides. There are, however, some companies who try to ride over the farmer's rights in building their new lines. In some cases, it is not the officers of the company itself who are to blame, but the trouble is due to their untactful and often-times bullying representatives in charge of construction gangs.

Every farmer should know his rights in cases of this kind. For example, no electric company can build a transmission line in New York State until it obtains a franchise from the town board of the town through which it passes. Further than this, it cannot exercise that franchise until it has secured the approval of the public service commission after a public hearing. Then the power company still has no right on your property until it has paid you for the privilege.

If the representatives of the power company are courteous and apparently fair, we know that farmers will meet them halfway. Rights for passage across farms should not be held at too high a price, yet farm owners are entitled to a fair price for damage done. Always it should be borne in mind that the extension of a power line means progress, and that every community is the better on the whole because of the coming of light and power.

Eastman's Chestnut

IF you have a friend who operates a soda fountain, try this on him some time.

Two men went into a drug store where they were well known, and said to the manager:

"We've made a bet of the sodas for us two, the loser to pay for them. Can we have the sodas, and pay when the bet is decided?"

"Sure", said the manager.

After the two had had their sodas, the manager asked:

"What is that bet of yours?"

"Well, Jim, here, bets that when the Woolworth Building falls it will fall toward the North River, and I'm betting that it falls the other way."

Honoring a Fundamental Occupation

THE name "Master Farmer" brings responsibilities as well as honors. Neighbors, as well as casual visitors, have a habit of looking with critical eye at the home, the flocks, and the fields of the Master Farmer, and observers find fault, mentally if not verbally, with conditions that would cause no comment on other farms.

Perhaps this thought was in the mind of a Master Farmer when he said, "We have had more than the usual number of callers since American Agriculturist honored us and I cannot help wondering whether or not they found what they expected to see. We do not feel that we have anything unusual here. We do try to run the farm on a profitable basis and in addition to find time to enjoy life, to give our

mers, men are more important than farms. If Mr. Salisbury were to be characterized in a single sentence, we would say that there is a man who is never so busily engaged in making money that he cannot find time to work for the betterment of his community. In fact, on a day that a representative of the board of judges called on him, he had spent the entire forenoon of a beautiful fall day in working at the local Grange hall. In addition

Morris took the responsibility of running it. The size of the farm has gradually increased, modern conveniences and comforts were added to the home, and when Mr. Morris' two sons were married, two adjoining farms were purchased and the three are now operated on a partnership basis.

This farm, which no one would claim lies in the most fertile section of the State, has been built up until it grows excellent crops. The principal sources

their Schuyler County home. There is no question as to their sincerity as they could live comfortably in the city if they wished to do so.

In common with other Master Farmers, Mr. Morris has found time to serve his community well. He has, at various times, acted as master, overseer, and trustee of his local Grange. He has been director of the Schuyler County Farm Bureau and supervisor of his township, and has taken an active interest in his local school.

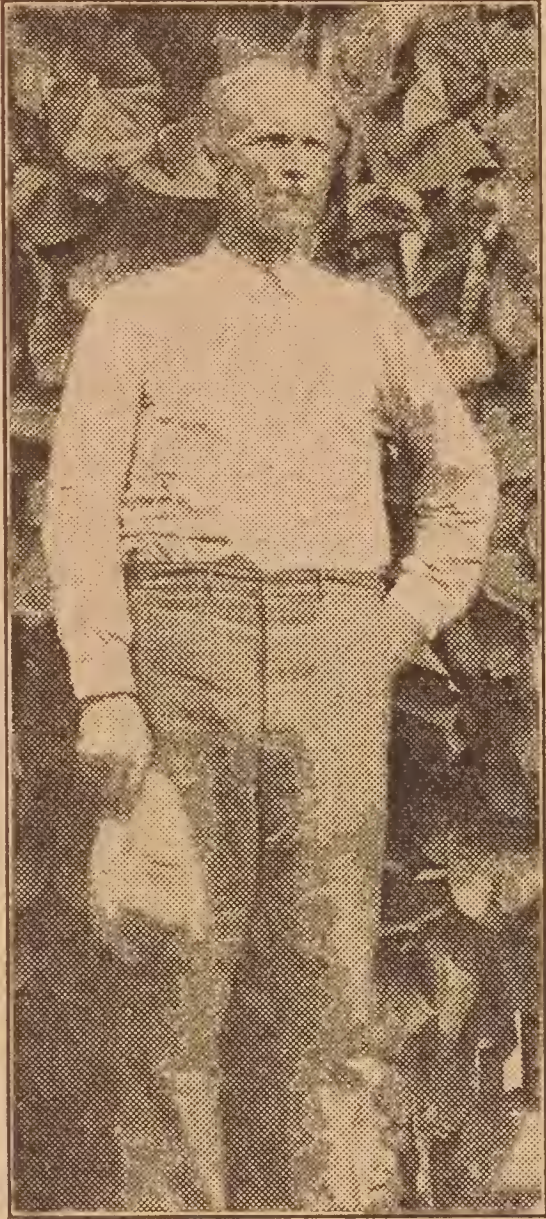
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WESLEY J. YOUNG,
Cherry Creek, Chautauqua County.

TO the farmer who has always lived in flat Genesee County, the prospect for farming in hilly Chautauqua County might look unfavorable. Yet there are good farms there and one of them is owned by Master Farmer Wesley J. Young of Cherry Creek.

We doubt if we are revealing any secrets when we pass along the story told us by a firm friend of Mr. Young. Mr. Young, it seems, purchased his present farm about twenty years ago on very limited capital. Financial backing for the venture was secured on a strictly business basis because of Mr. Young's excellent record of industry, ability, and integrity. The faith of the man who advanced the money has been amply justified by the profitable dairy business which has been built up.

In fact, Mr. Young did more than build up the business. Without in any



Mr. J. L. Salisbury

children the opportunity to get an education, and to interest ourselves in our community." And, may we add, that just about covers those things by which Master Farmers are chosen.

There may be farms that make more money than this farm does—there certainly are many that make much less—but after all we are naming not Master Farms, but Master Farmers.

At the same time, we would like to emphasize that the entire Master Farmer movement is not designed to single out and honor an individual, but rather to center attention upon the dignity and importance of agriculture. Farming is a fundamental occupation and one which requires real skill.

A few weeks ago on this page, we told you a little about some men who received the Master Farmer award in 1929. Here are the pictures and records of four others. They are human and, therefore, by no means perfect, yet their accomplishments should be a source of inspiration to every man who tills the soil.

* * *

J. L. SALISBURY,
Phelps, Ontario County.

THERE are many successful farms in fertile Ontario County, yet no one could travel over Mr. Salisbury's farm without identifying it as one of that number. Apples are an important source of income and the orchards give evidence of careful and intelligent attention. Cash crops are also important, including potatoes and cabbage. In addition, there is a fine flock of eight hundred hens.

However, in naming Master Far-



Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morris and two of their children

to his interest in the Grange, an active interest is taken in Farm Bureau work, Boy Scouts, church, and school.

While it is, in no sense a requirement that a Master Farmer have a son working with him, the fact that the farm business and home life have been made attractive enough to interest the next generation in farming is, we feel, important. Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury have given each of their four boys every educational opportunity, and one of their sons is at present working with them on the home farm.

Neither is it essential that a candidate for the honor of Master Farmer receive more than one nomination, but it is interesting in this connection to know that four people who know Mr. Salisbury well, nominated him for the honor. Along with his nomination one man says, "He has a productive, well-managed farm, a very fine capable wife, and four boys. He is active in the Phelps Presbyterian Church, has been supervisor of the town, and is always interested in farmers' organizations."

* * *

W. H. MORRIS,
Alpine, Schuyler County.

THE success which has come to Mr. Morris tends to prove that the necessity of assuming responsibilities at an early age is not always an insurmountable handicap. His father died when Mr. Morris was ten years old. The farm was share-rented for five years and at the age of fifteen Mr.

of income are sheep, hogs, beans, and poultry.

Too often, in our opinion, people are engaged in farming for the purpose of accumulating money enough to move



Mr. and Mrs. John Child and family

to the village or city. In refreshing contrast to this Mr. and Mrs. Morris are emphatic in stating that no place on earth is so attractive to them as

way seeking the job, he was practically drafted to act as town supervisor. In addition, he has acted as director of the County Farm Bureau, clerk of the local school district, steward in his Grange, and has taken an active interest in 4-H Club work.

Mr. Young, we are told, is an ardent baseball fan and goes to games with his boys, one of whom already shows considerable ability as a player. It is difficult to conceive of a better basis for a fine future partnership between father and son.

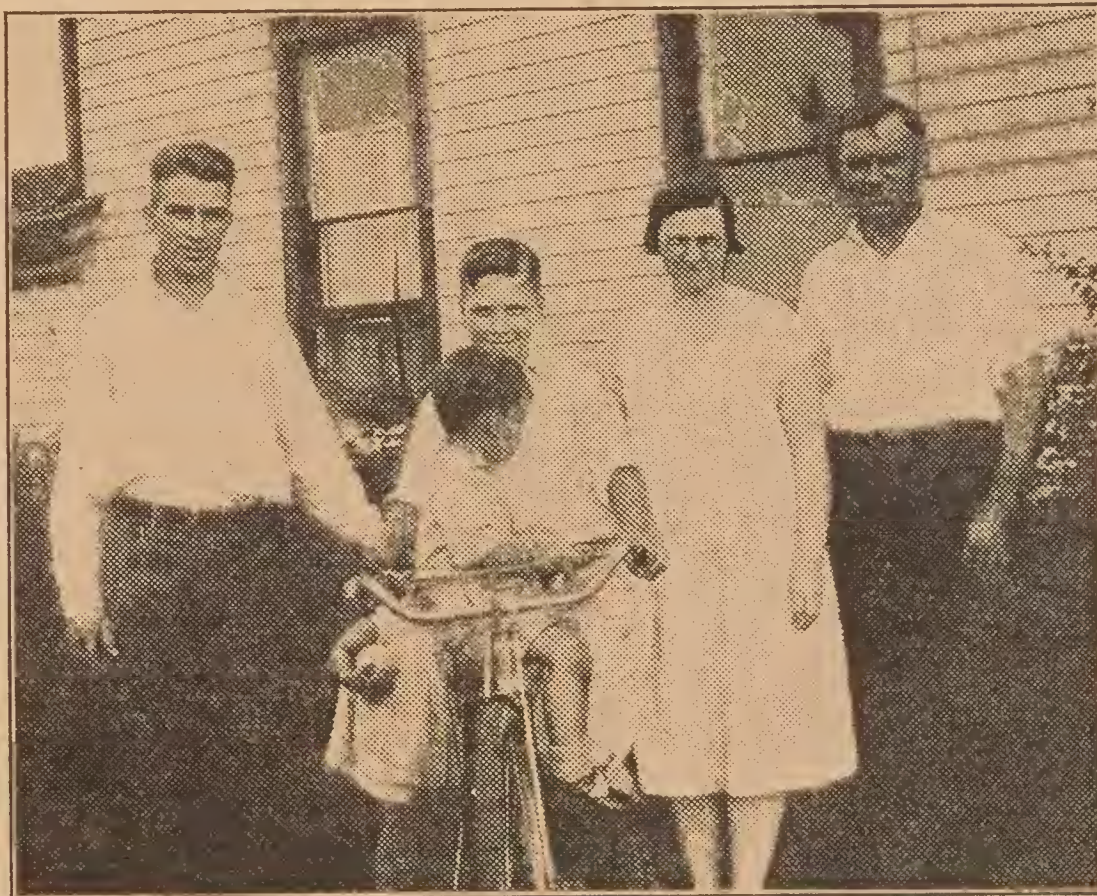
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JOHN CHILD,
Malone, Franklin County.

TO many of us northern New York speaks of short growing seasons, heavy snows, and extreme cold. The seasons there are a little more rigorous than they are in the southern part of the State, yet to the north of the Adirondacks is a fine dairy section where the soil and climate are also fitted for the growth of first-class potatoes.

John Child of Malone lives on such a farm. Bought on limited capital which Mr. Child had earned and saved, the farm business has been improved, conveniences and comforts added to the fine old stone house, and educational advantages given to a family of four fine youngsters.

The Holstein herd is partly grade
(Continued on Page 10)



Mr. and Mrs. Wesley J. Young and family

Crack Cows in U. S. Gov't herd jumped in milk yield after

Conditioning..

says Dr. Woodward



Dr. B. T. Woodward, formerly veterinary practitioner of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry; and for the dairy herd at the U. S. Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md.

**Even the Best Bred Cows
Need more than Good Food**

**Medicine and minerals prevent
Feed-waste, improve resistance**

In every herd potentially great milkers are grafting their keep from the few real producers that are robust enough to carry on against the terrific strain of modern forcing for greater yields.

Kow-Kare wards off dairy losses . . . increases dairy profits . . . by providing the cow owner with an inexpensive and safe drug-and-mineral conditioner to stimulate the digestion and assimilation. With these key functions performing naturally, the maximum normal yield is made possible; disease and disorders are reduced by increasing the bodily health and resistance.

Kow-Kare is a scientific preparation of Iron, the great blood tonic, combined with potent drugs, roots, herbs and pharmaceutical minerals. Dosages for regular conditioning use are small and very inexpensive because Kow-Kare is concentrated and without "filler" to make bulk. Your milk check can be increased surprisingly by regular Kow-Kare conditioning to elevate sub-normal cows to full normal yield.

At Calving time the milk-producing process and the urgent call for the nourishment of the growing unborn calf divert so much vitality from the mother that her own bodily functions are reduced in efficiency. Outside aid is especially required at this critical period. Kow-Kare supplies this acutely-needed support in stimulating the appetite and aids most if fed regularly with the ration for a few weeks before and after calf-birth.

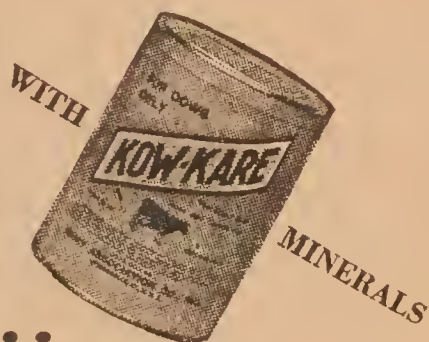
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The concentrated . . .

open-formula conditioner



[Warning—Do not make the mistake of choosing a conditioner or "tonic" for bulk or low price. This concentrated product of established reputation will provide greater medicinal action at lower cost and save time and disappointment.]



At the Government Dairy Experimental Farm at Beltsville, Md., where supervision is exceptionally close and each cow's rations are mixed according to a special formula, it was found that some individuals were unable to maintain their natural level of production, particularly in winter and early spring. Something besides feed was needed and this seemed to be supplied when they were treated with a prescription giving them special appetizers, tonics, laxatives and minerals that may have been deficient in their feed.

The effects of this treatment were the stimulating of the cow to eat a larger amount of feed, increase the flow of digestive juices and the drinking of more water. This could only mean one thing . . . increase of milk yield to the normal maximum, with the off-condition cows returned into the profitable class where they belonged.

B. T. Woodward
V. M. D.

FREE Cow Book

Send for free 36-page illustrated book on cow ailments for guidance in treating diseases and disorders.



With the A. A. Fruit Grower

The Mouse and the Rabbit Problem

What is the most satisfactory method of stopping damage to fruit trees by mice and rabbits?

THE surest way seems to be to protect the young trees with wire netting. The most satisfactory material, we understand, is wire hardware cloth with from two to four meshes per inch. This comes in rolls 36 inches wide. The roll can be cut in two down the center and then these 18-inch strips can be cut into pieces 14 inches wide. These can be rolled around the trunk so that the long way is up and down the tree. The lower edges can be pushed into the soil and the wire cylinders can be kept in place by twisting a wire around the middle.

Just as good results can be secured by the use of wood veneer strips or even building paper, but of course, they have to be renewed every year. You will have less trouble from mice and rabbits if grass, litter and trash are all hoed away from the base of the tree before winter sets in.

Reports come to us of good results from poisoning mice and other rodents. Care, of course, must be taken in using this material. The following formula is sometimes recommended:

- 1/8 oz. powdered strychnine
- 1/8 oz. baking soda
- 1 qt. rolled oats or oat flakes
- 6 tablespoonfuls tallow
- 2 tablespoonfuls paraffin

Sift and mix the strychnine and soda and then mix well with the oats. Heat the mixture, and stir into it 6 tablespoonfuls of melted tallow and 2 tablespoonfuls of melted paraffin, until each flake is coated with grease. When cool, the flakes will be both waterproofed and inviting to the mice.

By putting a teaspoonful of this bait in tin cans with the top partly cut away, the mice can get them but larger animals are protected. A little time given to the problem now may save you a lot of bridge grafting next spring.

Fall or Spring Setting?

Do you advise setting currants and gooseberries in the fall or in the spring?

ONE authority, at least, recommends setting these fruits out in the fall. They state that growth of currants and gooseberries starts very early in the spring and that it is an advantage to have them established in the fall so that they are ready to grow at first warm weather.

If they are not planted in the fall they should be set out very early in the spring, in which case it helps to have the ground plowed and fitted in the fall. The same authority recommends one-year-old plants secured from a reliable nursery.

What's Wrong With the Apple Market?

(Continued from Page 3)

Colorado has 1.2 million boxes less than last year. Montana and New Mexico together are short about 1/2 million boxes. Utah has an increase of about 345,000 boxes, so the net supply in the Inter-mountain states will be about 2.8 million boxes below last year. The net increase in the entire boxed apple area is estimated to be 2,780 barrels or about 8.3 million boxes, and practically all of the increase is in the Pacific Coast states.

Canadian Crop Smaller

According to the September 1st estimate of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, the 1930 Canadian apple crop will be almost 25 per cent smaller than last year. The situation in Canada is very similar to that in the United States, viz., the eastern provinces have from 1/2 to 3/4 as many apples as last year, whereas British Columbia has al-

most 24 per cent more. The Canadian-Pacific Steamship Line has just announced a new freight rate schedule on Canadian apples going to the United Kingdom. The new rate on Canadian apples is 80 cents per barrel, which is 10 cents cheaper than the rate for American barreled apples. A recent report in a leading trade paper indicates that the already short crop of apples in Nova Scotia had been materially damaged by heavy storms last week. The bulk of Canadian barreled apple exports comes from Nova Scotia. Competition from this area during 1930-31 is not likely to be as serious as it was last year, despite the lower ocean rate.

Foreign Crops of Apples and Pears Smaller

According to reports issued during September by the Foreign Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, prospects are for a considerably smaller apple crop both in England and in continental Europe, and the pear crop is also below normal. If economic conditions were anything like normal in England and in continental Europe, a fairly good export season might reasonably be expected. Despite the fact that the economic depression is even more severe in Europe than in the United States, export shipments of apples thus far this year have held up very well compared with last fall. Up to the 3rd of October, exports this year totalled 405,706 barrels and 1,166,389 boxes compared with 474,771 barrels and 605,766 boxes to the same date last year.

It is probable that the increased apple crop, as reported on the 1st of October by the United States Department of Agriculture, had already been anticipated by members of the produce trade before the figures were published. The larger crop this year is, undoubtedly, responsible for some share of the considerable reduction in apple prices which apple growers find facing them this year. But how account for the other share? There can be little doubt that the economic depression through which we have been going during the past 13 months, is primarily responsible for the situation. Even crops like potatoes, which are in much smaller supply than last year, are bringing much lower prices. It is probable that many people are out of employment and do not have the money with which to buy. It is equally as probable that many people who are fully employed and who have the money, are saving their funds because they fear what the immediate future may hold for them in the way of possible unemployment.

It does not seem likely that market supplies of apples this year are responsible for the lower prices, since the volume of apples handled thus far has been less than that of a year ago. Up to October 5 of this year, carload shipments of eastern barreled apples were 6,733 carloads behind those of last year. Boxed apple shipments are about 4,800 carloads ahead of last year, but for all apples, the shipments are about 2,000 carloads less than those shipped to the same date last year.

Future Prospects

The 1930 commercial apple crop in the United States, while it is larger than that of last year, is still somewhat less than the average or normal crop of the past five years. At present prices, apples certainly constitute one of the cheapest forms of wholesome fruit. If business conditions improve to any appreciable extent during the next 5 or 6 months, it seems likely that apple prices may benefit therefrom. Apple growers will probably find it desirable to study economic conditions very carefully during the next six months.

WE GUARANTEE THE FOUR VITAMINS EVERY LAYING HEN NEEDS



In this feed, Vitamins A, B, D and E are **KNOWN** to be **Present and Potent**

Four vitamins are essential to everything a poultryman prizes. Flock health, eggs, vigor, fertility! What a price to pay if there's any question about the vitamin value of feed!

Pratts have settled the vitamin question. They purposely *make sure* of enough Vitamins A, B, D and E to keep up health, laying ability, vigor and fertility.

We don't say that all other mashes lack vitamins. We do say that Pratts are the first to *make sure* that an effective amount of these four essential vitamins are in every bag of laying mash.

The nutritive value of Pratts is well known and undisputed. By scientific processes and special ingredients it is now guaranteed complete in vitamins. Think what that means. It means enough sun Vitamin D to keep birds vigorous, strong and laying during the cold dark days of winter. You need not buy cod liver oil or any other extra vitamin mixture for Pratts.

And of very great importance is Vitamin E. Where feed is deficient in

Vitamin E, unhatchable eggs result. Now at no extra cost, simply by feeding Pratts laying mash instead of some other, you can be sure that breeders won't give you unfertile eggs because of any vitamin lack in feed.

Vitamin E can be stored in the body long in advance of the hatching season. When fertile eggs are at stake, why not be sure hens are getting a surplus from now on? Every mouthful of this mash is more insurance that you'll get fertile eggs next January and February.

Pratts now provide the choicest cereals, the best of animal proteins with a great big

plus sign — **COMPLETE IN VITAMINS.** Yet it costs not one penny more than any good feed.

We will be glad to mail you the nearest Pratt dealer's name. They all carry other feeds well worth knowing. A splendid broiler mash that grows fat broilers quick, either in crates or semi-confinement. And a buttermilk fattening mash wonderful for preparing holiday poultry.

**THE POULTRYMAN'S VITAMIN GUIDE—
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• **COMPLETE IN VITAMINS** •

A Good Herd Is Worthy of a Good Cream Separator

WITH butter-fat prices on the upgrade you want to make up for the period when prices were low. You want to get the most cash in your pocket for the cream your herd produces. A McCormick-Deering Cream Separator gives any dairyman a big advantage. In test after test it has proved itself to be the *closest-skimming cream separator*. It skims cream with the highest possible butter-fat content—and that's what counts when you are after profits.

Every part of the McCormick-Deering is designed for the utmost operating efficiency. It skims milk at variable temperatures, whether hot, cold, or in-between, and it gets all the cream every time. The bowl is perfectly designed and sanitary. Minimum power runs the McCormick-Deering. Perfect balance and ball bearings at all high-speed points make it the *world's easiest-running cream separator*.

The McCormick-Deering pays for itself by the cream it saves. See the McCormick-Deering dealer now or have him bring a machine out to your farm and demonstrate it.

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HIS SIRE, is KING PIEBE the 19th, an outstanding winner in the show ring, and whose ancestors have not only been famous show animals but outstanding individuals at the pail. His blood line makes him one of the greatest young sires in the East. The records of his three nearest dams average 1239.03 lbs. butter and 25,893.5 lbs. milk in 365 days.

HIS DAM, is a daughter of FISH-KILL SIR MAY HENGVELD DE KOL, a bronze medal sire born and developed at Fishkill Farms. She is a sister to the great champion cow at the Dutchess County Fair. Her dam has a semi official record of 12,620.8 lbs. milk and 444.6 lbs. fat in 305 days in Class "C".

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With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



Blood Will Tell

By JAMES STARK,
Dutchess County Dairyman

IN response to a letter from the American Agriculturist, I will endeavor to give a very brief outline of the fundamental factors which have enabled me to secure the results mentioned in the recent Dairy Improvement Association reports.

The winning combination is a dairy farmer on a good dairy farm, employing good farm methods in the production of the various farm crops which are to be fed to a well-bred and managed herd.

The writer through heritage, observation, and training has an attachment to the farm and farm life and a fair knowledge of dairy farming. A high school course, with a little more than a year at Wesleyan University and a winter course at Cornell Univer-

Results Speak for Themselves

THE best possible proof of the soundness of any recommendation is the actual results secured by those who have tried it. We have frequently mentioned the Dairy Improvement Association as a means of increasing profit, so we are more than glad on this page to give you Mr. Stark's own story of what he has accomplished through membership in such an association.

sity, formed a basis to which I have added through cooperation with the Farm Bureau and practical experience. What I have lacked in intelligence I have endeavored to make up with diligence and determination. A few years ago I produced 103,000 pounds of milk in 120 days from a herd of 21 cows, doing all the work myself.

In the Family for Generations

Starkdale Farm has been the home of the Stark family since before the Revolutionary War. The farm consists of some 400 acres, with a complete set of farm buildings, equipped to handle the registered herd of Holstein cattle with efficiency and comfort. Dairy farming has been carried on here ever since the New York Milk Shed reached up these sixty miles to Pawling, New York, for its milk supply, back in the 80's. A good crop rotation consisting of corn for silage, oats and barley and hay has been carried on. The farm fertilizer has been returned to the land with the addition of some commercial fertilizer, chiefly acid phosphate and ground limestone.

The foundation for my present good herd was made several years ago when my entire grade herd was taken as a result of the TB test. At that time I purchased twelve young cows from the Anthony Pulver estate of Pine Plains, New York, and thirteen yearling heifers from Adrian Langdon, Copake, New York. Anthony Pulver has used a well bred 31-pound son of King Korndyke Sadie Vail, for which he paid \$1200, in building up his good herd. Then he paid \$1400 for Brookside Waldorf Supreme, whose three nearest dams averaged 36 pounds of butter and 718 pounds of milk in seven days. His dam was a 1,000 pound cow by a 40 pound cow. His sire, Sir Pontiac Waldorf Pietje, a Canadian bred bull out of a 36 pound four-year-old, had a 36 pound four-year-old full sister. The twelve cows purchased from the Anthony Pulver estate consisted mostly of daughters of Brookside Waldorf Supreme, and they have proved to be real producers. One of his daughters run on a semi-official test as a junior three-year-old in class B, made four

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Kill Rats Without Poison

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K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison**. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

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A ration with Dried Molasses Beet Pulp in it is as beneficial as a day on Spring Pastures. **It increases milk production and adds to your daily profits.** Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is the great vegetable milk producing feed—all the sugar beet after extraction of the sugar—then dried and packed in sacks for convenient handling—you get the nourishing, health building part that tones up the cow's system.

Feed Dried Molasses Beet Pulp

Cut down on some of the heavy heating grains in your ration and substitute Dried Molasses Beet Pulp. It is **cooling, palatable, laxative.** It prevents the bad effects of heavy feeding as it lightens the ration, aids digestion—no feed is wasted.

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Most dairymen know the matchless value of Dried Molasses Beet Pulp. It is widely used—now it is available at low prices.

But remember the demand by dairymen who know its value is large so see your dealer and **order early** to avoid disappointment or delay.

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New York State records and one world's record.

Among the yearlings purchased from Adrian Langdon were ten daughters of Kookee Royal Boon, a 34 pound son of Kookee Combination. Eight of these heifers averaged 12,000 pounds as two-year-olds and are developing into real producers.

Good Roughage Important

There is no secret or sleight-of-hand business back of a world's record or a high herd average. There is, however, plenty of room for the exercise of good judgment in the handling of a herd. There was a time when I felt that if I only knew the grain ration which was being fed to some of the large record cows, I would then have the secret to the high record. But I found that there are many other factors that help the well-bred cow or herd to make good records, such as clean, comfortable quarters with plenty of bedding, regularity in management, milking and feeding, and gentle and courteous treatment. (Most cows have considerable intelligence and many are worthy of respect.) Keep her well groomed. Do not expose her too long to cold or wet. Give her plenty of water.

The quality of the roughage is mighty important and here is where your good farm and farming practices play a big part. Early cut, bright legume hay is best and good, clean corn silage, free from mold. I have an ordinary 12 per cent and a regular 20 per cent grain ration which I feed, varying the amounts of each depending on the condition of the cow and her inherent ability as a producer. I plan to feed about one pound of grain to four pounds of milk. I am careful not to over-feed and watch the cow to see that her bowels are always open.

Herd Is Blood Tested

I endeavor to keep a close watch over the health of my herd. I have been very careful in my purchases and have only brought in clean, tested cows. I have had an accredited herd for several years. Recently I had my herd blood-tested for contagious abortion and found the entire herd negative to the blood-test. Nothing will cut down a herd average faster than contagious abortion.

In the building of the herd it has been necessary to weed out the cows which, when tried, have been found wanting. I have a 10,000 pound minimum and dispose of any cow who will not exceed this figure. I keep an accurate record of milk weights and butterfat tests on each cow. This gives me a complete record for each cow and also serves as a basis for determining the amount of her grain ration, which is also weighed out accurately. We know—we don't guess. I am not attempting to build up a large herd, but a small herd of real producers of good type.

When Does a Cow Do Most of Her Drinking?

AN observer for the Department of Agriculture, sitting up nights in a barn for three weeks, expresses an opinion that the cows drink more between five o'clock at night and five in the morning than they do during the other twelve hours.

Possibly that is why the use of water bowls or drinking cups increases the milk flow—because of these extra night-drinks—that the cows take when they have water before them all the time.

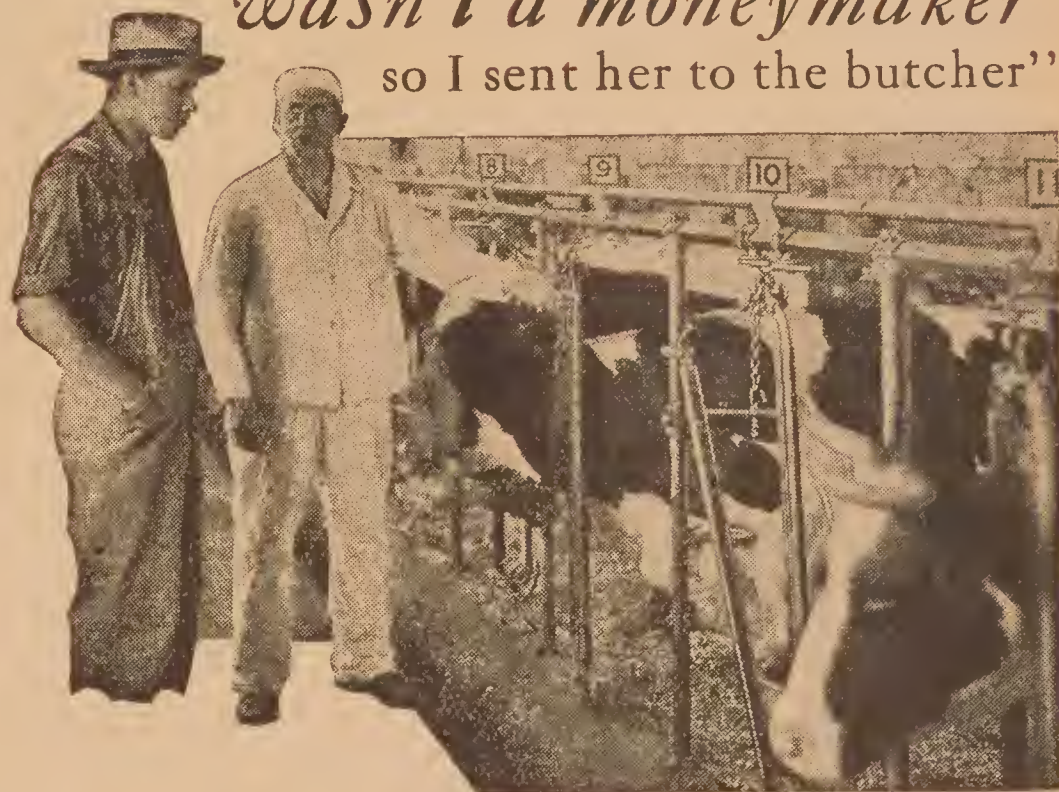
Most folks don't care so much when a cow drinks as how much she drinks because, milk being 87% water, the water ration is a big factor in milk production. Reports indicate that the use of water bowls increases milk production anywhere from 10 to 30% depending on how much water the cows were able to get before the bowls were installed.

This extra milk that follows the use of water bowls comes at a time when prices are usually at their best. It's a simple matter to measure or weigh the extra milk and figure its value in dollars and cents.

Water bowl pipes that have to be laid in the ground should be laid now, before the ground freezes enough so that it's hard to dig.

"No. 10

*wasn't a moneymaker
so I sent her to the butcher"*



*By selling the losers and feeding
the rest better, he makes more money
with fewer cows and less feed*

seed Meal also keeps your cows in condition for high milk production month after month.

That's exactly what Dairy Herd Improvement Associations advise you to do to increase your dairy profits.

And this fall, when there is not an over-abundance of feed and in the face of present feed prices, is the ideal time to adopt this modern method of feeding. It has increased the profits of hundreds of dairymen. It will do the same for you.

No matter whether you have grade cows or a registered herd, if you sell the losers and feed the rest a balanced ration according to production you are sure to make more money.

Feed a Balanced Ration

If you are feeding mixed clover and Timothy hay with corn silage, use this grain ration:

Ground Corn, Hominy or Barley 200 lbs.
Ground Oats.....200 lbs.
Wheat Bran.....200 lbs.
Linseed Meal.....200 lbs.

(If you use ready-mixed feed replace the Wheat Bran and Linseed Meal in this ration with 250 lbs. of good 32% feed. Look on the label for Linseed Meal.)

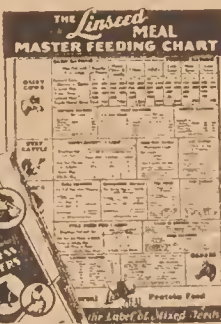
This ration contains enough protein-rich Linseed Meal to balance your home-grown feeds which are always low in protein. The Lin-

The Linseed Meal Chart of Balanced Rations gives you the right mixtures to use with other roughages.

About Ready-Mixed Dairy Feeds

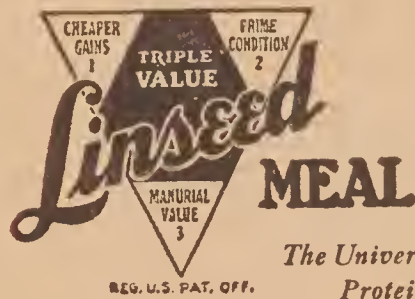
If you are short of feed this year, it may pay you to buy ready-mixed dairy feeds. Be sure they are made by a reliable manufacturer who uses high quality ingredients. Read the label on every bag to make sure it contains Linseed Meal, the old reliable protein supplement.

The advice of leading feeding authorities, as contained in the Linseed Meal Book on Feeding Management, will keep you on the best road to dairy profits. And the Linseed Meal Chart of Balanced Rations gives you the right rations to use under every condition. Rations for using either home-mixed or ready-mixed feeds. You should have this chart tacked up in your barn.



Free Ration Chart and Feeding Book

Chart is printed on durable, heavy paper for tacking up in your barn. Book has string in corner for hanging up. Both sent postpaid. Mail coupon.



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Protein Feed

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

November Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

	Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2	Fluid Cream		2.00
2A	Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B	Cond. Milk		
3	Soft Cheese	2.41	
4	Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
	Hard Cheese	2.00	1.80

The Class 1 League price for October 1929 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighed average.

Butter Loses a Fraction

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 1, 1930	Oct. 24, 1930	Nov. 2, 1929
Higher than extra	40 1/2-41	40 1/2-41	45 -45 1/2
Extra (92 sc.)	39 1/2-40	40 -	44 1/2-
84-91 score	30 -38 1/2	30 1/2-38 1/2	37 -43 1/2
Lower Grades	28 1/2-29 1/2	29 1/2-30	35 -36 1/2

The butter market slipped a little during the last week in October, due chiefly to heavy shipments of both fresh and held goods from other markets, chiefly Chicago. There has been of late an unusual differential between New York and Chicago, which was bound to send butter eastward. This heavy influx from other markets made all elements in the trade ultra-conservative so that a slight downward revision in prices was more or less expected, in order to keep stock moving. Statistically, the situation in butter continues very strong. On the last day of October, the four principal cities had in cold storage 48,806,714 pounds as compared with 56,422,924 pounds on the same day a year ago. From October 24 to October 31, the four cities reported withdrawals from cold storage totaling 2,534,246 pounds compared with withdrawals during the same period last year totaling 2,113,360 pounds. The fact that the four largest cities hold approximately seven million pounds less butter than they held last year is most encouraging. However, the industrial situation kills this encouragement for conditions are not showing any improvement. That is why the market prefers to maintain a steady selling situation, rather than force prices upward and thereby cause a break and disturb the trade.

Steadier Feeling in Cheese Market

STATE FLATS	Nov. 1, 1930	Oct. 24, 1930	Nov. 2, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20 -21 1/2	20 -21 1/2	26 -26 1/2
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy		24 -26	27 1/2-29 1/2
Held Average			

There is a slightly steadier undertone

7 profit secrets for 10c

These 7 secrets, for making more poultry profits, appear in the next 7 issues of Poultry Item.

Start with October—read Wyckoff's story, "I would rather be a poultryman than anything else".

Read how to have more eggs when eggs are highest, how to bring your flock through a hard winter, how others get higher prices—all this and much more in



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in the New York cheese market as the market comes to a close on November 1. There are indications that production of fresh cheese in New York and Wisconsin is lighter. This has given the market a slightly steadier tone on finer makes. Up to the present writing there has been no material change in prices. Trading has not been of very heavy character and outside quotations prevail only on small lots. Large round lots usually can be bought for a middle or inside figure. Nevertheless the undertone is good enough to lead us to expect some improvement.

Cold storage holdings in the ten cities on October 30 (A. M.) were reported at 18,021,000 pounds whereas on the same week day a year ago the same cities reported 20,681,000 pounds. During the last week in October the out of storage movement totaled slightly over one half million pounds which was approximately 60 per cent heavier than the out of storage movement during the same period last year.

Fancy Eggs a Shade Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 1, 1930	Oct. 24, 1930	Nov. 2, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	52-56	52-55	66-71
Average Extras	45-50	45-50	60-65
Extra Firsts	30-40	30-40	52-59
Firsts	27-29	27-29	46-50
Undergrades	25-26	25-26	42-45
Pullets	28-32	27-31	38-43
Pewees	23-27	22-26	35-37
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	48-55		56-62
Gathered	27-46		47-55

The week ending November 1, found the egg market a shade over the close of the week previous. During the week the egg market was irregular, temporary shortages and recoveries in supplies sending prices up and down. On Oct. 31, the tone became steadier and on November 1 the situation looks firm. Fresh eggs have been running into a lot of opposition caused by the pressure to sell refrigerator eggs.

Advices from Ohio and the Mississippi Valley indicate that the production of fresh eggs is on a smaller scale. The middle West is sending up a lot of refrigerator eggs. It evidently cannot find an outlet in the interior markets. These Western refrigerators have been responsible for a lot of the difficulties in the Metropolitan storage market.

Fancy nearby whites have found a ready market. Many choice lines have brought as much as 58c plus a 2c premium. Of course, these are very choice, closely selected extras. A great many shipments of nearbys are showing mixtures with medium sizes, while others show the effects of holding, which makes it necessary that these shipments be sold at a discount. It is a mistake to make these mixtures because the medium sized eggs are in themselves bringing a good price but where they are mixed with large sizes they prove to be a heavy anchor on the first line quotations.

According to the Price Current, the last day of October found the ten cities with 3,886,000 cases on hand, approximately 885,000 cases more than they held at the same time last year. During the last week in October 294,000 cases came out of storage in the ten cities, whereas during the same period last year they removed 278,000 cases.

Live Poultry Market Closes Better

	Nov. 1, 1930	Oct. 24, 1930	Nov. 2, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	21-27	12-24	25-30
Leghorn	13-19	10-17	21-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	21-26	15-23	28-32
Leghorn	20-22	16-18	26-27
BROILERS			
Colored	27-32	22-30	32-38
Leghorn	27-28	21-23	32-34
OLD ROOSTERS	-17	-16	-20
CAPONS			35-40
TURKEYS	25-30	30-35	40-45
DUCKS, Nearby	16-25	18-25	21-28
GESE	18-19	-18	

The last week of October opened with the New York live poultry market in a most conservative frame of mind. The week previous was a bad one and it wound up most disastrously on October 25 with prices crashing on all sides. The week ending November 1 opened in the doldrums, slaughter houses having effected no clearances the previous week-end. This threw the market into a very conservative state and placed trade on a quality basis. It was estimated that something like thirty carloads of poultry were held in the slaughter houses on

Monday, October 27. On Tuesday, 186 cars were listed for the week. The buying and selling elements stood motionless on Tuesday until the situation could be analyzed more clearly. The extremely low retail prices of the previous week undoubtedly stimulated consumption, for by Wednesday we had a buyers market and prices started upward. In the express market fancy colored fowls have sold well with anything showing class bringing a premium. Fancy Leghorns sold well but medium and poor stock was slow. Early in the week chickens and broilers were in the buyers' favor whereas toward the end the market turned toward the favor of the sellers. Turkeys have not been selling well. This is to be expected when fowls and chickens can be bought for 10c a pound less. The consuming public is watching where every 25c piece goes to, and they are not buying turkeys when they can buy nice roasting chickens for considerably less money. There seem to be plenty of turkeys available throughout the East and just as soon as the price goes over 30c more stock becomes available than can be disposed of without cutting prices. Therefore, we do not look for a high turkey market this fall. The industrial situation is the controlling factor.

One of the outstanding features of the live poultry market has been the extremely poor quality of freight arrivals. Indiana, usually a shipper of choice stock, has been sending very mediocre birds. Many conclusions may be drawn from this and there are many who expect that it will later react in the form of higher prices.

Potato Market Quiet

The potato market was quite a dull affair at the end of the last week in October. Maines and Long Islands were both meeting slow sale. There have been quite a few importations from Canada but most of them have been going directly to a special trade. Maines in 150 pound sacks have been bringing from \$2.50 to \$2.75, while Long Islands in the same package have been bringing from \$2.50 to \$3. Bulk goods per 180 pounds from Maine have been bringing from \$3.10 to \$3.35 while Long Islands generally bring 15c more. There have been no sales of New York potatoes reported in New York City to warrant quotations. Most New York State shipments are moving westward.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Nov. 1, 1930	Oct. 17, 1930	Nov. 2, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	.76 3/4	.77 1/4	1.28 1/2
Corn (Sept.)	.72 3/4	.77	.90 5/8
Oats (Sept.)	.33 3/4	.36 1/2	.49 1/2
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.99 1/4		1.45 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.90 3/4		1.09 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.46		.58 1/4
FEEDS	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 2, 1929	
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	29.50		35.75
Sp'g Bran	21.00		32.50
H'd Bran	24.50		34.00
Standard Mids	20.00		34.00
Soft W. Mids	27.00		39.00
Flour Mids			37.50
Red Dog	30.50		40.87
Wh. Hominy	31.50		36.50
Yel. Hominy	34.00		36.50
Corn Meal	39.00		40.00
Gluten Feed	31.50		41.50
Gluten Meal	33.50		53.50
36% C. S. Meal	35.00		40.50
41% C. S. Meal			44.50
43% C. S. Meal	37.50		47.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal			54.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Hay Receipts Light

Hay receipts were light during the last week in October being barely sufficient to meet the needs of the trade. As a result, receivers were able to shove the price up \$1 per ton. Buyers balked at this and swung to lower grades, preferring to take inferior hay rather than exceed \$27 per ton. No. 1 timothy went as high as \$29. Prices of timothy and mixtures closed in a range of \$22 to \$29 with sample hay at \$20 to \$22. The market closed steady to firm on November 1.

Meats and Livestocks

CATTLE—One load of medium 1250 pound Kentucky grass steers steady at \$8.00. Cows and bulls steady. Low Cutter and Cutter cows \$1.75 3.50. Cutter to medium bulls \$4.00-6.00.

VEALERS—Slow, weak to 50c lower.

Good to choice \$11.00-13.50. Medium \$7.50-10.75. Cull and common \$5.50-7.00.

LAMBS—Lambs scarce, steady to strong. Good to choice West Virginias \$9.00. Medium New York State lambs \$7.50. Few common throwouts \$5.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts though only normal were more than required by the trade, demand being very slow all through with daily carryovers. Prices were very irregular, ranging from 7 to 15c per pound. Market closed weak and irregular with a big supply still unsold. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 13-15c; fair to good 11-13c; small to medium 7-11c.

COUNTRY DRESSED PIGS—A few now arriving on the market. Sales in small quantities only. Per pond: Roasting, 12-15 lbs. 22-28c; 15-20 lbs., 20-25c; 25-30 lbs., 8-15c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts moderate to liberal during the week. Demand slow in early part, improving at end. Market steady. By the coop, 10-18c per pound.

Wool

The wool market has been steady. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine per pound, 21-30c; 1/2 blood 22-29c; 3/8 blood 24-29c; 1/4 blood 24-29c; low quarter blood 25-27c; commond and braid 23-25c.

Honoring a Fundamental Occupation

(Continued from Page 5)

and partly purebred, with an average milk production well over eight thousand pounds a year. Aside from the dairy, the main source of income is from potatoes. Approximately eight acres, part of which are certified seed, gave promise of excellent yield when a representative of the Board of Judges visited the farm. Their home life is especially fine. The two older boys are students in Franklin Academy, Malone, and fortunately the farm is near enough to the village so that they can board at home. Mrs. Child, who by the way serves her community as lecturer of the local Grange, and the two older boys have a first-class family orchestra. Mrs. Child plays the piano; Stuart, the saxophone, and Robert the violin. The two older boys have both been Scouts and both have been members of 4-H Clubs.

Mr. Child is master of the Franklin County Pomona Grange, master of his local Grange, director and committee-man of his Farm Bureau, collector of his local school district and a member of the town board.

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Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

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Registered Tunis, Southdown & Dorset Rams and Ewes. Hampshire swine priced reasonable. Write your wants. G. M. HILLIS, Davenport, N. Y.

FEMALE FOX TERRIER PUPS, black & white, tan & white clear markings \$5.00 each. W. H. COOLEY - ALBION, PA.

Coonhounds \$15-\$25, Foxhounds \$15-\$25, Rabbithounds \$10 to \$20, Skunk dogs \$10 to \$25, Shepherd pup \$5, Setter \$10.
JOHN BILECKE, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.

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471 Money-Making Acres

31 Cattle, 4 horses, poultry, machinery, vehicles to operate farm, hay, grain, etc. all included for early sale at less than insured value bldgs.; 170 acres crop land, ice pond, est. 5000 cords wood, 150,000 ft. timber; city markets available. On pg. 48 Strouts catalog is picture showing beautiful fields, good 12-room house, dandy 80-cow 147-ft. cement-basement barn & other bldgs. Yours complete for \$13,000, terms arranged. Write today for free catalog.
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Farm News from New York

Farmers and Business Men of Hudson Valley Addressed by R. W. Dunlap of Washington

"**B**USINESS men have been ignoring farmers" was the keynote of an address by R. W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of agriculture, at an Exchange Club banquet held in Poughkeepsie, October 30, and attended by 175 business men and farmers of the Hudson Valley. Mr. Dunlap stated that business men in general have little or no appreciation of the magnitude and importance of farming, or its relation to the welfare of the nation, and of the buying power of the farmer. He enumerated various farm industries and their valuations in the nation, New York, State and Dutchess County.

Speaking of New York, Mr. Dunlap pointed to the Empire State as one of the leaders in the nation in the production of hay, potatoes, vegetables, dairy and poultry products, fruit, etc. Going further, he cited the farm income of Dutchess County farmers from dairying, poultry, and fruit, and called upon the merchants of Poughkeepsie to appreciate what that income meant to local business.

Again referring to the farm business of the nation, Mr. Dunlap pointed out the value of farm buildings in the United States and how much the farmers of the country spend each year in repairs and replacements. From buildings he turned to the annual farm machinery bill of the nation's farmers, as well as to the amount of freight they pay,—and taxes. In short, the nation's business is the farmers' business and vice versa, and unless the farmer prospers the country cannot hope to prosper. Referring to the potential business the merchant and business man may anticipate, Mr. Dunlap enumerated the percentage of farmers whose homes are not equipped as yet with running water systems, gas or electric lights, and other home conveniences; who have as yet no automobiles or trucks, tractors, or stationary engines. The forceful manner in which Mr. Dunlap presented his argument, backed up by actual figures in dollars and cents, greatly impressed the business men at the meeting and many were heard to remark later that they had never looked upon the farm business in the Hudson Valley in the light of Mr. Dunlap's statements.

Following his remarks on the relation of the farmer to the business man, Mr. Dunlap discussed at some length the farm relief measures that have been instituted in the national legislature. He spoke on the tariff, pointing out that the present tariff is protecting the Eastern farmer's market from a flood of cheap foreign produce, made possible by cheap labor existing in European countries. Mr. Dunlap stated that in spite of the criticism of the tariff, balance of trade shows that the farmers are gaining under the present rates.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., representative in Washington of the mid-Hudson Valley district, followed Mr. Dunlap on the program and gave a most interesting talk on the farmers' battle that is being conducted in Washington. He referred to the fight for a higher tariff on onions which meant so much to onion growers in Orange County. Mr. Fish also referred to the Debuture Bill, as well as the McNary-Haugen Bill, both of which he opposed. He stated that in spite of the fact that he is a Granger and that the Grange endorsed the Debuture Bill, nevertheless he opposed it for it would have taken money out of eastern farmers' pockets, inasmuch as the eastern dairymen and poultrymen buy western grains, growers of which would have benefited under the bill. Mr. Fish also touched upon the present unemployment situation expressing the great need at the present time for confidence on the part of business men. He endorsed a strong program of public building to furnish labor a means of maintaining a high standard of living.

Another speaker on the program who directly represented the farming interests was Fred I. Brower, secretary and treasurer of the Dutchess County Farm Bureau, who spoke on the great changes that have taken place in the farming industry. He referred to early experiences in his life and how the

farming methods of those bygone days have lost out in favor of increased production. He stated that the present trend is away from the physical prowess of the older days to the increased efficiency of modern husbandry which to some degree is eliminating the old-fashioned pleasures that were a high spot in farm life.

The banquet was arranged by the Exchange Club of Poughkeepsie, a service organization of business and professional men, as a service to Dutchess County agriculture by bringing a nationally prominent agricultural authority, in the person of Mr. Dunlap.

State Department Opens Office at Hudson

ANOUNCEMENT is made by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, that in order to facilitate the typing and transmission of inspection reports to New York City, covering export shipments of apples and pears, a temporary office was opened October 21, at Hudson, N. Y.

All requests for shipping-point inspection of apples or pears either for domestic or foreign shipments from Hudson Valley points, should be made to the following address: Bureau of Markets, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, 26 Green Street, Hudson, N. Y., Post Office Box 763. Telephone No. 664.

Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Degrees at Rochester

THOSE of our readers who are planning to attend the National Grange meeting at Rochester, November 12 to 21, will be able to get a special rate of a fare and a half for round trip tickets. Before you can buy these tickets you will need an identification card which you should be able to secure from the master of your local Grange. In order that your local ticket agent may secure all necessary information, it will be advisable to let him know that you are going a few days before you will need your ticket.

Arrangements have been made at

Rochester to confer the fifth and sixth degrees prior to conferring the seventh or national degree. The Pomona degree will be given in full form at 2 p. m. Thursday, November 13, in the Chamber of Commerce Building. That evening at 8 p. m. at the Convention Hall, the officers of the New York State Grange will confer the sixth degree.

The next day, Friday, November 14, plans have been laid to accommodate twelve thousand people for the seventh degree. This ceremony will take place at Masonic Temple, with classes beginning at 9 a. m., 12, 2:30 p. m., 5 p. m., 7:30 p. m., and if necessary at 10 p. m.

Those who are planning to take the seventh degree should go to the armory on arrival in Rochester and obtain class tickets which will tell them just when to appear for degree work.

Accredited Herds Now Being Retested

AT the present time practically all official veterinarians are engaged in the retesting of herds already operating under the accredited herd plan. Retesting at regular intervals is one of the principal factors in the building up and maintaining of a tuberculosis-free herd. Cattle owners operating herds under the accredited herd plan and whose herds are due or overdue for retest should keep in touch with either the State, Federal, County or Assistant County Veterinarian stationed in their county and arrange to have their herds retested when testing is in progress in their neighborhood. Owners of accredited herds may have their herds retested when due by getting in touch with the Accredited Veterinarian authorized to test in the zone where the herd is located.

Four-H Members Tell of Achievements

NEW YORK state 4-H clubs will broadcast an achievement program in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture in a nation-wide achievement program from forty-five stations covering the whole United States

on November 8, according to the announcement of Professor W. J. Wright, state leader of junior extension at Cornell University.

At 12:45 a summary of the 4-H achievements, addresses, and music is broadcast from Washington, D. C. From 1:00 to 1:30 a similar program comes from New York clubs. This will be followed by a fifteen minute address by Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of the United States department of agriculture.

New York members of 4-H clubs may hear the program in full from station WHAM in Rochester. The Washington portion may be heard from station WJZ in New York City. While WHAM broadcasts the New York contribution, WJZ will broadcast a similar program for New Jersey.

Tune In On WGY

WEXCELLENT farm programs that are broadcast each Wednesday noon by Station WGY. Each week some outstanding speaker is on the air and in addition to this talk, farm news prepared by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is broadcast, and a farm question box conducted by E. W. Mitchell.

Just to show you some of the outstanding speakers that have been secured we mention the names of a few: On November 17, Mr. George Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, will speak on "The Farm Bureau's Contribution to Rural Life." Mr. Edward Thompson, president of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, will speak on "Financing Farmers Through The Federal Land Bank," on December 15. On January 5, Dean Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture will talk on "The New Year of Agriculture." On January 15, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, will be the speaker, while on January 26, Honorable Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will talk.

Farm Wages Low

FARM wages on October 1, this year were at the lowest point in seven years according to the Department of Agriculture.

The low level of wages was attributed to poor crop prospects, farm products price declines and the fact that the supply of farm hands exceed the demand by more than 40 per cent. The supply is in excess of demand in all geographical sections, ranging from an excess of 24 per cent in the North Atlantic states to 49 per cent in the South Central states.

The combined index of farm wages on October 1 is placed at 150 per cent of the 1910-14 pre-war level. This is a drop of 10 points since July 1, this year, and a drop of 24 points since October 1 a year ago. Wages declined from July 1 to October 1 this year, whereas in the past five years there has been an average seasonal advance of 2.6 points during this period.

Day wages of farm workers not provided with board now range from about \$3.50 in the northeastern industrial states, and \$3.40 on the Pacific Coast, down to \$1.05 to \$1.15 from South Carolina to Mississippi. The North Central States show an average of \$2.60 a day, and the average for the country is \$2.12. Farm workers provided with board are receiving an average of \$1.61 a day, and \$31.31 when hired by the month.—Wall Street Journal.

Keystone Boy Wins Oratorical Contest

REPRESENTING Pennsylvania in the regional oratorical contest at Springfield, Mass., David Warfield, an agricultural student in the Fawn Township high school, York County, won the right to enter the national contest at the American Royal Livestock Exposition at Kansas City, Mo., next month.

Warfield won the state contest at State College in August. His subject in both the state and regional contests was "Rural Electrification." At Kansas City he will meet the champions from four other regions.

New York County Notes

ERIE COUNTY—The Genesee-Orleans Vegetable Growers' Association, Inc. held their 10th annual banquet on October 23. Among the guests were Albert Schillroth, Orchard Park, manager of the Erie County Vegetable Growers' and Shippers' Association and president of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, and commission men from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Emil Gutekunst of Colden, president of the Western New York Honey Producers' Association and the largest beekeeper in Erie County, has a hive that this year produced 200 pounds of honey. Four years ago a single colony produced 560 pounds. The production of honey is more or less a side line to his extensive mail order business in queen bees. He has developed his own particular strain and breeds around 1500 queens annually, supplying both foreign and domestic demand.

On October 21, State Master Fred J. Freestone dedicated the Grange building at East Otto, Cattaraugus County.

First honors have been awarded Hamburg High School for its 1930 magazine—Cargoes—in a nationwide contest for school publications, by the National Scholastic Press Association.

Western New York from October 12 to 16, was a veritable enchanted land. With fields springing green after the drought, woods glowing with a thousand tints of red and gold, a still hush in the air, and a blazing sun pouring summer heat over all, it seemed like some strange tropic scene—a scene that over night changed to one of blinding snow, howling wind, and mounting drifts that for two days broke down and ruined trees and shrubbery, crippled electric and telephone lines, and the number of stalled and abandoned cars mounted into the thousands.

Erie and Chautauqua Counties suffered most. At Hamburg and North Collins snow lay three feet deep on the level, with drifts from seven to eight feet high in places. All in all, it was a record-breaking storm for October. At this writing, one week later, the drifts are fast disappearing and farmers have hopes of fine weather that will enable them to dig

the many acres of potatoes that have lain unharmed under the snow.

TIOGA COUNTY—This county is fully alive, for when any county will make so many necessary improvements on their county farm and prepare hospital rooms and beds there for the afflicted, one may know that the people, the taxpayers, know what is the right thing to do and to see that it is being done. For a long time the ways of the county farm have been a source of annoyance to many of the right-minded citizens. But the climax was reached a while ago and Leon J. Baird of the Welfare Commission, was appointed to attend to matters there. He has done so and the result is pleasing to the supervisors who met there recently and examined the work being done. They immediately set to work to have all completed and ordered the borrowing of \$10,000 to finish the improvements and pay up the deficits in the appropriated finances.

Farm work has not been handicapped by rainy weather. Crops have yielded far superior to that anyone thought could be possible, owing to so much dry weather. The Susquehanna River is very low and creeks are too. A few short rains did a world of good even to the pastures. The late crops responded heavily to the short and welcome rains. It is hopeful that soaking rains will come before winter sets in. Potatoes are a fair yield. Fruits have been plentiful; not so many apples as some years, but winter apples have grown amazingly since the showers came.

This county has been afflicted with several devastating fires. The barns, sheds, and other out buildings and a filled silo of Jesse Keith, midway between Flemingville and Newark Valley, were burned this month, containing all the farm tools and tractor, a \$250. bull, and 105 pullets. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Farm and Home Bureaus hold meetings regularly and the annual drive for membership began November 1. This organization as well as the several county Granges, have done and are doing, much to aid the farmers.—Mrs. C.A.A.B.

It's raining EGGS out our way

BY "OUT OUR WAY" we mean the farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio, where Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min is put on trial for egg production. And by "raining eggs" we mean egg production like we show here.

The two pens of 100 hens each shown below have just finished a production test of a year. One pen laid a total of 13,148 eggs—the other 14,940! Both pens laid a lot of eggs, as you can see. But the one pen laid 1792 more eggs than the other—and *that's some difference!* What made this big difference in production?

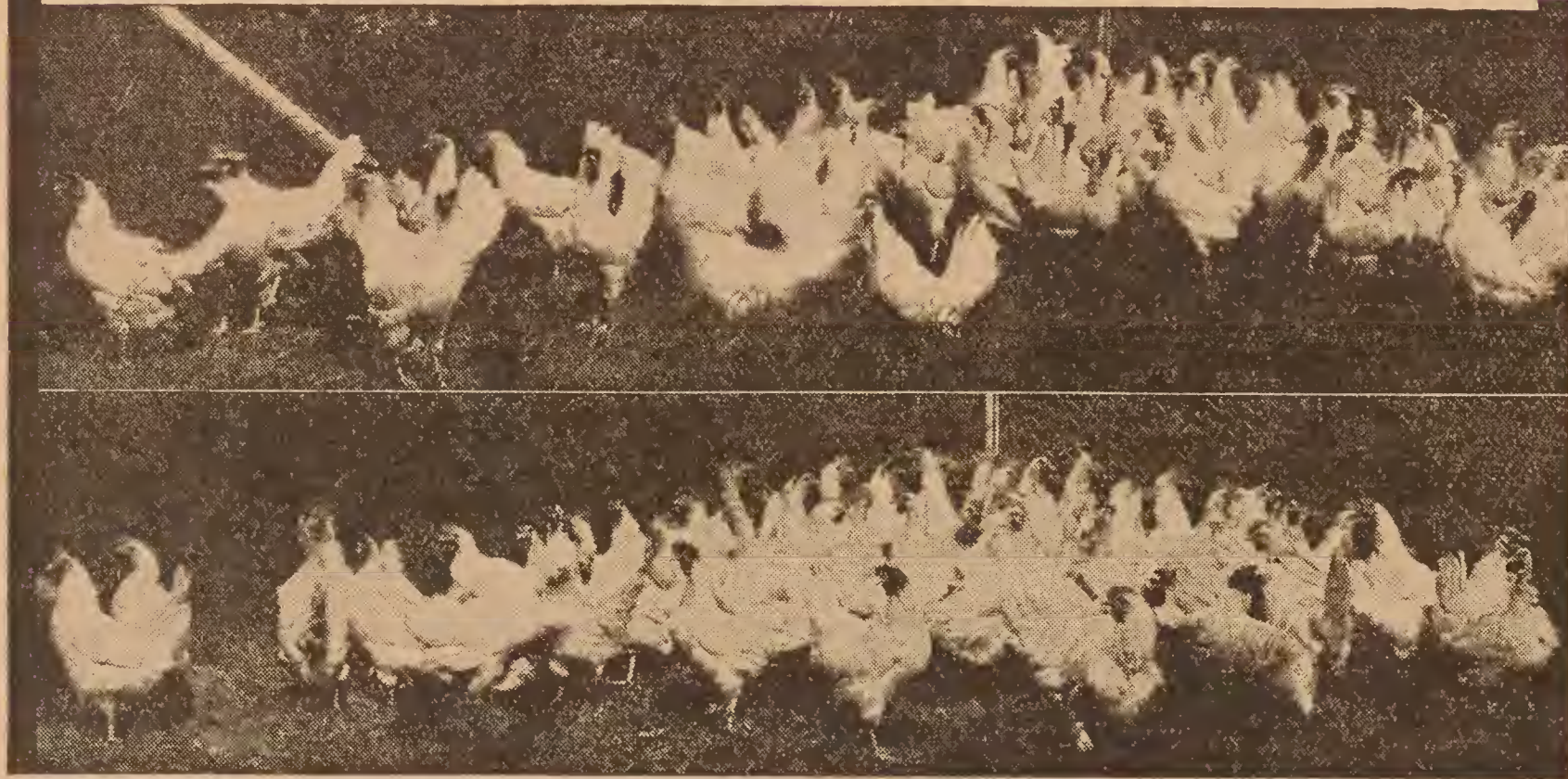
The hens in both pens were selected from the

same brood and divided as evenly as possible. No variation there. Both pens were given exactly the same feed and care*, so this had nothing to do with the difference in production. There was one difference between the two pens—one and only one. The pen that laid the most eggs by a wide margin received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min *in addition* to good feed and care. That and that alone accounts for the 1792 more eggs they laid.

What Pan-a-min did for these hens to give them the edge was keep them in top condition day after day. It kept their bodies in order and their egg-machinery working. It gave them minerals for substance and energy.

Put your hens in "laying trim" with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min—and keep them that way this winter while egg prices are up. *Pan-a-min pays in eggs the year 'round.* See your Dr. Hess dealer or write us. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

**The ration we gave these two pens of hens was composed of a good mash and a good scratch feed balanced, mixed, and blended for egg production. They received the best care that hens could get. But no matter what the feed or the care, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min will keep the egg baskets higher every time.*



Dr. Hess Poultry **PAN-A-MIN**
keeps hens in laying trim

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IF ORDERED NOW FOR SPRING SHIPMENT. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free.
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Paste or pin this ad on a letter with your name and address and mail it to us with 25c. (stamps or coin) for the next 12 issues. American Poultry Journal
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The Problem of Fall Colds

AS in the case of colds in man, there is no specific treatment or preventive for colds and kindred ills in poultry. Dry quarters, fresh air, sunlight, and protection from drafts and sudden low temperatures will help, but in our climate during fall and early winter it often seems impossible to maintain these favorable conditions. Once an epidemic of colds is under way little can be done other than to keep the flock well fed and comfortable and let the trouble run its course.

When trouble first appears, however, its spread may be limited by promptly removing ailing birds. Disease organisms usually gain in virulence with each new victim, and sick birds left in the pen are continual centers of infection, not only for the cold or similar trouble, but also any other wandering organisms which may be looking for a foothold in the flock.

Disinfect the Drinking Water

Another safeguard is to use a suitable disinfectant in the drinking water, which often is a common means of spreading disease. Sick birds frequently do not eat, and so do not contaminate the food supply nor is the dry mash a very favorable place for the multiplication of infection. In most cases sick birds do drink—often they will spend all day standing in or on the water pan, and proper disinfection of the water reduces the chance of spreading infections.

One of the following antiseptics may be used: One of the sodium hypochlorite solutions, in dilution recommended by the makers; potassium permanganate, enough to color water deep pink; bichloride of mercury, one part to 6,000 of water. Non-metallic water dishes should be used.

Disinfecting the water is in no sense a "cure"; it is simply a protection. Drugs strong enough to penetrate tissues and destroy the "bugs" would also harm the bird. But antiseptics used in the recommended dilutions will help in preventing the spread of disease in a flock.—Locke James.

Candling Eggs

Can you tell me the best way to candle eggs and with what means? Can more than one egg be candled at one time?

EGGS are best candled one at a time before a strong light in a darkened room. To construct a candler cut a round hole 1½ inches in diameter in a box made of wood or stiff cardboard and hang a 40 watt bulb inside close to the hole. Or ready-made candlers may be purchased from any poultry supply house.

Each egg is given a quick rotating motion with the wrist as it is brought toward the light, large end up. This causes the contents to rotate past the light while the egg is momentarily held stationary against the opening with the light shining through it. Any blood-spots, meat-spots, or cloudiness in the white may be seen. Experienced candlers usually pick up four eggs at a time, two in each hand. They are then nimbly juggled by the fingers so that the four eggs are rapidly candled one at a time, alternately from each hand.—L. E. Weaver.

These Ducks Lay Eggs

"I HAD five Pekin ducks. They commenced to lay January 28th and on the 25th of May I lost one, that left me four and up to September 10th they have laid 775 eggs as you will see from the record I am inclosing."

Pekin ducks do not have the highest reputation as egg layers and it seems to us that this is an excellent record. We are wondering if any subscriber to American Agriculturist has ducks which lay heavier than those of this subscriber.



Makeshift Lighting Plant Not Satisfactory

"There is no electric line on our road and I am thinking of installing a small electric light plant. We only want lights on an average of four hours per night throughout the year. Would it be practical to use a small generator and gasoline engine and will it give a steady light?"—J. H. B., New York.

It would be possible to fix up such an outfit and it would give fairly satisfactory service so long as the engine were in operation. However, some arrangement would have to be made so that the voltage would not rise too high when only one or two lamps were burning. Any generator manufacturer could furnish you with a compound wound generator which would take care of this requirement. Also it would be necessary to provide a relay to cut off the engine ignition when the last lamp is turned off, but this also could be arranged.

While such a small plant would probably cost a little less than a regular battery plant or automatic plant, I believe the extra convenience of the latter plant would be of more importance than the slight additional cost. Your proposed plant would not function until some one went down to the basement and started it. This would be a nuisance in case you wanted light at night, or in case of a burglary of the poultry house or a horse getting into trouble at the barn. If you happened to be late getting home at night or the wife wanted to press a garment, she would have to go down and start up and adjust the outfit. As you would still have to depend on lamps and matches and could make no use of automatic electric pumps, and so on, it really seems that it would hardly be worth the cost. I would prefer to get good gasoline or kerosene lamps and make them do until I was able to put in a real electric plant or else hook up to high line service.—I. W. D.

Old Varnish Has No Value

"I have a can of floor varnish. I used some of it about three months ago and now I want to use the rest. By heating the can I got it out into a bowl, but it is pretty hard. How should I have put it away? Can I thin it now so that I can use it? There is about 1½ pints in the bowl.—P. T. S., N. Y.

I DO not believe that you can do anything with this so it will be of any value. Varnish is a peculiar mixture of hard resins or gums boiled in oil and with certain hardening ingredients cooked in with it, and once this mixture hardens in the can it might just as well be thrown away. One would have to go through a dangerous process of cooking and stirring in more oil, and then it probably would not dry and work right. If a can of varnish is sealed air tight, it can be kept without spoiling; but if it stands very long, even an airtight can will hardly keep it after the air strikes it.—I. W. D.

Prepare For Cold Weather

THE season is at hand for the farm mechanic's attention to cars, trucks and stationary engines, to prepare them for the rigors of cold weather. Non-freezing solutions should replace plain water in the radiating chambers. There are a number of well advertised products on the market that will insure against frozen radiators and cracked water jackets. Oil should be drained from crank case and the winter grade put in its place. Transmissions and differentials should be cleaned out and winter compound applied. Proper lubrication is the life of the car.

To insure ease of starting check over the spark plugs and replace those badly worn. Give the battery a thorough overhauling and have it recharged. Perhaps a new one would be cheaper in the end if frequent recharging is necessary.



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1. **Perfected Lubrication. Less wear on your motor.** The new Socony Motor Oil is made from a Paraffin Base crude, selected because of its greater inherent oiliness (adsorption). Exclusive New Socony Process gives additional lubricating value.

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3. **Easy Starting in Coldest Weather.** Selected Paraffin Base oil . . . completely de-waxed. More fluid at low temperatures than any other oil. Instant lubrication. Less drain on your battery.

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We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is \$1.00 a dozen; \$3.50 per fifty; \$6.50 per hundred; \$60 per thousand.

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Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough or chest cold can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make a full pint. This saves two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough medicine, and gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating, soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time, it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.



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Antiseptic Japanese Oil often breaks up a cold in 24 to 48 hours. For head colds, bronchitis, in-hale vapors. For chest cold, sore throat, congestion, rub in vigorously. 40 Years Success. At Druggists.

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GIANT CROCUS. ASSORTED 40 for \$1 or 100 for \$2.
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SELECT BLOOMING SIZE. 100 for \$2.
GIANT NARCISSUS. 30 for \$1, or 100 for \$3.
GOOD BLOOMING SIZE. 40 for \$1, or 100 for \$2.
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For Grange Programs

ONE of the following mock trial outlines will enable a Grange lecturer to put on an interesting program. The subjects are:

1. Trial of Johnny Woodchuck.
2. Trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil.
3. Trial of John Brown charged with cruelty to animals.
4. Trial of a farmer for failing to buy labor saving devices for his wife.

Any one of them can be secured by mailing your request with 2c each to cover cost of postage to

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
461 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.

First Aid in the Home

What Every Homemaker Should Know in Case of Emergency

BROKEN bones are all too common casualties; a competent surgeon is always necessary; do nothing but make patient comfortable until he arrives; handle injured parts as little as possible. Temporary splints may be applied as a relief from muscular twitching which causes considerable pain; these splints may be made of paste board or shingles. It is not necessary to set broken bones at once; a patient might much better be left a day or two than to have a fracture reduced improperly. A broken leg may be laid on a pillow or bandaged to a padded stick until bones are set. For fractured ribs, keep patient in bed, apply a tight bandage, a roller towel is splendid, pin darts around the bottom to make it fit tightly.

Sprains usually occur in ankles and should be cared for or permanent injury will result. Rest is essential. Soak injured part in hot water, gradually increasing heat; keep foot elevated between baths; a supporting bandage is helpful and massage is useful when swelling is gone.

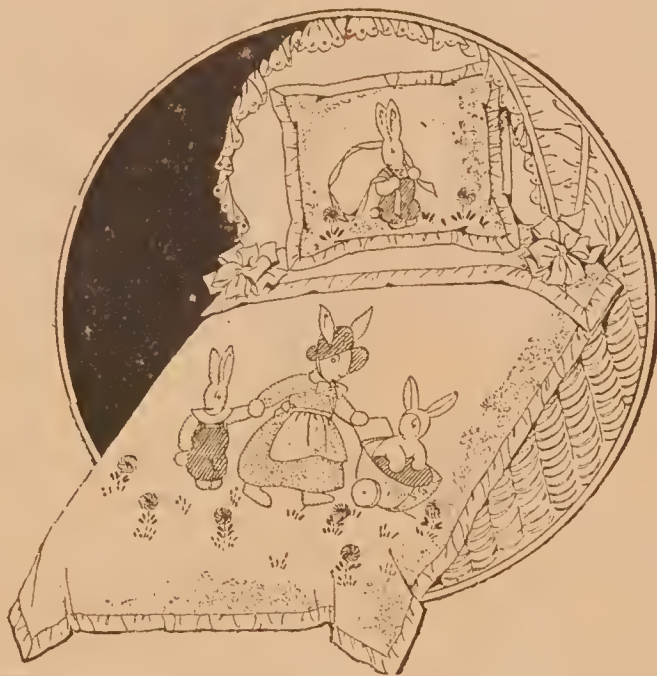
Bruises respond to rest and hot applications. Cloths wrung from very

hot. Can it under ten pounds of steam pressure for sixty minutes.

Pumpkin preserves may be made from five pounds of pumpkin, four pounds of sugar, four lemons, and salt. Cut the pumpkin in slices one-fourth inch thick and from one to two inches long. Put it in a crock, add the sugar and let it stand overnight. Drain it off and boil the syrup until it threads, add the pumpkin, the lemons sliced thin, and a small amount of salt. Cook the mixture until it is thick and clear and seal it in clean, hot jars.

Candied pumpkin, prepared like candied citron, has a rich color and a delicious flavor. Cut a pound of pumpkin in medium-thin slices and boil it in clear water until it is tender. Drain it and, using one and one-quarter cups of the water in which it was cooked, make a syrup with one-fourth cup of sugar. Bring the syrup to the boiling point, add the pumpkin and one lemon sliced thin. Cook until the pumpkin slices are clear, drain them on a plate to save the syrup and place them on a cloth over a rack in a warm place. Dry the pieces about twenty-four hours or until they are not sticky. They should be clear and perfectly tender.

In an article such as this space is too limited for more than a few suggestions. Talk to your physician and he will advise you as to household



Bassinette or Carriage set No. B5422 and B5423 comes of soft pink or blue bunny cloth with the most adorable "rabbits", tinted patches of white bunny cloth, all ready to applique on. Be sure to state color desired. The cover, B5422 is \$2.00 each while the pillow, B5423 is 90 cents each. Order from the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

hot water and covered with dry cloth are soothing.

The most painful injuries are probably burns. People are more liable to lose all presence of mind in case of fire. Simple rules which prevent pain and injury are; keep flames from head and face, and try not to inhale flames. If your own clothes are on fire lie down and roll, keep your mouth shut; if you see another person on fire, throw her to the floor and wrap in a rug, shawl or any heavy woolen thing; begin at head and keep fires from her face.

To treat burns, exclude air; if a superficial burn, a paste of bicarbonate of soda and a wet bandage will allay pains, cover with flour and cotton—do not use this remedy, however, if skin is broken. Vaseline or olive oil is sufficient; in the hospital we used caron oil which is made by combining equal parts of linseed oil and lime water.

Burns caused by strong acids are treated as burns from fire; a weak solution of some alkali such as soda or ammonia prevents further action from acid. Lime or caustic potash produces severe burns; neutralize the alkali with some acid, a teaspoonful of vinegar to a cup of water, then treat as any burn. In any case of severe burning the victim is likely to suffer from shock and should be treated for it.

A person suffering from severe cold or frost bite, should be taken to a cold room and rubbed with snow. When circulation is restored, give hot stimulating drinks and gradually bring him to warmer rooms. Chilblains are painted with iodine; have feet warmly dressed but loosely. Never wear tight shoes, bathe with cold water and ammonia. Heat prostration is treated as follows; reduce body temperature, this may be done by cold baths, keep patient in cool room, do not give stimulants. Ice applied to head is useful.

In drowning cases, artificial respira-

tion must be used. Space does not permit description of this treatment, but it is well to learn this method.

remedies. Your local Red Cross or Home Bureau could arrange a series of lectures and demonstrations which would be of tremendous assistance to any farm woman.—Trained Nurse.

Preserve Pumpkins

PUMPKINS may be saved for meals later in the year by canning, candying, or making into preserves, according to the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University.

Pumpkin to be used later for pies, or to be served as a vegetable, should be washed, cut into slices, and steamed until tender. Then put the pulp through a colander, stir it until it is smooth, and pack it into jars while it is still

Prevent Cancer

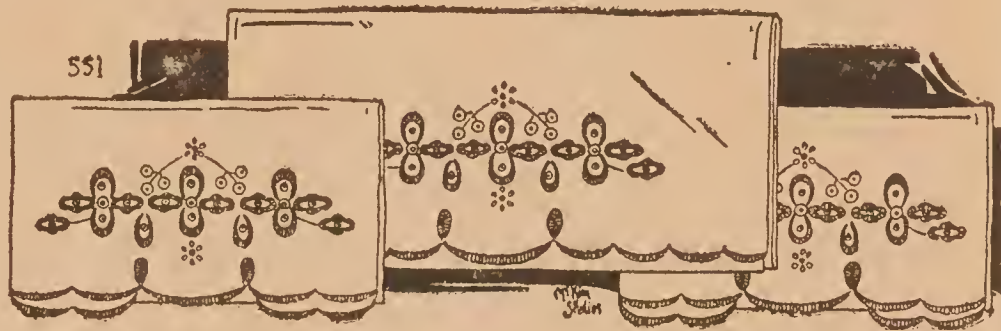
THE American Society for the Control of Cancer is trying to accomplish three certain things:

1. To make the public consult physicians regularly.
2. To acquaint the public as far as possible with the symptoms which may indicate cancer.
3. To bring the message of cheer that cancer in its early stages certainly is curable.

The committee has to depend upon the donations of the public to carry on its program of education and free information. To get funds for this purpose, they are offering Christmas Reminder booklets at one dollar each. The Reminders are convenient for shopping and Christmas lists while the dollar you send goes into the funds for the work of the committee. The bulletins, lectures, motion pictures and lantern slides which they make available free to groups of thirty are carrying their influence where it is most needed. Send the dollar for your booklet called "Christmas Reminder" to the New York City Cancer Committee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer at 34 East 75th St., New York City.

To protect the top of blankets and quilts from being soiled, bind the edge with a piece of cheesecloth or other inexpensive material about sixteen inches wide which matches the blanket in color. When this is soiled it is easily removed and laundered.

Godey's Pattern for Pillowcases and Sheets



This pattern, number M551, was adapted from a Godey's Ladies Book of 1858. While this rich, all white embroidery for pillow case and sheet is hardly "new" it does have a charm that's enduring.

Simple stitches are used, eyelets, satin stitch for the flowers and buttonhole for all the rest. Embroidery of this sort demands more careful workmanship than "lazy-daisies," but is certainly more valuable when done. This pattern would be lovely, white on the new tinted bed linens as well as on standard white.

Number M551 is a wax transfer pattern which includes designs and scallops for two pillow cases and a sheet.

Number M551C supplies 36-inch tubing for two pillow cases torn 42 inches long of excellent quality material stamped with the design ready to embroider.

Stamped sheet of heavy quality material 84 inches wide and torn ninety inches long will be seen as number 551S.

M551 Wax Transfer Pattern 25c; M551C Pair of Stamped Pillow Cases \$1.00; M551S Stamped Sheet, each \$2.00; Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Fall Fashion Show

Here's a Hint for Entertainment Committees

THE new senior class was planning a joyous "get-together" and the girls who composed the "party" committee, issued invitations to a Fashion Show. The boys of the class, anticipating a parade of pretty girls, attractively dressed, eagerly accepted the invitation. When all had arrived, numbered slips were distributed to the boys, these being in sets of four, numbered alike. The young men, according to instructions, formed into groups, and awaited orders.

Four tables were then brought in, and on each was heaped articles of apparel, on the first a variety of obsolete hats, on the second bungalow aprons and dresses, on the third wraps, and on the fourth miscellaneous accessories, as scarfs, flowers, belts, etc.

The boys were instructed to choose a "model" for each group, the other three being "dressers." They were told that the necessary material for the costuming would be found on the tables, but only one article must be taken at a time, and then returned if not needed. Ten minutes was allotted for the costuming, for which screened

spaces had been arranged. When a bell indicated "Time Up", the models came out attended by their dressers. One at a time, the "mannequins" came to the platform, the costume being eloquently described by one of the "modistes". After this, a parade came, and judges awarded a prize to the one whose costume was the most unique.—E. D. Y.

Pillow Triplets

ELLEN was much pleased with the little pillows I made her. I had small pieces of silk, none sufficiently large for a good-sized pillow. But I made three, a foot square, pink, light green, and lavender, placed one on top of the other, and tied the pile with

Smart Junior



Junior dress pattern No. 2807 is as jaunty and debonair as youth itself with its flaring skirt and trim bodice with smart detachable collar and cuffs. A grosgrain ribbon tie and patent leather belt complete this very useful and becoming frock which can be made of plaid woolens, tweeds, challis, velveteen or the tweed-like cottons. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/8 yard of 32-inch contrasting and 1 yard of ribbon. Price 15c.

"rainbow" ribbon. The following verse was written on an accompanying card.

*Sometimes pillows come in threes,
So I hope my gift will please.*

They were just the right size to be slipped behind the neck, or under the elbow, or shoulder, and my inexpensive gift proved welcome.—A. B. S.

Avoid Sending Cash Through the Mail

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.

The Tunic "Style"



Tunic dress pattern No. 2814 decidedly bears the high marks of this season's style with its Russian tunic skirt and graciously becoming cowl neck line. The pretty dark red silk or woolen materials of solid color trimmed with black buttons or hunter's green trimmed with a simulated fur strip from shoulder to hem of tunic would be stunning. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 1 1/4 yards of 27-inch lining. Price 15c.

To ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps (do not send coin). Add 12c in stamps for one of the new Fall and Winter Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR

That's why

NOTHING EQUALS

FELS-NAPTHA

FOR WASHING WORK CLOTHES

WORK CLOTHES are particularly hard to wash because they get so dirty.

But in Fels-Naptha, you get an added dirt-loosener—two washing helpers instead of one. You get soap, of course—good golden soap. And in addition, you get naptha, which is a marvelous dissolver of grease. So with soap and naptha working together, grime hasn't a chance. Even stubborn ground-in dirt lets go. Clothes come out bright and clean without hard rubbing.

Fels-Naptha gives this extra help for work clothes and the whole family wash. Try it! In tub or machine; for soaking or boiling; in hot, lukewarm or even cool water, it works splendidly. Try it for your household cleaning, too. See how quickly it cleans woodwork, milk cans, separators, incubator trays. See how gentle it is to hands. That's

because Fels-Naptha loosens dirt quickly and you have them in water less time.

Ask your grocer for Fels-Naptha—it's the best kind of washday thrift. It brings you not more bars, but more help. Extra help that saves YOU!

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only a two-cent stamp to help cover postage, and we'll mail you this chipper without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-11-8 Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FELS-NAPTHA

City Conveniences in the Country



The Abner Carbide Gas Generator answers the question of proper light for your farm home.

Carbide light, the perfect light is now perfectly produced.

Thousands of farmers have found this method of lighting their home and out-buildings the most modern, efficient, convenient, safe and economical.

The Abner Pit Generator installed outside in the ground requires attention only a few times a year. It is simple and fully guaranteed. It is used for Cooking and Ironing also.

Our "Two-in-One" folder tells all—IT'S FREE.

Get it today with our latest catalogue.

ABNER MFG. CO. Wapakoneta, Ohio

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Write for 50 sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3 & keep \$2. No Work—Just Fun St. Nicholas Seal Co., Dept. 334A, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.

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Just David--By Eleanor Porter

THE STORY THUS FAR

David and his father live alone in a rude shack on a mountain overlooking the "Silver Lake." For six years they have lived there alone, cooking their own food, taking long walks in the forest, playing their violins. David's father is ill. He wonders if he has been wise in bringing David here away from the world and realizing that his strength is nearly spent, he suddenly decides to leave the mountain and take David back to civilization.

"Are we coming back sometime?" asks David. "Why, of course, you're coming back," his father replies, and the boy not realizing the full meaning of the reply, is happy.

They start down the mountain on foot. As his strength lessens, David's father leaves his grip by the road. Finally he can go no farther but luckily they get a lift for a way in a wagon. They decide to spend the night in a nearby barn. In the evening Simeon Holly and his wife hear the strains of a violin and start to investigate.

Instantly the music dropped to a whisper, and a low voice came out of the gloom beyond the square of moonlight which came from the window in the roof.

"If you'll please be as still as you can, sir. You see he's asleep and he's so tired," said the voice.

For a moment the man and the woman on the stairway paused in amazement, then the man lifted his lantern and strode toward the voice.

"Who are you? What are you doing here?" he demanded sharply.

A boy's face, round, tanned, and just now a bit anxious, flashed out of the dark.

"Oh, please, sir, if you would speak lower," pleaded the boy. "He's so tired! I'm David, sir, and that's father. We came in here to rest and sleep."

Simeon Holly's unrelenting gaze left the boy's face and swept that of the man lying back on the hay. The next instant he lowered the lantern and leaned nearer, putting forth a cautious hand. At once he straightened himself, muttering a brusque word under his breath. Then he turned with the angry question:—

"Boy, what do you mean by playing a jig on your fiddle at such a time as this?"

"Why, father asked me to play," returned the boy cheerily. "He said he could walk through green forests then, with the ripple of brooks in his ears, and that the birds and the squirrels—"

"See here, boy, who are you?" cut in Simeon Holly sternly. "Where did you come from?"

"From home, sir."

"Where is that?"

"Why, home, sir, where I live. In the mountains, 'way up, up, up—oh, so far up! And there's such a big, big sky, so much nicer than down here." The boy's voice quivered, and almost broke, and his eyes constantly sought the white face on the hay.

It was then that Simeon Holly awoke to the sudden realization that it was time for action. He turned to his wife.

"Take the boy to the house," he directed incisively. "We'll have to keep him to-night, I suppose. I'll go for Higgins. Of course the whole thing will have to be put in his hands at once. You can't do anything here," he added, as he caught her questioning glance. "Leave everything just as it is. The man is dead."

"Dead?" It was a sharp cry from the boy, yet there was more of wonder than of terror in it. "Do you mean that he has gone—like the water in the brook—to the far country?" he faltered.

Simeon Holly stared. Then he said more distinctly:—

"Your father is dead, boy."

"And he won't come back any more?" David's voice broke now.

There was no answer. Mrs. Holly caught her breath convulsively and looked away. Even Simeon Holly refused to meet the boy's pleading eyes.

With a quick cry David sprang to his father's side.

"But he's here—right here," he challenged shrilly. "Daddy, daddy, speak to me! It's David!" Reaching out his hand, he gently touched his father's face. He drew back then, at once, his eyes distended with terror. "He isn't! He is—gone," he chattered frenziedly. "This isn't the father-part that *knows*. It's the other—that they leave. He's left it behind him—like the squirrel, and the water in the brook."

Suddenly the boy's face changed. It grew rapt and luminous as he leaped to his feet, crying joyously: "But he asked me to play, so he went singing—singing just as he said that they did. And I made him walk through green forests with the ripple of the brooks in his ears! Listen—like this!" And once more the boy raised the violin to his chin, and once more the music trilled and rippled about the shocked, amazed ears of Simeon Holly and his wife.

For a time neither the man nor the woman could speak. There was nothing in their humdrum, habit-smoothed tilling of the soil and washing of pots and pans to prepare them for a scene like this—a moonlit barn, a strange dead man, and that dead man's son babbling of brooks and squirrels, and playing jigs on a fiddle for a dirge. At last, however, Simeon found his voice.

"Boy, boy, stop that!" he thundered. "Are you mad—clean mad? Go into the house, I say!" And the boy, dazed but obedient, put up his violin, and followed the woman, who, with tear-blinded eyes, was leading the way down the stairs.

Mrs. Holly was frightened, but she was also strangely moved. From the long ago the sound of another violin had come to her—a violin, too, played by a boy's hands. But of this, all this, Mrs. Holly did not like to think.

In the kitchen now she turned and faced her young guest.

"Are you hungry, little boy?"

David hesitated; he had not forgotten the woman, the milk, and the gold-piece.

"Are you hungry—dear?" stammered Mrs. Holly again; and this time David's clamorous stomach forced a "yes" from his unwilling lips; which sent Mrs. Holly at once into the pantry for bread and milk and a heaped-up plate of doughnuts such as David had never seen before.

Like any hungry boy David ate his supper; and Mrs. Holly, in the face of this very ordinary sight of hunger being appeased at her table, breathed more freely, and ventured to think

that perhaps this strange little boy was not so very strange, after all.

"What is your name?" She found courage to ask then.

"David."

"David what?"

"Just David."

"But your father's name?" Mrs. Holly had almost asked, but stopped in time. She did not want to speak of him. "Where do you live?" she asked instead.

"On the mountain, 'way up, up on the mountain where I can see my Silver Lake every day, you know."

"But you didn't live there alone?"

"Oh, no; with father—before he—went away," faltered the boy.

The woman flushed red and bit her lip.

"No, no, I mean—were there no other houses but yours?" she stammered.

"No, ma'am."

"But wasn't your mother—anywhere?"

"Oh, yes, in father's pocket."

"Your mother—in your father's pocket!"

So plainly aghast was the questioner that David looked not a little surprised as he explained.

"You don't understand. She is an angel-mother, and angel-mothers don't have anything only their pictures down here with us. And that's what we have, and father always carried it in his pocket."

"Oh—h," murmured Mrs. Holly, a quick mist in her eyes. Then, gently: "And did you always live there—on the mountain?"

"Six years, father said."

"But what did you do all day? Weren't you ever—lonesome?"

"Lonesome?" The boy's eyes were puzzled.

"Yes. Didn't you miss things—people, other houses, boys of your own age, and—and such things?"

David's eyes widened.

"Why, how could I?" he cried. "When I had daddy, and my violin, and my Silver Lake, and the whole of the great big woods with everything in them to talk to, and to talk to me?"

"Woods, and things in them to—to talk to you!"

"Why, yes. It was the little brook, you know, after the squirrel, that told me about being dead, and—"

"Yes, yes; but never mind, dear, now," stammered the woman, rising hurriedly to her feet—the boy was a little wild, after all, she thought. "You should go to bed. Haven't you a—bag, or—or anything?"

"No, ma'am; we left it," smiled David apologetically. "You see, we had so much in it that it got too heavy to carry. So we didn't bring it."

"So much in it you didn't bring it,

indeed!" repeated Mrs. Holly, under her breath, throwing up her hands with a gesture of despair. "Boy, what are you, anyway?"

It was not meant for a question, but, to the woman's surprise, the boy answered, frankly, simply:—

"Father says that I'm one little instrument in the great Orchestra of Life, and that I must see to it that I'm always in tune, and don't drag or hit false notes."

"My land!" breathed the woman, dropping back in her chair, her eyes fixed on the boy. Then, with an effort, she got to her feet.

"Come, you must go to bed," she stammered. "I'm sure bed is—the best place for you. I think I can find what—what you will need," she finished feebly.

In a snug little room over the kitchen some minutes later, David found himself at last alone. The room, though it had once belonged to a boy of his own age, looked very strange to David. On the floor was a rag-carpet rug, the first he had ever seen. On the walls were a fishing-rod, a toy shotgun, and a case full of bugs and moths, each little body impaled on a pin, to David's shuddering horror. The bed had four tall posts at the corners, and a very puffy top that filled David with wonder as to how he was to reach it, or stay there if he did gain it. Across a chair lay a boy's long yellow-white night-shirt that the kind lady had left, after hurriedly wiping her eyes with the edge of its hem. In all the circle of the candlelight there was just one familiar object to David's homesick eyes—the long black violin case which he had brought in himself, and which held his beloved violin.

With his back carefully turned toward the impaled bugs and moths on the wall, David undressed himself and slipped into the yellow-white night-shirt, which he sniffed at gratefully, so like pine woods was the perfume that hung about its folds. Then he blew out the candle and groped his way to the one window the little room contained.

The moon still shone, but little could be seen through the thick green branches of the tree outside. From the yard below came the sound of wheels, and of men's excited voices. There came also the twinkle of lanterns borne by hurrying hands, and the tramp of shuffling feet. In the window David shivered. There were no wide sweep of mountain, hill, and valley, no Silver Lake, no restful hush, no daddy—no beautiful Things that Were. There was only the dreary, hollow mockery of the Things they had Become.

Long minutes later, David, with the violin in his arms, lay down upon the rug, and, for the first time since babyhood, sobbed himself to sleep—but it was a sleep that brought no rest; for in it he dreamed that he was a big, white-winged moth pinned with a star to an ink-black sky.

CHAPTER IV

TWO LETTERS

In the early gray dawn David awoke. His first sensation was the physical numbness and stiffness that came from his hard bed on the floor.

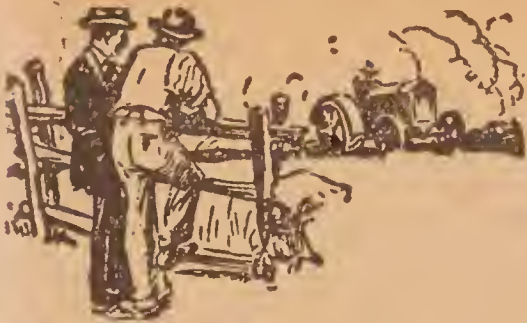
"Why, daddy," he began, pulling himself half-erect, "I slept 'all night on—" He stopped suddenly, brushing his eyes with the back of his hands. "Why, daddy, where—" Then full consciousness came to him.

With a low cry he sprang to his feet and ran to the window. Through the trees he could see the sunrise glow of the eastern sky. Down in the yard no one was in sight; but the barn door was open, and, with a quick indrawing

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Listen, Kentucky Derby, are you with me in this or not? That's the third hurdle I've made alone!"—LIFE.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth-promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75; 10 gallons \$13, at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FARM—300 ACRES, 55 head stock, equipment, etc., \$13,500. Terms, Farm 140 acres, 18 head stock, equipment, etc., \$6,500. Easy terms. Write Mr. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y. free list.

FARM 140 acres. Land very productive. Alfalfa land. Good buildings. 475 apple trees. Write for particulars. Easy terms. C. A. GRIGGS, Central Bridge, N. Y.

FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY, 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

339 ACRE DAIRY FARM on cement state road, near beautiful lake, Madison County, N. Y. 150 acres smooth, machine worked fields, 140 acres creek watered pasture, 49 acre woodlot, 1 1/2 miles railroad, dairy products collected, telephone and mail service. Excellent markets and community centers. Attractive cottage house, spring water, good cellar, shade, pleasant view. Barn 36x100, Barn No. 2, 36x60, Silo, Price \$7500. Investigate long term easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—NEW CROP White Clover, 60 lbs. can \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Clover or Buckwheat 5 lb. pail \$1.15 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

HONEY: Our finest clover 60 lb. \$6.00; goldenrod buckwheat \$5.40; Clover comb \$4.80. 24 sections; goldenrod buckwheat \$4.50 not prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

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Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.20; 6 1/2 in., \$1.45; gauzed-faced 6 in., \$1.45; 6 1/2 in., \$1.70, postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

FOR SALE—Several cars of good cider apples. E. E. RORABACK, Ghent, N. Y.

FOUNTAIN PENS with 14K solid gold points, one dollar each. H. KOST, Liberty, N. Y.

OUR DELICIOUS GOLD SKIN Sweet Potatoes \$1.00 per hamper f.o.b. Delmar. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Delaware.

SECOND HAND EGG cases for sale with flats and fillers. BROOKLYN CASE CO., 17 E. 89th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOX TRAPPING METHODS. Water, dry land and snow sets. Send for particulars. CHESTER R. HALL, West Springfield, Mass.

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders this winter for its "first prize winning" Shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

MEN TO SELL our high grade garden and field seed direct to planters. A good position with big income. Experience unnecessary. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

WANTED—Man to work on farm and woman to keep house. Answer soon. JAMES FARRELL, Bradford, Pa. R.2

PRINTING—STATIONERY

500 BUSINESS ENVELOPES—\$1.50, postpaid. Other printing reasonable. Estimates, samples—free! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

RUGS, PATCHWORK SUPPLIES: Bright woolsens, fancy cottons, silks; wool batts. Write JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

TOBACCO

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Guaranteed chewing or smoking. 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARS—TRIAL 50 large PERFECTOS postpaid \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

18 CHEWING or SMOKING TWIST \$1.00 postpaid. FORD TOBACCO CO., D95, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.25; smoking, 5 pounds \$1; 10, \$1.75. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

If There is Anything That You Wish
To Buy, Sell or Trade
Advertise in the
Classified Columns
OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....
.....
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.....
.....
.....
.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

Just David

(Continued from Opposite Page)

of his breath, David turned back into the room and began to thrust himself into his clothing.

The gold in his sagging pockets clinked and jingled musically; and once half a dozen pieces rolled out upon the floor. For a moment the boy looked as if he were going to let them remain where they were. But the next minute, with an impatient gesture, he had picked them up and thrust them deep into one of his pockets, silencing their jingling with his handkerchief.

Once dressed, David picked up his violin and stepped softly into the hall. At first no sound reached his ears; then from the kitchen below came the clatter of brisk feet and the rattle of tins and crockery. Tightening his clasp on the violin, David slipped quietly down the back stairs and out to the yard. It was only a few seconds then before he was hurrying through the open doorway of the barn and up the narrow stairway to the loft above.

At the top, however, he came to a sharp pause, with a low cry. The next moment he turned to see a kindly-faced man looking up at him from the foot of the stairs.

"Oh, sir, please—please, where is he? What have you done with him?" appealed the boy, almost plunging headlong down the stairs in his haste to reach the bottom.

(Continued Next Week)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Etch Your Name on Tools

By Ray Inman

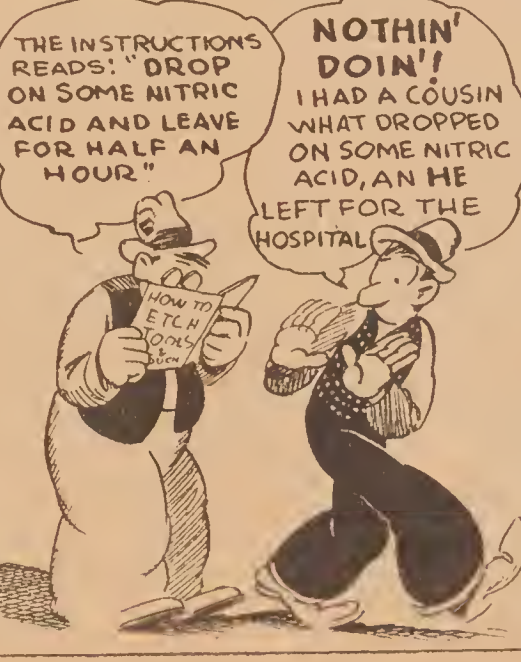
TO ETCH
YOUR NAME ON
STEEL TOOLS, WARM
THE TOOL AND COAT IT
THINLY WITH WAX . .



WITH A NAIL OR SHARP
INSTRUMENT, SCRATCH
YOUR NAME THROUGH THE
WAX TO THE METAL . .



BRUSH OR DROP ON SOME
COMMERCIAL NITRIC ACID
AND LEAVE FOR 1/2 HOUR



WASH THOROUGHLY, WARM
AND WIPE OFF WAX;
SCRUB WITH RAG DIPPED
IN WATER IN WHICH SODA
HAS BEEN DISSOLVED



We Visit the Jungfrau

(Continued from Page 1)

had them. I neglected to get a far more important piece of alpine equipment, dark-colored glasses. Fortunately they were on sale next day at the railway hotel, or I would not have seen much on the glacier. In the shops of Interlaken we saw great quantities of the most beautiful wood carving of all sorts from tiny wooden mice and kittens to the most elaborate furniture and clocks, and at astonishingly low prices. Wood-carving has been brought to a very high state of artistic and useful excellence by the Swiss artisans and seemed even more in evidence than their famous watches and hand-worked linens. But what is one to do in such a place with a strictly limited travel budget and too much baggage already, but just heave a sigh of regret and pass on hoping that next time it will be different?

Next morning we took the train for the climb to the Jungfrau along with perhaps 200 other tourists. For about seven or eight miles we were on an ordinary railway and traveled at good speed as we followed the course of a large stream of exceptionally clear water. It is fed by the melting ice and snow and is the source of power for the electrically-driven locomotives that hauled us up the mountain. We were still quite a number of miles from the Jungfrau when the grade became too steep for an ordinary locomotive and we changed to what they called a "rack and pinion" drive. A large cog wheel on the underside of the locomotive meshes into a cog rail laid midway between the other rails. Our speed was cut down to about 5 miles an hour but we did not mind that. We were going up a 25% grade and the scenery was constantly shifting below and on all sides. We had to have time to take it all in; glens that reminded me of our own Finger Lake region each with its series of water falls, the sleek Swiss cattle every where feeding in those very green pastures, the huts without any chimneys that I decided must be temporary shelters for the herdsmen, the occasional uncleared woodlots with many familiar evergreens and hardwoods and others that were new to me, and the gorgeous red and purple and white and blue wild flowers everywhere, the Jungfrau itself almost

never in sight because hidden by the nearby peaks that towered above us to no mean height. We went 6½ miles in about an hour and a quarter then stopped at a little station to change locomotives. Then on again for 5 miles more. This time through less pasture land, more forests and many tunnels. We could see one very good reason for using the electric locomotives. There was no smoke in the tunnels. At the end of this lap of the journey we were a little more than 6000 feet in the air and at the lower edge of the glacier which pushes down from its place of origin more than 5000 ft. above this midway point. And we were at last on the Jungfrau, but a long, long way from the top.

The rest of the trip was over the justly famous Jungfrau Railway, a remarkable engineering achievement. It lies for nearly its entire five and ¾ miles inside the mountain. It is one long upward winding tunnel through the rock and underneath the ice of the glaciers.

Occasionally the train would stop at a station where a side channel had been cut to the open, we would all pile out and look from the observation platform at the marvelous panorama below. Beautiful Lake Brienz and Lake Thun and the city of Interlaken "between the lakes," and beyond the valley a veritable forest of mountain peaks stretching away for miles, and beyond them the famous Black Forest of Germany. We were glad for the clear bright day. But we were cold up there, we could see our breath in the tunnel and hurried back to the comfort of the electrically heated cars.

The railway ends at a point 11,342 ft. above sea-level and 2,300 ft. short of the top. From there one must go on foot and with a guide. It is a six hour hike over the snow trails to the top and back to the station. Our time was too closely scheduled to attempt that so we contented ourselves with walking as far as an hour would take us and then returning in time to get back to Interlaken that night. I am sure we didn't need the extra thrill of reaching the summit to make a full day for us.

The sun was shining down hot and dazzling and as we emerged from the dimly-lighted tunnel I was absolutely blinded. I couldn't keep my eyes open. The dark glasses were life-savers indeed. A beautiful and marvelous sight lay before us. We were at the upper end of the glacier. Here it had its beginning.

The Jungfrau with its 13,667 ft. is the highest peak in a series. There are only 3 higher peaks in Europe. Across a wide valley is Monch, 13,467 ft. high. At these heights the clouds deposit their moisture nearly always, even in summer, as snow. Eventually the accumulations of snow slide down from the mountainsides into the wide saucer-like valley between and by melting and freezing turns to solid ice. But it cannot go on forever piling up for there is a big niche in the edge of the saucer. So when sufficient millions of tons of

ice have accumulated the very weight of it pushes it down the valley. Thus we see the seemingly impossible happen. A river of solid ice flowing down the valley, following its winding course as smoothly and truly as a liquid river would flow, only infinitely more slowly, perhaps 8 or 10 feet a year.

The phenomenon of glaciers should be of interest to A. A. readers since scientists assure us that it was glaciers pushing down from an enormous ice-cap in the north in some pre-historic ice-age that gave us of northern United States our scramble of soils and filled it with otherwise unexplainable puzzles such as sand and gravel banks on hillsides far from any stream, and the rounded and smoothed granite "hardheads" that are found everywhere and that must have come from the granite mountains to the north, being polished and rounded on the long journey by the action of the glaciers and the glacial streams.

The weather changes very suddenly on the mountain top. Now all is beautiful, our eyes are getting accustomed to the glare of the reflected light on the snow. The sun is hot and we are comfortable if we keep in a protected spot where the wind does not strike.

Then from nowhere a cloud appears, wrapped around one of the nearby peaks, or perhaps it is down below and creeping up the valley toward us. Then we are enveloped in its penetrating dampness, the sun has disappeared, the fog is so dense we can scarcely see each other only a few steps apart. A real winter blast is blowing, our ears are tingling, our hands are turning blue and we start retracing our path to the sheltering hotel. But just as suddenly the cloud has passed and all is again springlike. The air is thin at such heights and even a light-weight is soon panting if he attempts to hurry up the path. And as for the others, one plump matron from the southland confided to us that she almost passed out. She reckoned she gave the others in her party a right good scare.

From this picture of Alpine mountain-climbing one might get an idea that it is a regular picnic, and the hardships and difficulties we read about were all myths. I want to point out, therefore, that on this particular mountain the hardships have been nearly all eliminated by the railway. For the most part, however, Alpine climbing holds all the thrills and dangers and hard work that it ever did.

How to Start Improving Your Pasture

(Continued from Page 3)

ditions and it always boils down to the same conclusion, namely, *it is cheaper to grow feed in a fertilized pasture and send the cows after it than to grow it on arable land and send a man and team after it or to buy it in bags.*

American Farmers Should Profit from European Experience

Most American farmers probably will feel that the full intensive system of grassland management, involving as it does fertilization of five or more separate pasture fields and grazing them in turn, is quite too much to attempt at one move—at least that was my own reaction when the system was first brought to my attention—but there is no reason why they should not start with one fertilized field and give that field the benefit of all that has been learned with respect to the best methods of management. Comparison of results produced from that field and from the untreated pasture will speedily show whether it is worth while to go farther or not.

It is really very simple. Pick out a piece of fairly good soil and sod in the pasture, fence it cheaply—two or three strings of barbed wire will do—and apply, *at least five or six weeks before earliest grazing is expected*, fertilizer enough to supply at least 50 pounds per acre each of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. (That looks like a lot of fertilizer—but take my word for it and try it, once anyhow. It is likely to pay better than a lighter applica-


tion.) As soon as the grass is four to eight inches tall, turn a good heavy stock (four or five cows to the acre) into the field and let them graze it down to a height of about two inches—not closer. Then fence them out and keep them out until the grass is big enough to graze again—usually a matter of three to five weeks. (Recovery is very materially helped by applying, immediately after the first grazing, 100 lbs. to the acre of some nitrogen carrier such as, for example, sulphate of ammonia or calcium or sodium nitrate, and if good use can be made of extra grazing it is profitable.) Graze the fertilized field as often as it is fit to graze but *never graze it as closely as most American dairy pastures usually are grazed*. It injures the sod to do it. And graze periodically rather than continuously. Even grazing is good grazing, from the standpoint of improving the sod but excessively close grazing is not. Neither is under-grazing.

In connection with the use of nitrogen on pasture, the principal "high crime and misdemeanor" is failure to graze at the right time. Grazing before the grass is big enough cuts the yield down and injures the sod. Not grazing soon enough results in grass of lower protein content and inferior palatability and also injures the sod.

A single fertilized plot amounting to probably one-fourth acre per cow and fenced so that the grazing can be managed as outlined above is of the maximum possible value in terms of manager feeding saved and increased production in that the first grazing comes before unfertilized pasture is fit to graze at all and therefore saves a manager feeding expense of at least 35 cents per cow-day and the second grazing comes just as pastures are getting short and prolongs the "June flush" by a week or more at the latter end.

But to achieve these results grazing must be controlled and intelligently managed. Fencing is imperative. Without it the fertilized area is absolutely certain to be over-grazed and is likely to come so near to maintaining the herd as to result in under-grazing of the remainder of the pasture during late May and early June with resultant lowering of the quality of the pasturage and injury to the sod. Nor can the second growth, after the early grazing, be preserved until it is most needed and hence of greatest value unless the fertilized area is fenced.

It doesn't require a very expensive fence as it is not hard to fence a cow into good grazing. The trouble comes when you try to fence her out of it.



GIBBS TRAPS ARE BEST


They HOLD what they CATCH—and add to your Pelt Profit. They Pay You to Use Them—You Pay to Use Others. Send for our NEW Catalog—FREE—BEFORE buying this Fall's Trapping Equipment. GIBBS "TWO TRIGGER" Traps prevent "Wring-offs"—60c ea.; \$6.50 doz. No. 1 "Single Grip" Trap, 15c ea.; \$1.65 doz. Postpaid. If your dealer does not have them, order direct, W.A. Gibbs & Son, Dept. N-37, Chester, Pa.

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FUR DRESSERS AND TAXIDERMISTS
SEND FOR CATALOG

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company

560 LYELL AVENUE ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Send 'em to FOX and Get 5% MORE

"Boys—get wise to this." George I. Fox pays 5% more than anyone else for furs on shipments of \$50 and up. If the top market price for your pelts is \$50—Fox signs your check for \$52.50. If it's \$100—the check reads \$105. Fox can afford to give you a 5% bonus. He's the biggest receiver of raw furs in the East—has a tremendous outlet for furs of all kinds. And he pays the day shipments are received—without deducting a penny for commission, handling, shipping. Get that extra 5% bonus this season. Start now—clip coupon for Fox's authentic price list, shipping tags, trappers hand book. All FREE.

MR. GEORGE I. FOX, (Personal)
234 W. 30th St., New York

Send me FREE items mentioned above, I want to make more fur money this year.

Name.....

Address.....



IRRITABLE RIVERSIDE DWELLER: Now, my lad, what are you thinking of?
Get off the grass!

—HUMORIST.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Troopers Settle Farm Theft Case

Yesterday my neighbor, who can see my walnut trees which are not visible from my house, called me by telephone and said some people were gathering our nuts and had been at it for some time. I immediately went over, took the number of their car, but they told me I could do nothing as I did not have my land posted. They were over the fence on my property and had a large sack nearly full which they took with them. I am not anxious to make anyone trouble but think they should be convinced they have no right to go on anyone's property and gather their products whether land is posted or not. So I am writing to you and if they were in the wrong would like to have you convince them for it is

Insurance Pays the Doctor

I RECEIVED check for \$70.00 today in payment for the accident I had in August with a mowing machine and am well pleased with it. It was a good thing for me when I subscribed for the American Agriculturist and got that accident policy. The paper is well worth the price I paid without the policy. I think every one ought to have protection. It will pay my doctor's bill and help replace some of the labor I couldn't do.

I think the insurance is one of the finest things you have ever done for your readers outside of the benefit the paper is to us each week.

Another big thing you are doing for your patrons is protecting them from a lot of crooks, while I have never needed help of that kind it has been a wonderful thing for a lot of people who have needed it.

Accept my respect and highest regards for the management and you will always find me ready to TALK and DO anything I can for American Agriculturist or its representatives.

(Signed) W. H. WHARTON,
Federalburg, Md.

P. S.—I would never have had the policy if your agent had not sold it with a subscription at low cost.

people like them with their ideas who make life hard for a farmer for one cannot even take a ride or go to church on Sunday without coming home to find their fruits and nuts have been taken in their absence.

WE referred this letter to Captain J. M. Keeley of Troop "G" of the New York State Troopers at Troy, N. Y. By the way, we wish to mention the excellent cooperation we received from all of the troops of the New York State Troopers in running down any complaints which we forward to them. Captain Keeley turned the case over to Sergeant W. A. Purcell who made the following report:

1. We interviewed Mrs. who stated that on September 30 she received a phone call from one of her neighbors stating that some people were gathering her walnuts. She went down the field and found a woman and young man gathering her nuts. She ordered them off and they refused to go, stating the property was not posted and they had a right to gather the nuts.

2. Trooper informed Mrs. that if she would go before a Justice of the Peace and lay an information against the man and woman for Petit Larceny, Trooper would serve warrant on same and see that they were penalized for stealing her walnuts. She stated she did not care to do this as she did not want to cause them any trouble, but she would like very much to warn them not to gather nuts on other people's property without permission.

3. Trooper called at and interviewed who stated he was the owner of the car and that he was operating same on the date in question and that he and his mother went for a ride and

as they were passing the walnut tree on the property of complainant they stopped and gathered about a peck. Trooper informed him the best thing he could do was to go and see Mrs. and pay her for the walnuts they had taken and in the future not take anyone's property without permission.

4. Trooper again called on Mrs. who stated that the trespasser and his mother had been to see her and offered to pay for the nuts and apologized for going on her property without permission and she did not want any criminal action.

Some of our readers will no doubt feel that our subscriber was too easy and that these persons who stole the walnuts—for there is no other term which can really describe the situation—should have been arrested and fined. However, there is at least one family that should be thoroughly convinced that they do not have the right to go on property and pick walnuts or other farm produce just because the property does not happen to be posted.

Incidentally this story will tell you what to do in case you suffer similar thefts. Your telephone operator is always able to put you in touch with the nearest State Trooper.

Rupert & Son Adjust Complaints

IN a recent issue we called attention to the failure of W. P. Rupert & Son of Geneva, N. Y. to answer our letters or to settle complaints which our subscribers called to our attention. Since that time this firm has made settlement to the two cases called to their attention and we are glad at this time to acknowledge this fact.

Look at the Hook—Not the Bait!

About the first of June, Mr. Frank Warner of Wilson, Connecticut asked us to send him eggs saying that he had a selected private trade for strictly fresh eggs. He said he would pay us 2c above the market quotation on the day of shipment. To date he has not sent us pay for these eggs.

WE wrote to Mr. Frank Warner and received no reply from him. Following this we started a little investigation and find that he is still doing business in Wilson. We have repeatedly emphasized to subscribers the folly of shipping to a man without a definite

credit rating just because he offers a cent or two more than the market price. It appears that this is just another case of the shipper who is stung by jumping at this bait.

Little Employment at Boulder Dam

THE National Better Business Bureau is warning the unemployed that there is little or no chance for employment at Boulder Dam, Nevada. Attempts have been made by certain individuals through advertising and use of the mails to take advantage of the employment situation to persuade people to go to Boulder Dam in the hopes that they will be able to get

Full Payment

I WISH to thank you for all you have done for me. I have received a check in settlement from the Company. This is in full payment.

I again wish to thank you for your splendid cooperation and of all the farm papers and books I receive I can fully say that yours is the best with its Service Bureau which, every farmer should join.

In closing I am hoping that you will always be of service. I am,

A WELL SATISFIED
SUBSCRIBER.

work there. The Department of the Interior says:

"Of one thing the public should be warned and that is the unwisdom of going to the vicinity of the dam site in the expectation of getting work without ample provision to meet the emergency should this expectation fail. The dam site is located in the midst of a great desert with few inhabitants and slight opportunity for other employment than that which it may afford. Employment will develop only as contracts are let and ample notice will be given when opportunities for work present themselves."

Avoid Sending Cash Through the Mail

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.

Have You a Friend in This List ?

FOR the past two weeks, first on page 5 and then on the Service Bureau page, we have been giving lists by counties of subscribers who have received indemnities on limited travel-accident policies secured with subscriptions to American Agriculturist.

As we said before, we are proud of this service to our subscribers. The company is absolutely reliable, the terms of the policy are clearly stated, and in our opinion, it is the best travel-accident policy that can be secured at such a nominal cost.

MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK

Mrs. Iva Nelson, DeRuyter	30.00
Chas. Z. Shaver, Peterboro	40.00
E. Homer Percival, Canastota	20.00
Harrison Odell, Morrisville	10.00
George Harrison, Canastota	40.00
Mrs. Dorothy L. Norton, Lebanon	40.00
Auto accident—injured leg	
P. L. Dwight, DeRuyter	20.00
Thrown from wagon—contused shoulder	
Clair Risley Est., North Brookfield	1000.00
Auto struck by train—mortuary	
Sherman Judd, DeRuyter	32.86
Thrown from wagon—foot injured	
R. E. Owens, Erieville	100.00
Thrown from wagon—contusion of body	
E. W. Harp, Munnsville	90.00
Thrown from wagon—back, neck hurt	
A. R. Forrester Est., Nelson	1000.00
Car collided with train—skull crushed	
N. Conti Est., Munnsville	1000.00
Thrown from wagon—crushed chest	
C. A. Hunt, DeRuyter	130.00
Train struck auto—fracture of skull	
H. J. Bishop, Munnsville	30.00
Thrown from wagon—injured back	

Mrs. M. Cheney Est., Erieville	1000.00
Thrown from wagon—mortuary	
M. L. S. Wermuth, Cazenovia	50.00
Thrown from auto—injured leg, ankle	
P. Ipolito, Canastota	50.00
Thrown from wagon—dislocated shoulder	
J. A. Crandall, Brookfield	40.00
J. H. Springett, Hubbardsville	30.00
Clair Ryder, Cazenovia	37.14
F. B. Wells, Poolville	30.00
Train struck car—fractured ribs	
Anna M. Wallace, Erieville	40.00
Thrown from wagon—broken arm	
W. F. Plum, Morrisville	80.00
Thrown from car—fractured leg	
Adelbert Billings, Morrisville	50.00
Thrown from wagon—injured foot	
Frank Rouse, Cazenovia	30.00
Auto accident—sprained back and hips	
E. S. Case, Sheds	10.00
Thrown from wagon—injured back	
Clara E. Miller, Morrisville	15.71
Auto collision—fractured rib and nose	
W. W. Allen, Cazenovia	80.00
Auto accident—fractured femur	
William Allen, Cazenovia	50.00
Auto collision—fractured leg	
Frank Becker, DeRuyter	70.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured clavicle	
Richard Haslauer, Munnsville	80.00
Thrown from wagon—broken leg	
W. J. Lyndon, Morrisville	30.00
Struck by truck—fract. collar bones and ribs	
Ruth Thompson, Hamilton	68.57
Thrown from load of hay—contused body	
J. E. Paddock, Chittenango	130.00
Auto collision—fractured vertebra	
Flora Sawyer, DeRuyter	30.00
Auto accident—cut face and scalp	
Jennie A. Campbell, Hamilton	40.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs	
NaMott Campbell, Hamilton	60.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs	
M. S. Frair, Brookfield	20.00
Auto accident—cracked ribs, injured back	
Arthur Strough, Canastota	10.00
Auto overturned—contused back, chest	
Homer Burt, Eaton	40.00
Auto accident—scalp, lip wound	



Here's how to make extra Christmas Money

If you keep chickens, there's an easy way to make extra money. By starting now, you can have some of it to spend for Christmas. And you'll have still more to spend later on.

The easiest way to get more income on a farm at this time of year is by getting more eggs from your flock. You will get more eggs by feeding Pearl Grit. Very often egg production is doubled within a few weeks. Try it and see for yourself. Just buy Pearl Grit, either in the 10-lb. box or 100-lb. sack, from your hatcheryman or feed dealer.

Lime and Grit in Natural Form
Pearl Grit is made from the whitest, purest limestone. The pearly pebbles are attractive to fowls, but have no odor or flavor to cause overeating. Pearl Grit is the NATURAL form of lime AND grit.

Eggs simply cannot develop unless the pullet or hen has enough lime in her system to make complete eggs. That's why a flock's output may easily be doubled or trebled by supplying Pearl Grit. It is especially necessary in the fall and winter, and that's when eggs bring the highest prices.

This Instructive Book Free

The facts are all explained in our book, "The Poultry Raiser's Pay Envelope." It may be worth many, many dollars to you. Write us today for your free copy.



PEARL GRIT CORP.
117 Bridge St. Piqua, Ohio

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PEARL GRIT

POST YOUR FARM And Keep Trespassers Off

Reduced Prices on TRESPASS SIGNS

Effective October 1, 1930, trespass signs are offered to subscribers of American Agriculturist at new reduced rates in quantities of fifty or more. The new rates are as follows:—

Per Dozen \$ 1.00
Per Fifty 3.50
Per Hundred 6.50
Per Thousand 60.00

The price for smaller quantities remains at \$1. per dozen.

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.



250 PRIZES for "WAY-BACK" MEMORIES

Here's your chance to win two pairs of Ball-Band rubber footwear—your own selection. 200 pairs will be given for the best letters of early experiences with Ball-Band. 50 additional pairs will be given for the best photographs taken on the farm twenty or more years ago. Search your memory—and the family album—for a prize-winning letter and picture. This offer expires March 31, 1931. Tear off the Red Ball trade-mark below and send with your letter.



Were YOU one of the first of our ten million friends?

LOOK far back in your memories—twenty years, thirty years, perhaps even more. Can you remember your first pair of boots with the little Red Ball trade-mark—your first trial of *more days wear* and *built-to-the-foot comfort* in rubber footwear!

More than thirty years have passed since the first Ball-Band rubber footwear was made. Today ten million of you buy Ball-Band from over 70,000 dealers in this country. Have you been one of our friends since the early days? Then let us hear from you!

Write us a prize-winning letter about your

first meeting with Ball-Band. Tell us when you first saw the Red Ball trade-mark on footwear. To refresh your memories—and maybe win an extra prize—look through the family album for snapshots of those days of twenty or more years ago. All pictures—including the prize winners—will be returned if requested.

Year after year our skilled craftsmen have met your footwear needs with better quality at always reasonable prices. Today, the Red Ball trade-mark brings you that *natural*, *light-on-the-foot* feeling you want in modern footwear.

Yet the live, tough rubber in Ball-Band footwear will wear longer than it's reasonable to expect.

We prepare rubber for but one purpose—the making of quality footwear. And we've developed many special compounds—for the heel, for the toe, for the sole, and so on. The stout linings and fabrics you see in Ball-Band are knit in our own factory. Each part, rubber or fabric, is perfected for the particular job it must do; each adds to that *plus wear* you have learned to expect of Ball-Band.

Your entire family's needs are cared for by our full line of over 800 items, including Mishko-

sole leather work shoes.

There's a Ball-Band dealer near you. If you do not know his name, write us. And remember to look for the Red Ball trade-mark.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.

482 Water St., Mishawaka, Ind.



New-Day Styles— Old-Time Quality

Choose the boots that fit your needs—short boots, hip boots, red boots, white boots, sport boots. At the extreme left is the 3-Buckle Walton giving "boot protection with shoe comfort." Growing fast in public favor.

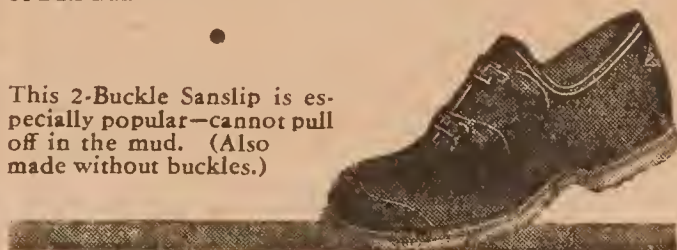
Get a pair of these 4-Buckle all-rubber Arctics—and forget the weather. Reinforced at every point with live, tough rubber, these Arctics will give you the long wear you have a right to expect of Ball-Band.

This 2-Buckle Sanslip is especially popular—cannot pull off in the mud. (Also made without buckles.)



Style Leaders for Women

Made to Ball-Band standards, our galoshes and light rubbers will hold their neat, erect shape throughout the season. All "styled-to-the-shoe" for dainty, snug fit and smart appearance by our Style Committee. At the left, the "light-as-a-feather," all-rubber Savoy.

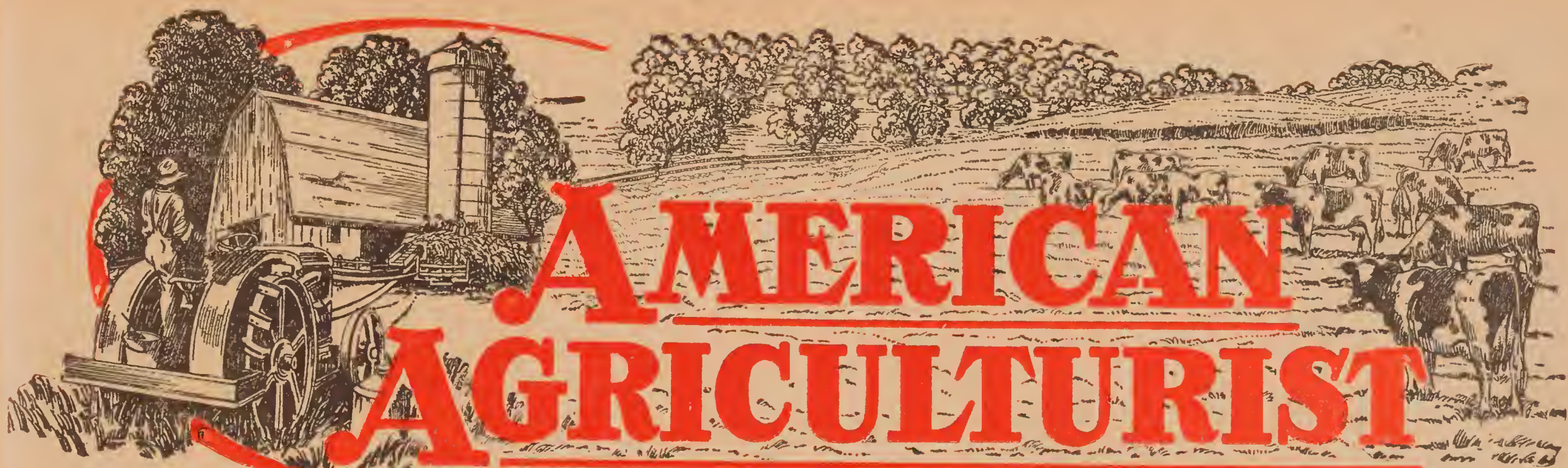


Look for the Red Ball

BALL TRADE MARK BAND

Built-to-the-foot

BOOTS - RUBBERS - ARCTICS - GALOSHES - CANVAS SPORT SHOES
LEATHER WORK SHOES - WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS



\$1.00 per year

November 15, 1930

Published Weekly

See Yellowstone With Us

Take a Vacation With American Agriculturist

By E. R. EASTMAN

IT is with great pleasure that we are now able to announce another service to our readers. Starting from various points in New York State on August 1, 1931, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cooperating with the great Northern Pacific Railroad will conduct a big ten day excursion of farm people to the Yellowstone National Park, the world's greatest park.

The first few days of August have been chosen for this excursion because on most Eastern farms there comes a lull at that time between haying and harvesting, making it easier for farm people to get away. We are inaugurating this excursion service because of the growing desire of farm people to travel, and because so many are not familiar with the details necessary to make a trip easily and to get the best results from it. There are many, for example, who never have been on a sleeping car, who would not know how to arrange for the transportation of baggage, who dread going into a dining car among strangers, who do not know when and how to give tips, and who, because of all these details, would become so worried and tired that the trip would soon cease to be a pleasure.

Under AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's plan every detail and travel worry will be removed, even the annoyance of how much and when to tip for service will be assumed by the tour manager. You will be assured of seeing everything worth seeing, having meals which you will long remember, enjoying comfortable beds, and in fact having every possible accommodation, so that all

you have to do is just have the time of your life.

Why not? Who has a better right to a real vacation than a farmer and his wife who, perhaps, have worked a lifetime for others, and who have had an opportunity for little play or recreation. How tragic it is that so many fathers and mothers keep planning a trip together but put it off from year to year because they hate to get started, until it is too late.

Not only will we be able on this tour to

make it possible for you to see everything worth seeing and to have every possible accommodation, but best of all, you will be able to make the trip for nearly fifty dollars less than you could possibly do it traveling alone. This will be made possible through the organization of a large party of farm folk so that we can charter a special train and obtain wholesale rates on all services along the trip. There follows a brief day-by-day outline showing just where you will go and some of the things you will do on this trip. We expect to print more from time to time during the winter, but if you are interested, write to us for literature giving detailed descriptions of the Yellowstone Park and of other interesting things to see on the trip. You will not be obligated, of course, by asking for this information, but it is none too early to begin to think and plan and dream over the possibilities.

You may know, of course, that Yellowstone, of all the national parks, is the wildest and most universal in its appeal. There is more to see there than in any half dozen other parks combined. Emerson Hough, the great American author, in writing of the Yellowstone said: "Here, indeed, you may

(Continued on Page 15)



(Lower Left)—One of the Committee appointed to welcome the A. A. party to the Yellowstone Park! The many bears and their antics are among the most interesting sights.

(Left)—Old Faithful—Someone said, "If you ain't seen this you ain't been nowhere nor seen nothin'."
—Photo by Ewing Galloway

(Below)—The mighty Rockies—"As it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be."



WHO'D GO BACK TO CLEANING OIL LAMPS?



ELECTRICITY

*lights a whole house for
less than a dime a day*

THE daily task of cleaning, trimming and filling dirty oil lamps has disappeared from 57,000 of New York State's farms. Clean, safe electricity is providing abundant light for less than a dime a day.

Electric lighting has made farm homes brighter, pleasanter places to live. Portable electric lamps have added new beauty to farm living rooms.

And electric lights in the barn, controlled by handy switches, have made it an easier place to work . . . have eliminated fire hazard.

*We help you finance the purchase
of electrical equipment*

Each year, reliable Niagara Hudson electricity is made available to more thousands of New York State farmers.

And to help farm customers utilize this cheap dependable power, the operating companies of the Niagara Hudson System offer to finance on easy terms the purchase of wiring and equipment.

NIAGARA HUDSON



Unemployed Sell Apples

Idea Helped Producer, Seller, and Consumer

AT present in New York City over five hundred men out of work have been given an opportunity to earn some money. It is impossible to walk far through any part of New York City, south of 59th Street, without seeing a man standing on a street corner beside a box of western apples. By the box is a sign which reads, "Unemployed. Buy an apple—5c each." Up to the time this is written, over five thousand boxes of apples have been sold in this way and still there is a steady stream of boxes going out from the Independent Fruit Auction Company of 66 Harrison Street, New York City.

The man who thought of the idea is Joseph Sicker of Joseph Sicker & Company, dealers in apples, so I took time, one morning, to go down to 66 Harrison Street and talk with him in order to get the story first-hand. The idea came to him as he was attending a meeting of the Labor Commission which is considering the question of relief for the city's unemployed. Mr. Sicker, by the way, is chairman of a committee to give some publicity to National Apple Week. The plan as outlined by Mr. Sicker was essentially that he would agree to furnish a box of apples to all unemployed men sent him whether or not these men had money to pay for them. It was made clear to the men that the apples were not given to them, but that they were to come back and pay \$1.75 for them after they had been sold. A box of apples contains about ninety apples, leaving a profit of approximately \$2.25 per box.

Ex-Convicts Prove Honest

Among the men selling apples are one hundred ex-convicts sent to Mr. Sicker by the Prison Association of New York. Each one of these one hundred men were trusted with a box of apples and one hundred per cent of them came back and paid for them. In fact, out of all the men who did not have money to pay for the first box an almost negligible per cent have neglected to return and pay for the apples.

Mr. Sicker was exceedingly busy when I called on him at the Independent Fruit Auction Corporation. This firm donated the use of the fruit auction room as headquarters for the distribution of apples. Each man as he comes in pays his \$1.75, or in case he does not have the money is okayed by Mr. Sicker and given a box without paying for it. The man then takes his card to get his box of apples. It was interesting to notice that the men still had their business sense. The number of apples in a box varies some and several of the men were inquiring as to the size of the apples in their boxes. They naturally wanted the box with the most apples in as they were selling them for five cents apiece regardless of size. Each man was informed that he must take them just as they came.

One woman approached Mr. Sicker

with a dollar bill and asked that he trust her for the balance on a box of apples. "We would rather not have women sell them," said Mr. Sicker. "We are interested in giving the chance to the men who are married and who have families."

"But," the woman said, "I have a husband and he cannot work. What am I going to do?"

"I am sorry," said Mr. Sicker. "I cannot do it."

However, the woman continued to present her case so strongly that suddenly Mr. Sicker called to the man taking in the money and said in a resigned tone of voice, "Say, trust this woman a box of apples."

Taxi Drivers Help

I asked Mr. Sicker how the men were able to reach that part of the city which they had chosen as their selling grounds.

"The taxi drivers," Mr. Sicker said, "are taking any of these men anywhere in the city below 59th Street for fifteen cents apiece. They usually take two or three at one trip. Some of the truck drivers in this section are doing the same thing."

It later developed that Mr. Sicker himself, has been paying the taxi fare of a few men who are in a crippled condition and unable to take care of themselves adequately. I asked Mr. Sicker how long the plan was to continue and he stated that no time had been set, although he expected that apples would be furnished for some time to any unemployed who wished to sell them.

Men Helped to Help Themselves

There is always a let down when a man is the subject of charity so the plan worked out by Mr. Sicker whereby men are simply given the opportunity of making some money is the best kind of relief. These men are allowed to retain their self-respect. Mr. Sicker said that it was interesting to watch the men who came in. The first time they came many of them looked pretty blue and apparently believed that the news was too good to be true. However, when the same men sold out and came back for another box, they looked decidedly more hopeful and appeared to believe that life might hold something for them after all.

I talked with one or two of the men who were selling the apples. One man said that at first he sold between two and three boxes a day, but that at present there were so many in the business that it was more difficult to dispose of this number. However, if each man only sells one box a day it is far ahead of walking the streets looking for the job that no one seems to be able to supply. City officials, including Mayor Walker and Police Commissioner Mulrooney, as well as Senator Royal S. Copeland, have backed Mr. Sicker in his plan.—H. L. COSLINE.



Bringing in apples by the truck load and handing them out to unemployed who are selling them on New York City streets. At the extreme right is Mr. Joseph Sicker who thought of the idea.

A Good Job for the Dairy Industry

A Brief Glance at the Splendid Work to Increase Milk Consumption

IT is doubtful if many dairymen realize how fortunate they are in the matter of free advertising of milk and its by-products. For years the per capita consumption of dairy products has been going steadily higher and higher owing chiefly to the fact that so many different agencies have been helping the consumer to appreciate the great food value of milk. Without this help the dairy industry would have been swamped with over-production long ago, and because of this help dairying is today on a better footing than any other kind of farming. Therefore, those of us who depend upon the dairy cow for a living, as well as those who believe in good health, owe a great debt to the health authorities, the hospitals, doctors, welfare and social workers, publications, and school authorities who have done so much to teach the public the true value of dairy products. In the above class we must include also workers in the dairy industry itself who have done and are doing a great work in increasing milk consumption.

Producers Also Need Milk

At this particular time, with production piling up and consumption going down because of hard times, the dairy industry should be especially interested in every effort to increase consumption. Let us, therefore, glance briefly at some of the excellent results that are being accomplished by our friends in teaching the consumer the value of milk, and while we do this, let us not forget that farmers themselves are a large consuming class, and that there is scarcely a farm family that could not use with profit more dairy products than they are now doing.

We take our hats off, first, to Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Health, and his associates who never miss an opportunity to emphasize the health value of dairy products. Such support

as this counts because it comes from one having authority. Dr. Wynne has always lent a sympathetic ear to the suggestion that New York Milk Shed should not be enlarged. He, his associates, and his predecessors in office have constantly advertised the fact that New York has the best and purest milk in the world and that consumers should use more of it. As a case in point, we call attention to the effective milk consumption posters issued recently by the City Health Department and carried on nearly every milk wagon in the Metropolitan district. No one can estimate the results, as measured by increased consumption of milk and better health to the consumer, when backed by such a great authority. To a lesser extent both consumers and producers are indebted to the whole medical profession and to the hospitals, schools, and many publications for their constant urging of consumers, particularly children and sick people, to drink more milk.

What Sheffield Farms Is Doing

Then turn to the milk industry itself. What is it doing? How many of you dairymen who produce milk for Sheffield Farms know that this organization maintains an efficient and effective nutrition department under the direction of Miss Catherine Litchfield. Miss Litchfield and her associates work constantly in the entire Metropolitan district, in Westchester County, and in New Jersey, carrying the gospel of more milk and other dairy products for health's sake literally to hundreds of thousands of consumers each year. During the past year, Sheffield's have been showing a milk consumption motion picture entitled "The Great White Way to Health". With the use of this film and in other ways, Miss Litchfield and her helpers came in contact with nearly 350,000 people. Thousands of these were children in public schools. Other thousands were

members of women's clubs, and such organizations as the Lions, Kiwanis, and Rotary Clubs.

Let us now consider for a moment the milk nutritional work of that other big milk dealer, the Borden's Farm Products Company. Miss Sylvia L. Bayard has charge of this work for Borden's, and she is doing a good job. Miss Bayard and her helpers work with the school children, mothers' clubs, and other women's clubs. Borden's spend much money yearly under Miss Bayard's direction for various milk educational material. This includes a movie in constant use called "Along the Wilky Way", and stereoptican lantern slides, thirty sets of which are in circulation all the time in the public schools. Attractive posters emphasizing the value of milk to health are a part of the Borden's material as are also many attractive booklets on milk and its uses. Thousands of children with their parents and teachers are conducted regularly through the Borden Company plants, on the Borden policy that if the public knows all of the care that is taken to safeguard milk as a food, it will be more likely to consume more milk.

Works through Public Health Agencies

Another feature of Miss Bayard's work is answering letters from mothers about milk and telling them where to write for disinterested information. Milk drivers encourage mothers to write to the nutritional department for this information, and hundreds of them do so. A feature of this Borden milk work which Miss Bayard particularly emphasizes is the information she furnishes to a large number of physicians, dentists, nurses, school, and welfare workers who in turn pass on this detailed knowledge to the consuming public. Miss Bayard is

(Continued on Page 7)

Analyzing the Cabbage Situation

Prospects Depend on Weather, Business, and the Early Crop

By DR. M. P. RASMUSSEN

New York State College of Agriculture

CABBAGE, in common with many crops, has had a "tough break" this fall. Not only were cabbage producers faced with a somewhat larger tonnage than last year, but to make matters worse, the weather this fall has been unusually mild. Warm weather is not good "soup or boiled dinner" weather. Every mild and warm day during the fall and winter probably reduces cabbage consumption just that much.

Crop Estimate More Favorable

The crop estimate issued on October 1st by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows the cabbage situation to be slightly more favorable than it was on September 1st. The late domestic cabbage crop is now only 13,800 tons greater than last year, but is about 4,000 tons below the average production of the past five years. The late Danish cabbage crop is now estimated to be 12,700 tons greater than last year, but almost 27,000 tons less than the average crop of the past five years.

Drought Changes Cabbage Map

The prolonged drought and high temperatures of the past summer caused "freak" production in many crops, and cabbage was no exception to the rule. The domestic cabbage crop in New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, was particularly hard hit, and is almost 20,000 tons short of last year's crop and 31,000 tons below the average crop of the past five years. (Table 1). The Mid-western States of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, have been much more fortunate. The 1930 domestic crop in that area is about 20,000 tons greater than last year and almost 18,000 tons more than the average crop of the past five years. In other words, the increased crop in the Midwest just about offsets the smaller crop in the East. The Far-western States of Ore-

gon, Colorado, and Utah, have also had better luck than the East. Colorado has a domestic crop 67 per cent greater than last year, and the three states have about 13,000 tons more.

The Danish cabbage crop has had almost the same experiences as the domestic crop. The Eastern crop is about 700 tons smaller than last year, but almost 33,000 tons below the five year average. (Table 2). The Middle-western crop, however, is almost 8,000 tons greater than last

year, and the crop in Colorado is one of the largest ever produced, about 6,000 greater than last year and the same volume above its five year average.

More Competition from Middle West

With relatively short crops of both Danish and Domestic cabbage in the Eastern areas and with the bulk of the excess crops in the Middle West and Far West sections, marketing conditions for cabbage would not be unfavorable under normal circumstances. The heavy production in Colorado will probably crowd Wisconsin and Minnesota cabbage out of some of the Mississippi Valley markets and bring it into more direct competition with Eastern cabbage. With the deficit in Eastern areas, however, and the relatively high freight rates on cabbage to Eastern destinations, it is doubtful if the competition on Eastern markets will be very pronounced. Competition on Mid-western markets will probably be severe.

Early Cabbage Prospects

A matter for really serious consideration by all late cabbage growers and shippers, however, is the prospect for the 1931 early cabbage crop. Reports issued from Washington recently indicate the likelihood of a substantial increase in early cabbage acreage in both Florida and Texas. Last year, Texas harvested 18,000 acres of early cabbage; the intended acreage this fall and winter is forecast at 23,900, an increase of 33 per cent over last year and of 37 per cent over the average acreage of the past five years. The entire estimated acreage intended to be planted for the 1931 crop in the early cabbage states is 20 per cent greater than last year.

It is doubtful whether growers of late cabbage in the Northern States realize the extent

(Continued on Page 6)

TABLE 1

Estimated Production of Late Domestic Cabbage, October 1, 1930, Compared with Production in 1929, and Average Production During Past 5 Years. (Figures are in tons.)

State	Average production past 5 years 1925-1929	Estimated production 1929	Estimated production Oct. 1, 1930	Gain or loss 1930 crop compared with 1929
New York	112,040	97,200	84,600	loss 12,600
Ohio	21,400	24,900	20,300	loss 4,600
Pennsylvania	8,680	9,200	6,700	loss 2,500
Indiana	13,980	15,100	15,500	gain 400
Michigan	22,060	18,400	21,500	gain 3,100
Wisconsin	54,420	60,200	76,700	gain 16,500
Minnesota	10,560	8,100	8,500	gain 400
Utah	3,000*	3,300	5,100	gain 1,800
Colorado	15,420	11,200	18,700	gain 7,500
Oregon	9,380	5,000	8,800	gain 3,800
Total 10 important states	270,940	252,600	266,400	gain 13,800

*2 year production only reported.

TABLE 2

Estimated Production of Late Danish Cabbage, October 1, 1930, Compared with Production in 1929, and the Average Production During the Past 5 Years. (Figures are in tons.)

State	Average production past 5 years 1925-1929	Estimated production 1929	Estimated production Oct. 1, 1930	Gain or loss 1930 crop compared with 1929
New York	186,980	156,000	154,800	loss 1,200
Ohio	3,780	3,000	3,600	gain 600
Pennsylvania	5,160	4,700	4,600	loss 100
Michigan	3,060	2,500	4,200	gain 1,700
Wisconsin	74,220	69,100	73,900	gain 4,800
Minnesota	16,640	13,500	13,500	gain 1,100
Indiana			1,100	gain 1,100
Colorado	21,200	22,800	28,600	gain 5,800
Total 8 important states	311,040	271,600	284,300	gain 12,700

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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The Morning After Election

AS we write this on the morning after Election, the papers announce the biggest plurality for Governor Roosevelt that any governor has ever received. Of particular interest to farm people is the fact that the Governor not only carried the big cities, but also many of the rural sections, most of which have never voted in such numbers for a Democratic governor before.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is non-partisan in its editorial policy. We refrained from saying anything in these columns of a partisan nature about either candidate or party previous to election. We are not interested so much in parties as in good government, and in particular, in measures which will mean better and happier conditions in rural life.

Now that the election is over, we can perhaps say without danger of being misunderstood that farmers realized that the present Governor has given proof of more sympathy with and active interest in measures for the benefit of agriculture and rural conditions than any other governor in our time. Farmers know that during the past two years more good farm and rural legislation have been passed than ever before in either this or any other state. Not all, but at least a majority of these laws originated either with the Governor or with his Agricultural Advisory Commission appointed by him for the distinct purpose of helping agriculture, and every good bill for agriculture was supported by the Governor and had his final signature.

One of the nice things about this fine program is that it had the support of the Legislature, especially by those members from the rural districts. Some of the bills originated with the Legislature. Much credit is due, also, to the united support of farm organizations of the State. Everybody had his shoulder to the wheel, but we think it fair to say the Governor most of all.

This active interest by Governor Roosevelt in rural affairs is, in our opinion, one of the chief reasons why he carried such a tremendous vote in the upstate counties. It was not a question with farmers of political party but of a man sympathetic to rural problems.

As a matter of fact, we are beginning to wonder if our present political parties have not outlived much of their usefulness. How much real difference is there, anyway, between the platforms of the two leading parties? Of course, the easiest way to vote is to vote a straight ticket, but it is a good sign that more and more people are putting the emphasis on men rather than on party. The increased number of split tickets and

the increasing number of candidates who rise above their parties in the voters' minds, show more independent thinking and less blind following and speak well for our American institutions.

The Better We Are, the Worse We Are

THE world is face to face with one of the strangest economic problems in its history.

Most of the leading countries are suffering a severe depression because they have too much of everything rather than too little. In nearly every line of business we moderns have become so efficient that we can and do produce far more than we can consume.

Every farmer knows what happens to prices when there is an over-production in any commodity. But what farmers may not realize is that the same principle works for the manufacturer also. To be sure, the manufacturer can shut down, but then he throws thousands of employees out of work and interest, taxes and other overhead go on piling up just the same. Many factories are closed now because of under demand and thousands are unemployed and therefore unable to buy with the result that over-production becomes greater than ever.

Stuart Chase, writing in Harper's, shows how modern machinery and scientific methods have piled up over-production in nearly every line. For example, take automobiles. In April, 1929, according to Mr. Chase, the automobile plants in United States alone were able to produce eight million cars a year. Yet the entire world could buy only about six and a quarter million new cars. Take shoes. Mr. Chase says that American shoe factories can turn out nine hundred million pairs of shoes a year but we buy only about three hundred million—about two and one half pairs per capita.

And yet, in spite of these facts, more and more capital continues to go into great, new manufacturing plants to add to the already overwhelming surplus. Summing these troubles all up in a sentence, it seems that the better we are in efficiency, the worse off we are. Some say that the trouble is not over-production but rather, under-consumption. There is some truth in this. For example, there has been no increase in milk production during the past year. But there is a big surplus on hand because consumers have stopped buying to some extent.

The answer to the problem seems to be in cutting down production and increasing consumption. This is more easily said than done. Henry Ford believes that wages should be maintained and hours should be made shorter. Mr. Chase, the author above referred to, says that more capital should be spent in keeping wages up and not so much invested in manufacturing plants that have to stand idle at least part of the time.

We believe also that a partial remedy lies in decentralizing. Everything is becoming too big—too many large cities, too much merging, too many great manufacturing plants. Why not spread out? Build smaller plants in smaller places. Production may not be quite so large but it would be steady and if shut-downs come, workers would be better able to take care of themselves in the country than in the great cities.

To Reduce the Milk Surplus

ALL well-informed dairymen know that the next year is going to be a difficult one. It is not so much a matter of over-production as of under-consumption. The way that consumption of dairy products, and particularly of fluid milk, is falling off is a serious matter. Usually, even when there is plenty of milk during most of the year, there are some periods when it is difficult to get enough to take care of the market demand, but it is significant that there is even a surplus for these short periods this year.

Fortunately, dairymen are better organized than any other class of farmers. Even those who are not in any organization are willing to support a program when it is good, with the result that when necessary, they can act *en masse*.

Now is the time for such action. It can be said

with no exaggeration that producers would be money ahead if they were actually to throw away their surplus instead of putting it on the market. It is not necessary, however, to throw it away. Much of it can be diverted. The Dairy-men's League is advising its producers how to plan to take care of their surplus during the next several months and this advice is sound because it has been used successfully at other times. We pass this program on to you, not because it is the League's plan but because we think it is to the advantage of every dairyman, no matter what his affiliations are, to help carry it out. Here it is briefly:

Cull injured, diseased and low-producing cows.

Use the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and Dairy Record Club Service offered by the Farm Bureaus, and State Colleges to determine what cows to cull.

Give the good cows at least a 6 to 8 weeks dry period.

Raise the best heifer calves and start them for at least the first six weeks on whole milk.

Feed a 16 per cent dairy ration with clover and alfalfa hay, a 20 per cent ration with mixed hay and 24 per cent with timothy.

After first determining whether or not your farm is better adapted to fall or spring dairying, plan to have more of your cows and heifers freshen in August and September for fall dairying and April and May for spring dairying. For fall dairying this means breeding the cows in December and January and for spring dairying breeding them in July and August.

Consume more milk in the farm home.

Veal more than the usual number of calves.

Western Apples on "The Sidewalks of New York?"

AS one feature of Apple Week in New York City, an apple dealer conceived the novel idea of getting unemployed men to sell apples on hundreds of street corners in the big city. The interesting plan and the way it is worked are described on another page of this issue, but the point we want to make here is that of all the apples that were sold in this way, not a single one was grown in Eastern orchards. The total sales may not have affected the market much, but it was splendid advertising—for the other fellow.

Even with the danger of making some of our apple growing friends angry, we are going to talk plainly. Eastern growers are falling down grievously on this whole business of marketing. Through our own carelessness or indifference growers living thousands of miles away get the jump on this market every time. The Western growers themselves are better organized, their apples are better packed and graded, and they are better advertised and sold. They are the ones also, who are the first to give support to such advertising as apple week.

In the particular sales stunt described above, the only varieties were Jonathan and Spitzenberg, neither of which is grown to any extent in the East. After eating these nice western apples what varieties do you think the consumer will look for next time?

Eastman's Chestnut

THERE was much to be said in favor of the Vigilantes, those citizens of Western pioneer days who were a law unto themselves. I wonder how long it would be before city gangsters would be taking to the tall timber if cities like New York and Chicago had an old time Vigilantes' committee or two.

The story is told about two men who, in the old days in the West, formed a partnership for the purpose of cattle "rustling", and operated together until they were caught by the Vigilantes' committee. The next step, of course, was a lynching bee, and the two thieves were taken to a bridge for hanging.

As the first one, with the rope around his neck, was cast off, the rope broke, and he fell into the river. Being a good swimmer, he swam downstream and escaped.

When the lynchers adjusted the rope around the other fellow's neck, he said:

"Boys, I wish you'd be careful with that rope. I can't swim a stroke!"

A. A. Boys and Girls Go to Dairy Show

TWENTY-EIGHT boys and girls from twelve different New York State Counties exhibited cattle and attended the recent National Dairy Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri, last month.

A total of 318 head of cattle owned by boys and girls were shown. The Jersey show was strongest but the Holstein, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss 4-H exhibits followed very close. In this exceptionally strong competition, New York boys and girls acquitted themselves remarkably well with the calves they showed. New York's exhibit of 29 head included five Holsteins, seven Ayrshires, five Jerseys, six Guernseys and six Brown Swiss heifers. The following club members from New York attended the Exposition to show their calves:

Ayrshires—Wendell Wicks of Oxbow, Clinton Stimson of Spencer, Ralph Gould of Hobart, Kenneth Squires of Clifton Springs, Herbert Putnam and Byron Sullivan of Gouverneur.

Guernseys—Olin Phillips of Rockdale, Reginald Drake of Potsdam, William Green of Memphis, Russell Marion of Ithaca, Howard Lull, Jr. of Garretttsville and Gordon and Cecil Cairns of South Kortright.

Holsteins—Charles O. Bump of Cam-

bridge also showed the eighth prize yearling heifer, and both of his heifers were used in making up New York State's fifth prize group of five Holstein females.

The 4-H Jersey show at the National was considerably stronger than in former years, there being approximately 100 head of Jerseys shown by boys and girls from fourteen different states. However, James Fisher of the North country in New York State won first on Jersey heifers one year and under two where there were 28 entries. His animal, Noble Dictator's Sedate, was also awarded reserve grand championship of a junior Jersey show. Janet Armstrong also of St. Lawrence County with a remarkable little senior Jersey calf won sixth place in a class of approximately 20 entries.

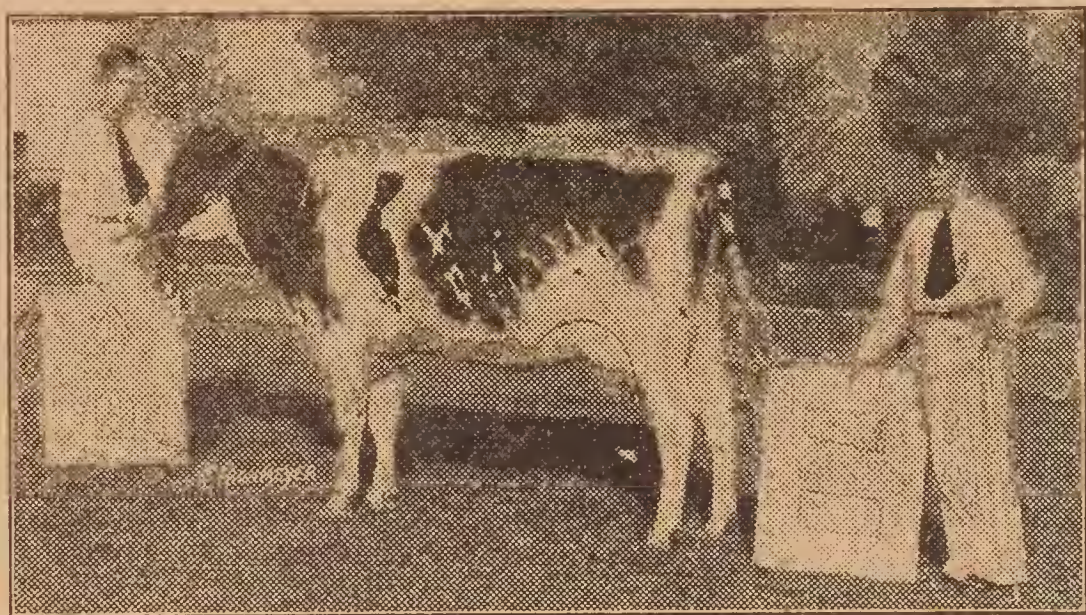
Olin Phillips of Rockdale won second place on his Guernsey two year old heifer, Lois of Phillips Farm. Reginald Drake showed the ninth best two-year old heifer and William Green and Russell Marion showed eighth and ninth prize heifers respectively in the yearling class. In the calf class New York State took a sixth on a senior Guernsey calf owned and exhibited by Gordon Cairns of South Kortright. Gordon made the trip to the National Dairy

The New York State calf club was also represented by a 4-H dairy demonstration team and a 4-H dairy cattle judging team. Walter and Robert Marsland of Otego in Otsego County represented the Empire State in the National Dairy Demonstration Contest at St. Louis. Their demonstration subject was, "How to Select the Right Kind of a Dairy Cow." These boys were given this free trip to St. Louis and

made the trip exceptionally worth while to all club members. A most interesting and educational program was arranged by the Agricultural Committee of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. The numerous free trips, banquets and tours for the 4-H visitors were provided by nearly 100 merchants and firms in St. Louis. Trips were made to the Forest Park Zoo, to the Jefferson Memorial where Lindbergh's trophies



Holstein 4-H Club calves from New York State which won fifth as a group at the Dairy Show. From left to right, the calves are owned by: Frederick Petzold, Owego; Richard McGeoch, Cambridge; Bernard Kasper, Pine City; Charles Bump, Cambridge (held by Russel Marion, Ithaca); Charles Bump, Cambridge.



The 4-H Club dairy demonstration team, composed of Walter Marsland, at the left, and Robert Marsman, brothers from Otsego County, whose subject was "How to Select the Right Kind of a Dairy Cow."

bridge, Bernard Kasper of Pine City, Richard McGeoch of Cambridge and Frederick Petzold of Owego.

J Jerseys—John Luchsinger of Syracuse, James Fisher of Madrid, George Manley of Hartwick and Janet Armstrong of Ogdensburg.

Brown Swiss—James Harkness of South Kortright.

Our boys and girls returned with their share of prize money having won one championship, two reserve championships, five firsts; four seconds, one third; one fourth; two fifths; two sixths; two sevenths; three eighths and one ninth.

Wendell Wicks of Oxbow in Jefferson County won first on Ayrshire heifers two years old or over with Dolly's Bess and third on Gertrude's Nancy of Oxbow. Dolly's Bess also won grand championship over all 4-H club Ayrshires and took fifth in the aged cow class in the big show. Clinton Stimson of Spencer won first on heifers one year and under two with Toreador's Snowball of Craigy Burn and the same heifer was reserve champion among Ayrshire club exhibits. Kenneth Squires of Clifton Springs was awarded second on his yearling heifer. This is Kenneth's first year in dairy calf club work and his first trip to the National Dairy Show. This is an example of a hard working boy who selected the right kind of a dairy heifer. Herbert Putnam and Byron Sullivan of Gouverneur won second and fifth respectively in the Ayrshire calf class. New York State also showed the champion group of Ayrshire heifers in the group contest for all states.

On Holstein heifers two years old and over, Charles O. Bump of Cambridge in Washington County won first with his heifer, Lauderdale Susie's Marathon. This heifer has a long list of winnings in Eastern Holstein clubs and open class shows and we were not at all surprised that she was judged the best in her class at the junior show.

Show last year having been judged the most outstanding dairy calf club member in New York State. Because of this he won the New York Central Railroad Company's free trip to the National Dairy Show.

The New York group of five Brown Swiss females made up of heifers owned by James Harkness of South Kortright, Roscoe Owens of Guilford and Glade Baldwin of West Edmeston won fourth. In the individual classes, James Harkness showed the first prize two-year old and the second and seventh best yearlings and won seventh in the junior calf class. This marks the largest Brown Swiss 4-H calf club exhibit ever to have been sent to the National from New York State. However, it would not have been possible this year had it not been for the substantial help and cooperation that was given the New York State calf club by Mr. D. N. Boice of the Hill Top Farm, Churchville, N. Y. Mr. Boice is one of our good Brown Swiss cattle breeders and is very much interested in 4-H dairy calf club work.



The group of Ayrshires shown by New York State 4-H Club members which took first at the National Dairy Show. From left to right they are owned by: Wendell Wicks, Oxbow; Clinton Stimson, Spencer; Herbert Putnam, Gouverneur (showing for Ralph Gould of Delaware County); Kenneth Squires, Clifton Springs; Byron Sullivan, Gouverneur (showing for Herbert Putnam).

the privilege of representing this state after having proved themselves to be the champion dairy cattle demonstrators in the State of New York. The demonstration elimination contest held at the Syracuse Fair and the expenses of these two boys were paid by the De Laval Separator Company and the National Dairy Exposition. The 4-H dairy cattle judging team was also selected from the winners in the New York State Fair 4-H dairy cattle judging contest. They were: Walter Brockway of Hobart, Delaware County; Walter Miller of Slingerland, Albany County; Fred Legg of Penn Yan, Yates County; and Francis Oley of Manlius in Onondaga County.

The New York State calf club members won many prizes but the trip was valuable in many other respects. The National Dairy Show 4-H program

are kept, to Shaw's Garden, to the Purina Mills Experimental Farm.

The expenses of this trip were paid by the prize money won and from contributions from the New York Jersey Cattle Club, The New York Guernsey Cattle Club, The American Holstein-Friesian Association, The New York Holstein-Friesian Association, Meridale Farms, The St. Lawrence Valley Ayrshire Club, The Otsego-Delaware Ayrshire Club, The Saratoga Essex Ayrshire Club, the Finger Lakes Ayrshire Association, D. N. Boice of Churchville, the New York State Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association from four banks in Madison County and some feed and hay donations received from P. Drescher & Son of Syracuse and the G. L. F. Exchange.—By H. A. WILLMAN, New York State College of Agriculture.

High School Boys Win Dairy Show Prize

By RAYMOND R. JANSEN,
Marcellus, N. Y.

AT the State Fair in September, Roy Murphy of Marcellus, William Patterson of Newark Valley, and Milton Hislop of Chazy, were selected as the vocational agriculture dairy cattle judging team to represent New York State at the National Dairy Exposition to be held at St. Louis, October 11 to 19. Raymond Jansen, agricultural teacher at Marcellus, was designated as coach of the highest scoring boy to accompany the team.

The party started for St. Louis by auto early Tuesday morning, October 7. The route led through the grape belt along Lake Erie, where the boys took some pictures. Cleveland was reached in the late afternoon, where the party stopped over night. The route followed Wednesday forenoon southward through Ohio, was anything but straight. The increasing size of the corn fields was noted. The corn was

cut and bound into large shocks, standing in rows a considerable distance apart. In some fields the ground was green with sprouted wheat which had been sown between the shocks.

West of Columbus, the National Highway, route 40, provides a straight-away so level that speed can be made with ease. Along this route were occasional herds of beef cattle eating at open sheds. At Plain City the first large drove of hogs was seen grazing in a large pasture. Peach orchards were frequent, and tobacco seemed to be grown to a considerable extent west of Springfield, Ohio. Sweet clover was also extensively grown. Weeds were everywhere, growing tall, heavy, and luxurious. At Richmond, Indiana, one of the boys remarked that the clock was slow, which reminded everyone that the time was an hour slower than Central New York time. The boys were struck by the frequency of school buses in Ohio and Indiana. In Ohio, each district appeared to have its school bus; in Indiana township buses were noted. (EDITOR'S NOTE: Centralized or Consolidated schools prevail in these states).

Proceeding westward, the road was level and straight, the trees and fields parched and dry in appearance, and the farms extended over an unbroken plain for endless miles. Barns were small, as they appeared to shelter only the work animals, a few cows, and a little feed. Corn appeared dry and weatherbeaten, as it stood uncut in the fields. Fields of soy beans were quite frequent, the beans standing in shocks resembling buckwheat and evidently intended for threshing. Westward toward St. Louis the land is rolling, the

(Continued on Page 13)

Lewis Fox

Wrote this Ad!



FOX POULTRY FARM

Gentlemen:

Metuchen, N. J.
August 20, 1930

Having fed Larro four years, thought you and other poultrymen might be interested to know my experience with Larro Mash.

When I first fed Larro Chick Starter I was feeding two other mashes—at the end of four weeks I noticed a gain in weight and appearance of the Larro chicks.

Each year I increased the number of birds fed on Larro until this year my 3,500 pullets were raised completely on Larro.

In like manner I tried Larro Egg Mash against other mashes and my home mix but soon found out the advantages of Larro Egg Mash.

Birds fed Larro continued to lay longer, had better health, greater increase in body weight and laid larger eggs.

Very truly yours,

Lewis I. Fox



Mr. Fox has a flock of 4,000 layers which this year averaged 180 eggs per bird. Think of it! That's the kind of production that brings greater year 'round profits.

Whether you have 100 or 10,000 in your flock, Larro Egg Mash and Scratch Grains will increase your profits too. See your Larro dealer at once and get started on Larro—the extra profit ration.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY—HOGS—DAIRY

All Larro mashes contain the correct amount of dried butter-milk—minerals—vitamins. Results prove they have everything necessary in just the right proportions to make an ideal feed. No extras to buy, no extra labor.

CATTLE

For Sale Carload of T.B. Tested grade & registered Holsteins. Fresh & close up springers. Delivery by truck. E. CLAUDE JONES, Caryville, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BEEF CATTLE
ONE YEARLING BULL, 8 COWS AND HEIFERS.
C. C. TAYLOR LAWTONS, NEW YORK

GOATS

GOATS Heaviest milkers from worlds best registered Thoroughbreds. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say:
"I saw it in American Agriculturist."

Reduced Prices on MOLASSES



A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Fruit Trees Escape Serious Damage

PARTS of this great farming region were prematurely visited with a strong touch of winter in mid-October. Then the area just to the east of this end of Lake Erie received a wet snow blanket from one to three feet in depth which blocked traffic on the highways for two or three days. A week later I drove through a part of the area and the scene was still a wintry one with banks of snow along the highway where snow plows had pushed them.

Many trees, both fruit and shade as well as bushes, were badly broken and split from the heavy load of snow. There had been no severe killing frost previously and the full green foliage was still on the trees in most instances. This seemed very odd and, of course, contributed to holding the snow and increasing the damage.



M. C. Burritt

Fruit Belt Escapes

The last week in October all of Central Western New York about ten miles inland from Lake Ontario had a similar snowfall, though not nearly so heavy. Though generally temperatures have been above freezing, it has been cold enough to retain much of this snow, giving this area all the appearance of winter in October. Fortunately, its nearness to the summer heated and slowly cooling Lake Ontario turned this snow to rain in almost the entire fruit belt below the "Ridge" and damage to fruit trees here was averted. This storm illustrates one of the reasons why our fruit belt is located just where it is along Lake Ontario.

Market conditions continue very bad with already low prices barely holding their own and in some cases not. There is not much change in apple prices. The export demand continues fairly good but domestic demand such as there is, will pay only low prices. Just here the total amount in storage is not large, and if business conditions do recover later in the winter storage holdings should show a good profit. Cabbage loadings have continued heavy and the market has fallen to six and eight dollars per ton. This is the lowest price in years. The dried apple market is flat and some dry houses are refusing to buy more stock. The price of 25 cents per cwt. recently paid is the lowest late season price I can remember in ten to fifteen years.

Apple Pollination

It will be remembered that interest in apple pollination has been greatly increased during the past two years. Last spring many hives of bees were brought into this section during blossom time, generally with very good results. The season was quite favorable for the pollination of early varieties. But just as the later varieties were coming into full bloom it turned colder again, and the thermometer remained mostly between 50 degrees and 65 degrees for three or four days. Only on the very last day or two of the possible pollination period did it warm up to 70 degrees and 75 degrees again.

Having had much trouble in getting a good set in a block of Northern Spy we have been grafting Romes into some of the trees for pollinators. But as it will take several years for these grafts to become effective pollinators, this year we put about 75 pails of Rome branches of bloom into and around the Spy trees. In the case of this variety the three or four days of cold weather came at the height of the bloom period and greatly interfered with pollination as bees could not work. And the bouquets of Rome were getting old and faded by the time the warm day at the end of the bloom period arrived. There were four trees where for one

reason or another the pollinator bloom was fairly good on this warm day. The average yield of these four trees was eleven bushels. The average yield of thirty-one other trees in which the Rome bloom in the pails was more or less dead was only three and a half bushels. On such slightly variable conditions does a crop often turn.

On the whole, I am well satisfied with the results from bees and the use of pollinators. Wherever we had bloom we had apples this year. And the better the pollinating conditions, bees, temperatures, and pollinators, the better the yield. We have had the best crop of Spys in five years.—Hilton, N. Y., November 2, 1930.

Analyzing the Cabbage Situation

(Continued from Page 3)

to which the early cabbage crop is year by year encroaching more and more on the market for northern cabbage. During the years 1922 to 1926, carlot shipments of early cabbage did not attain any appreciable volume until the middle or latter part of February. During recent years, however, early cabbage has been appearing on Northern markets in considerable volume, early in December and January. It is obvious that if this tendency persists, the possibilities for profits in the holding of late cabbage for winter markets will be greatly diminished. There has been a steady upward trend in the acreage planted to cabbage in Texas during the past 10 years, and it is likely that Texas growers will make every effort to place their cabbage on northern markets even earlier than heretofore. The public seems willing to pay more for a bright, green, though soft head, than for a solid, white head, and are lending the early growers considerable encouragement in the way of price.

Why Prices are Low

Since all fruits and vegetables are bringing lower prices this fall than last year, it is probably reasonable enough to expect lower cabbage prices this fall, especially in view of the somewhat larger potential supply. The relatively low prices for cabbage are not, however, due to excessive shipments, since cabbage shipments up to October 12 of this year are approximately 7,000 carloads less than had been shipped to the same date last year. The warm, languid days of the past month have had much to do with the slack demand for cabbage. Whatever edge there may have been on the demand side seems to have been dulled by the current business depression which has made dealer and consumer alike reluctant to buy more than day-to-day needs.

Future Prospects

If the business situation improves rapidly during the next two or three months, and if the weather remains cool, prospects for cabbage may improve. If, in addition, the early crop in the South should experience another disastrous freeze like that of last year, prospects might improve most decidedly. These are three big "ifs", however. No one can forecast the near future with any degree of accuracy, but it will certainly pay cabbage growers to scrutinize economic developments very carefully during the next three or four months.

Avoid Sending Cash

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.

A Good Job for the Dairy Industry

(Continued from Page 3)

quite enthusiastic about this and says that it stimulates leaders to more knowledge and interest in milk from a health standpoint, so that she is able to reach indirectly thousands of people who most need to use milk and its by-products. Such work is especially valuable because when a doctor insists that his patients should use milk or butter, they are very likely to follow his advice.

The Borden Nutritional Department conducts many surveys among different classes of people to find just how much milk they are using. Then, by knowing the ideal of how much they should use, a goal is established. The writer is impressed with the large number of contacts or people whom the Dairymen's League, Borden's and Sheffield's milk nutritionists are able to reach with milk information. Miss Bayard's Department reached in one way or another 25,000 clubwomen during the past year, more than 50,000 members of mothers' clubs, and 25,000 children and teachers in public schools.

We thought that many dairymen would be particularly interested also in what the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is doing to increase consumption and the market for milk and its products, so the other day the writer went over and spent an afternoon with Miss Vera McCrea, charged by the League with the responsibility of taking the gospel of milk to consumers.

League Members Should Encourage Miss McCrea

We think the League members would be especially proud of what the League is trying to do along this line if you had had the privilege, as we did, of visiting Miss McCrea's offices, talking with her, and studying reports of the results accomplished so far. Associated with Miss McCrea and working every day for the cause of milk and ever more milk is a whole staff of trained workers. These include Mr. Eppes, known to nearly every dairyman and to hundreds of thousands of boys and girls as Healthy, the League clown; Miss Rowe, and Miss Halsey, story tellers who work with children; Miss Edwards, Milk Maid and Dramatics; and Mrs. Borgeson, Miss Sekada, and Mrs. Gerhart, nutritionists.

A whole article might be written about the splendid work of Mr. Eppes, (Healthy). Most of you know him. We know of no better way to obtain the lasting interest of children in milk than by the splendid dramatic work of Mr. Eppes in his personification as Healthy, the League clown.

There is the little story, for example, that Healthy told us, about a little girl whose teeth and general health were bad because she never would drink milk. Then she saw and heard Healthy at school one day, and a few weeks later he received a grateful letter from the little girl's parents telling how she was drinking milk three times a day, how she had learned to like it, and best of all, how she was improving in health.

Incidentally, milk consumption work with children is the best kind of advertising because the child never forgets his lessons, and also, because he takes what he learns at school home and often succeeds in increasing the milk consumption of the entire family. As an example of this, read the following letter written by one of the principals of a large school in New York City to Miss McCrea after Healthy had been to that school:

"A little nonsense now and then is good for boys and girls as well as for the 'wisest men'. Your man, Healthy, certainly knows how to put over the value of Milk. We had a group of about 600 pupils—they were simply enthralled by Healthy. I know they repeated all his 'stunts' at home and included his message on Milk.

"I would be gratified if we could have Healthy with us again next April. I understand he will visit other cities shortly, but I hope you will make a note of my request."

Miss McCrea's files as well as those of Miss Bayard of Borden's and Miss Litchfield of Sheffield are filled with

Where the STORY of FEED is TOLD!

TWO STREAM OF MILK...flowing from udder to pail...there's the story of feed...there's the milk-making story of Purina Cow Chows. This is so, because milk is made of feed and Purina Cow Chows are built to make milk. You find the proof of Purina Cow Chow goodness in the recent national farm-to-farm feed survey of 18 months...a survey of 505,536 cows...a survey covering the 48 states and Canada...a survey conducted by 870 men...a survey still going on.

It reveals that in the average 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows there are 16 more quarts of milk than in the average bag of more than 130 other feeds. This bag of Purina Cow Chows costs an average of 23 cents more than the average bag of these other feeds. 16 quarts for 23 cents...this is the extra you get from a bag of Purina Cow Chows.

When you buy feed for your cows you are buying milk in a bag. Consider, then what a bargain you get in a 100-pound bag of Purina Cow Chows...113 quarts of milk...all in 100 pounds of feed and the roughage that goes with it. 16 of these quarts are extra...16 quarts that show up in the pail at milking time...16 quarts which are made for 1.4 cents per quart. What a bargain! A bargain that comes in every Checkerboard Bag...a bargain that becomes *your* bargain when Purina Cow Chows become *your* feed. Purina Mills, 898 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW
20% COW CHOW

24% COW CHOW
34% COW CHOW
BULKY LAS

FITTING CHOW
CALF CHOW

other interesting letters as a result of the work of their Departments.

Nor is the League milk consumption work confined to New York City. In one year, representatives of this department of the League reached more than 100,000 people in Rochester, 52,000 in Buffalo, and over 4,000 in Auburn. Similar work is being done also to increase interest in milk and its products in dozens of smaller places. The records show that the League personnel alone have contacted in one year more than 600,000 children and grown people. What a splendid contribution to the health of our people and to the prosperity of the dairy industry!

After studying these various efforts of the League and the milk dealers to increase milk consumption, we have only one criticism, which we hope is constructive, and that is that there might well be more cooperation among those doing this work. This would lead to the development of one well-or-

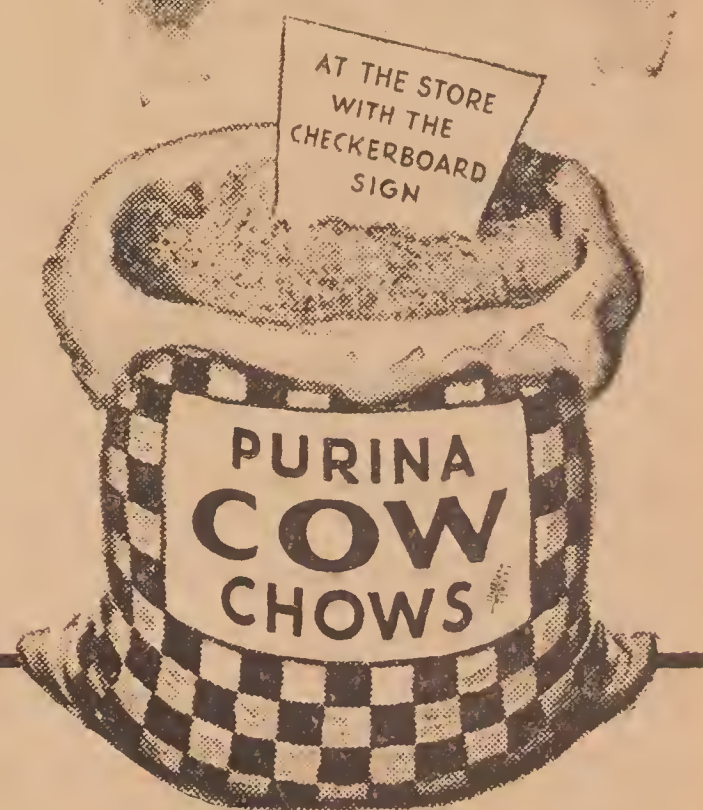
ganized program, to better cooperation with the schools and other public agencies, to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication, and best of all, to the concentration of all those who are now doing such splendid work on one single program of milk education.

"Something to Think About

Let us not close this little summary of the good job that is being done for both dairymen and consumers without emphasizing a bit the responsibility of the producers themselves in this matter of using more dairy products. It is an old saying but a true one that religion begins at home. So does milk consumption. Is it not a bit inconsistent, to say the least, to spend so much effort getting city people to use more dairy products when as farm people we fail to use all that we could, ourselves? The amount of milk surplus never is large from a comparative standpoint. It does not take a large

amount to bear down the price on all the rest. If during the next few months when city people are eating less dairy products, all farmers would eat more the problem would be greatly helped if not entirely solved. Your family can have milk for less than five cents a quart. It costs the city consumer three times this. If Miss McCrea, Miss Bayard, Miss Litchfield and their helpers are justified in doing such splendid work in telling city people that they should use at least a quart of milk per day, what about your own case? Are you or your children getting less than this?

It is not the habit of the editors of this publication to do any "preaching", but we do feel most emphatically that now is the time for every farmer and especially every dairy farmer to back up the work of those who are trying to increase the use of milk products in the city by using all that you possibly can yourselves.



FEED DRIED MOLASSES BEET PULP

AND MAKE MONEY

No other supplemental feed can add to your profits like Dried Molasses Beet Pulp. It blends perfectly with other feeds—it makes the whole ration work harder for you. As a milk producer it has no equal.

Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is all of the sugar beet after extraction of sugar. As a pure succulent, vegetable food it makes a highly palatable ration. Dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep relish it. In the stomach it swells to 5 or 6 times its own bulk, loosens up the mass of feed and insures perfect digestion of the entire ration. No feed is wasted.

Fits Any Ration

Dried Molasses Beet Pulp may be used in a variety of ways. It supplements pasture, replaces silage, corn and other carbohydrate feeds. Where hay is short or high priced, 6 pounds of Dried Molasses Beet Pulp will do the work of 10 pounds of hay and do it better.

Order Now

The demand for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp has always exceeded the supply—thousands of dairymen, cattle and sheepmen are feeding it. Prices are low. See your dealer and place your order now.

Shipments made direct from factory located nearest to buyer.

Write for free booklet "Profitable Feeding"

The Larrowe Milling Co.

Dept. A 4

DETROIT MICHIGAN

LARROWE
DRIED
MOLASSES
BEET
PULP

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City.
Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet
for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and
free holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc.

West Washington Market, N.Y. City

Bonded
Commission
Merchant

Ship Your Eggs TO

R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

GOOD OUTLET for PULLETS

358 Greenwich St., New York City

ALFALFA, TIMOTHY AND STRAW
in carlots. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, New York

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE

Ship any number C.O.D. on Approval.
No Crating Charge. Carefully selected
White Chesters and Yorkshire crossed,
Poland China and Chester crossed.

6-8 WEEKS OLD, \$3.50 EACH

8-10 WEEKS OLD \$4.00 EACH

A few nice Chester Whites, boars and
unrelated sows 2 months old at \$5.00 each.
I have an extra nice lot of stock here
and can fill orders promptly with pigs
that will please you.

Dailey Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FEMALE FOX TERRIER PUPS,
black & white, tan & white clear markings \$5.00 each.
W. H. COOLEY ALBION, PA.

For Sale 20 choice select coonhounds cheap on trial
Kevil Kentucky Kennel, Bill, Kevil, Ky.

FERRETS: RAT or RABBIT. List free
GLENDALF FERRET CO., WELLINGTON, OHIO

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

November Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on
milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis
of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.00
2A Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.41	
Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.00	1.80
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1929 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighed average.

Butter Loses Some Ground

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 7, 1930	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 8, 1929
Higher than extra	39 -39 1/2	40 1/2 -41	44 -44 1/2
Extra (92 sc.)	38 1/2	39 1/2 -40	43 1/4 -43 1/2
84-91 score	29 -37 1/2	30 -38 1/2	35 -42 1/2
Lower Grades	28 -28 1/2	28 1/2 -29 1/2	33 1/2 -34 1/2

The butter market lost some ground during the week ending November 8, the break coming at the very opening of the market on Monday, November 3. The wide differential between Chicago and New York City was held to be the primary factor back of the bear drive. A difference of 4c per pound between New York and Chicago has existed for some time and buyers have been very dissatisfied. Additional pressure to sell has developed from the fact that a great deal of butter (fresh make) has been diverted from other cities. It was to be expected therefore, that the bears would eventually have the situation in their favor.

At the existing levels the butter market is steady to firm and growing a little stronger. However, trade demands are being met promptly and reasonable business is the result. Consumption is reported to be satisfactory with the chain stores featuring butter specials. The bulk of the demand is for the better grades of butter. The lower grades are quite neglected, the light demand being of a picky nature. There is no bulk to the movement of undergrades and they are causing a little stagnation which quite naturally worries some elements in the trade.

Cheese Market Quiet

STATE FLATS	Nov. 7, 1930	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 8, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20 -21 1/2	20 -21 1/2	26 -26 1/2
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy			27 1/2 -29 1/2
Held Average			24 -26

The cheese market has been quiet during the past week. Asking prices have been well supported. In view of the firm situation that prevails in Western markets. Wisconsin prices are a shade higher than they were and naturally this holds the market quite steady. State cheese holds steady. The demand could be better but at the present time comparatively little cheese is coming forward, so that the situation balances itself. New York State whole milk flats that show evidences of curing and that can be classed as short held are bringing from 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c.

Eggs Take Turn Upward

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 7, 1930	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 8, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	52-57	52-56	67-71
Average Extras	48-50	45-50	62-66
Extra Firsts	35-45	30-40	53-60
Firsts	29-34	27-29	47-51
Undergrades	26-28	25-26	42-46
Pullets	30-33	28-32	38-43
Pewees	27-28	23-27	35-38
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	46-56	48-55	63-68
Gathered	31-45	27-46	48-62

Fancy eggs advanced once more in the face of lighter receipts. The egg market is a quandry. Fresh eggs of extra fancy quality, typical of the finest that New Jersey ships, have been in very limited supply. Accordingly, most of the eggs in this class have gone directly to retailers at premiums bringing prices as high as 61c. Practically none of those eggs are appearing on the wholesale market. Medium grade eggs are bringing a little better money than last week but they are running into a lot of opposition from Pacific Coast egg producers who have a plentiful supply of fancy eggs at very attractive prices. The scarcity of fresh eggs and the advancing price is going to cut into the storage holdings which is looked upon as a benefit to the egg trade. Although prices of fresh goods may not advance materially, nevertheless the one big factor that is an anchor around the

neck of the egg business is the burdensome surplus that lies in our storage houses. The quicker that surplus is eliminated the sooner we are going to see improved egg business all around.

Live Poultry Market Mixed

	Nov. 7, 1930	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 8, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	19-25	21-27	25-31
Leghorn	17-22	13-19	20-24
CHICKENS			
Colored	20-25	21-26	25-28
Leghorn	20-22	20-22	23-25
BROILERS			
Colored	28-32	27-32	28-34
Leghorn	28-30	27-28	31-33
OLD ROOSTERS			
	-17	-17	-22
CAPONS			
			30-40
TURKEYS			
	25-35	25-30	35-45
DUCKS, Nearby			
	18-25	16-25	21-28
GESE			
	18-19	18-19	23-25

The live poultry market was a mixed affair during the week ending November 8. Colored fowls had a hard time of it. Prices were shaded in order to stimulate trade but the demand was not there. It was practically impossible to get a premium except where quality was extra fine. Leghorn fowls, on the other hand, were in strong demand and were snapped up wherever they were obtainable. Large chickens were moving slowly and the market on them closed barely steady. Pullets and broilers favored the sellers. Old roosters have been scarce. Quite a few turkeys have been arriving and the best lots have been working out fairly well. We interviewed a couple of jobbers in the market during the past week and they expressed the opinion that high turkey prices would be impossible due to the unemployment situation. The average consumer has not got the money and it is going to squeeze every last nickel before letting it go, that is why we believe that some of the smaller local upstate markets are going to be just as good or possibly better than the Metropolitan district.

Fruits and Vegetables

Fancy large fruit in baskets and barrels has been holding firm. Western boxed goods have been barely sustained. Basket stock generally brings from 50c to \$1.50 per basket although McIntosh bring from 75c to \$2.50. Northern Spys and Baldwins bring from 75c to \$1.75 and \$1.65 respectively, depending on quality. In barrels McIntosh are bringing from \$2.50 to \$8.50; Kings bring from \$2.50 to \$5; Northern Spy from \$2.50 to \$6.50; Baldwins, \$2 to \$4.50; Greenings \$2 to \$5.50.

Cabbage is moving a little better although prices have not been affected as yet. State cabbage in bulk is bringing from \$17 to \$20 per ton with jobbing sales at \$18 to \$22. The cold weather is making corned beef and cabbage a popular dish these days.

New York State carrots are moving slowly at 65c to 75c per bag at the dock. Nearby carrots are bringing from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 100 bunches.

Nearby pumpkins generally sell at \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel. Individual pumpkins for display purposes are bringing anywhere from 25c to as much as \$3 depending on the size of the pumpkin and how badly the buyer wants one.

Parsnips are bringing anywhere from 75c to \$1 per basket.

Nearby Marrow squash are quoted at \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel while nearby Hubbards are generally worth 25c more.

Nearby white turnips are bringing from 50c to 65c per basket. Rutabagas range from 75c to \$1.25 per hundred pound bag.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Three loads of steers about steady. Load good grassers \$9.25. Few medium \$7.60. Cows steady. Common to medium \$3.75-4.75. Low cutters \$1.50-3.50.

VEALERS AND CALVES—Vealers generally steady. Good to choice \$11.50-14.00; mediums \$8.00-11.00. Cull and common \$5.00-7.00. Few Kentucky calves 50c to \$1.00 higher. Few good grades \$7.75. Common to medium \$5.00-6.75.

HOGS—Steady good to choice 160-220 pound \$9.00-9.65.

LAMBS—Lambs in light supply, fully steady, few sales 25c higher. Good New York lambs \$8.25. Few medium Ohio's \$7.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts though only moderate were more than required by the trade during the week, demand being very slow all through with daily carryovers till Friday, when trade was slightly more active.

Prices were irregular, ranging from 8 to 15c per pound, grades not counting. Market closed irregular with some still unsold. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 13-15c; fair to good 11-13c; small to medium 7-11c.

COUNTRY DRESSED PIGS—A few now arriving on the market. Sales in small quantities only. Per pound: Roasting, 12-15 lbs., 24-30c; 15-20 lbs., 22-27c; 25-30 lbs., 18-22c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipt moderate to liberal during the week. Demand slow in early part, improving at end. Market steady. By the coop, 12-18c per pound.

Wool

The wool market has been steady. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine per pound, 21-30c; 1/2 blood 22-29c; 3/4 blood 24-29c; 1/4 blood 24-29c; low quarter blood 25-27c; common and braid 23-25c.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Nov. 7, 1930	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 8, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (Dec.)	.74 1/4	.76 1/4	1.20 1/2
Corn, (Dec.)	.73 1/4	.72 1/4	.89
Oats, (Dec.)	.31 1/4	.33 1/4	.46 1/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.97 1/4		1.37 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.90 1/4		1.08 1/4
Oats, No. 2	.44 1/2		.57

FEEDS	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 9, 1929
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	29.50	35.00
Sp'g Bran	21.00	32.00
H'd Bran	24.50	33.50
Standard Mids	20.00	33.50
Soft W. Mids	27.00	38.50
Flour Mids		37.00
Red Dog	30.50	41.00
Wh. Hominy	31.50	36.50
Yel. Hominy	34.00	36.50
Corn Meal	39.00	40.00
Gluten Feed	31.50	41.50
Gluten Meal	33.50	53.50
36% C. S. Meal	35.00	40.50
41% C. S. Meal		44.50
43% C. S. Meal	37.50	47.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal		53.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Hay More Plentiful

Receipts of hay at Manhattan and Brooklyn terminals were more plentiful during the week ending November 8, giving the buyers a chance to slow up. As a result, values weakened as the days rolled by and finally came to rest about \$1 under last week's price range. Tuesday, being a closed holiday in New York, caused supplies to pile up, accumulations consisting of everything but No. 1 timothy. The Bushwick terminal in Brooklyn was approximately \$1 a ton higher than the Manhattan terminals. Prices on straight timothy range from an inside figure of \$24 on No. 3 to an outside figure of \$29 for No. 1. Sample hay brought from \$19 to \$22. Timothy containing mixtures of grass or clover range anywhere from \$22 to \$27 depending on grade. Rye straw has been slow at \$14. Oat straw has been bringing \$12.

Making Sauerkraut

What are the essential points in making good sauerkraut?

WE believe that you will get good results if you will follow these suggestions:

First, use either earthenware jars or paraffined barrels.

Second, remove the outer leaves and any discolored ones from the heads, quarter, and remove the core.

Third, cut the cabbage with a kraut-cutting board and pack it into the jars sprinkling with salt as packed. Use salt at the rate of one pound of salt to forty pounds of cabbage. Pack cabbage into the jar or barrel, taking care to press it tightly rather than to bruise it.

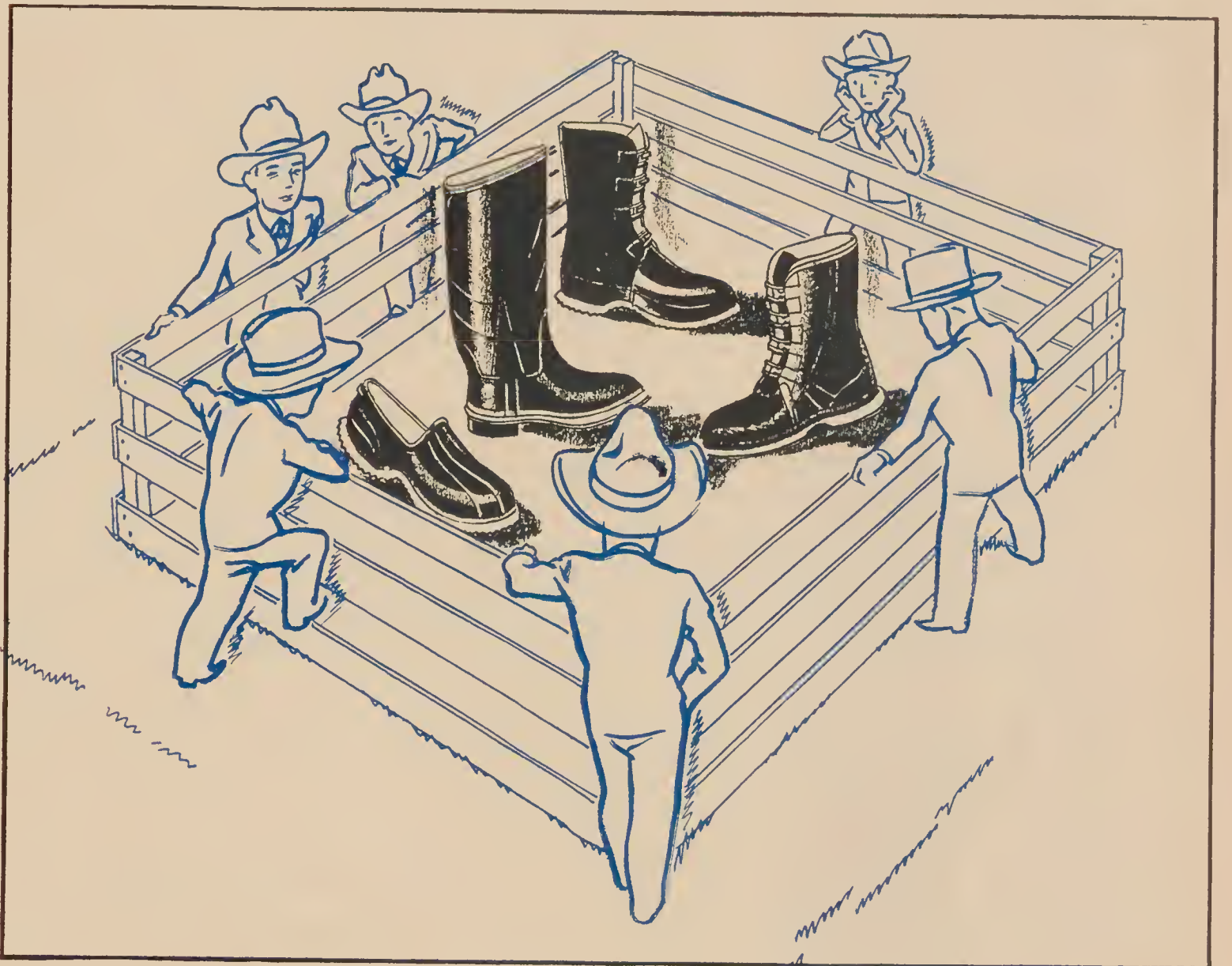
Fourth, cover kraut with clean cabbage leaves and then with a paraffined circular wooden cover.

Place enough weight on the cover so that the brine will cover the kraut, but not completely submerge the cover. The formation of a white scum is a sign that the kraut has not been properly covered. This scum is a yeast which destroys the acid and softens the kraut. Put the barrel or crock where the temperature is from 70 to 75 degrees. At this temperature it will take from three to four weeks to complete fermentation.

Blue Ribbon stock? Be your own judge

Here are the rules for judging

1. Fit comes first. Make sure of a snug, comfortable feeling, leaving room for proper foot action. This means the boot should be shaped to the foot.
2. Make sure that the boot promotes foot health and comfort. Look for flexibility. Make sure there'll be no pressure on those large veins over the arch.
3. Examine carefully the workmanship and construction. A boot should be made of many parts, carefully fitted together for fit and comfort.
4. Get the boot in your hands. Twist it. Bend it. See that it snaps back into shape quickly—with life. Just another test for flexibility and comfort.
5. Look for reinforcements at the wear points. The prize-winning boot must wear well.



Rubber footwear for the entire family. For work, dress and play.



"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots. Made on costly aluminum lasts, which duplicate the shape of your foot precisely. They fit! Red uppers with white soles, or Ebony black with white soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip.

"U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus. (All-rubber Arctic). If you've never used the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus, try a pair. Slips right over your leather shoe. Kicks off in a jiffy. Built to stand the hardest usage. Four, five or six buckles.

Stylish Gaytees for the modern farm wife. Match your new coat with stylish Gaytees. Gaytees with their many beautiful colors and fabrics, are widely acclaimed by Paris style authorities.

The new Gaytees are utterly different from the heavy, clumsy overshoes of other years. Smart in colors; in fabrics; in style. Gaytees come in cloth or all-rubber uppers—in high or low upper, with snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4 buckles. Look for the name "Gaytees" in the shoe.

The Popular Keds. Star athletes everywhere choose Keds because they are so comfortable for the feet. And they encourage young feet to healthy growth—yet afford the foot-protection every child needs.

NOW that you've read the rules we'd like to take time out right here and make a sporting wager that you'll pick the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot to win, every time. Just like prize cattle—"Blooded stock, bred to wear the Blue Ribbon."

Since this isn't a livestock pen, we had to leave out the rules for examining the teeth and hoofs. But seriously speaking, you'll notice that the rules

call mainly for foot comfort and foot health in a boot.

Foot comfort and foot health are important. After all, your feet are your most valuable pieces of farm equipment. That's why, to the makers of "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots, fit is a prime consideration—so you can always be on the job with healthy, comfortable feet.

The boot that's comfortable is the boot that fits!

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON



foot-saving footwear

Something else about foot comfort and health



We'd like to send you a little book entitled, "The Care of Farmers' Feet." It was written especially for the United States Rubber Company by Dr. Lelyveld, noted foot-specialist and Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health. You'll find it mighty handy to have around the house.

All through the book you'll find interesting discussions on corns, bunions, ingrown nails, chilblains, itching feet, etc. Not only are the symptoms of various ailments explained—you'll find simple common-sense treatments suggested. Mail the coupon for your copy today. It's free!

United States Rubber Company,
Dept. FFF-110, 1790 Broadway, New York

Gentlemen: Please mail me your free book,
"The Care of Farmers' Feet."

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Cook Electrically and save time for other things

The Hotpoint electric range is one of the greatest time savers that electrical service brings to the farm home. It turns itself on and off, automatically, at exactly the time you have set. You needn't spend a minute in watching it—a wonderful saving of time for other things.

Its automatic temperature control does away with all the old uncertainty of baking and roasting. Canning work is greatly simplified and a real pleasure—with a Hotpoint. For large families and for farm use, Hotpoint ranges are made with extra-large ovens.

And there are a hundred other applications of electricity that save time, work, and money. Feed grinders,

for instance, and ensilage cutters, electric milkers and churns, all driven by General Electric motors, save hours of labor.

General Electric appliances heat and pump water; preserve food as well as cook it; wash, iron, and clean; light the house and barns brilliantly and economically. Even to the hidden wires and wall switches, you can depend on G-E quality and service.

Think about General Electric appliances and wiring in terms of economy—economy of labor and time and cost. Your power company will tell you all the details.

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for busy days*

THE FORD TRUCK



THROUGHOUT the year, at every season, the Ford 1 1/2-ton truck can serve you . . . with its steady and capable performance, with its capacity for long, hard work, and with a marked degree of economy that helps to lower expense.

The Ford is a sturdy truck, always ready and able to hurry a load to its destination, and to do it at low cost.

The Ford truck has a good engine. It develops its full 40 horse-power at 2200 revolutions per minute, which is but a medium engine-speed. Wear on moving parts is thus reduced.

In its construction, bearings and reciprocating-parts are held to close limits of accuracy, by means of precision-gages in the hands of expert workmen. For

example, crankshaft main bearings and connecting-rod bearings of the engine are held to true-round within one-quarter of one-thousandth of an inch.

This and equal accuracy at other important points result in decreased wear, longer life, and greater value.

Features of the truck are the spiral bevel gear rear axle with straddle mounted pinion; the option of two gear-ratios; 4-speed transmission; power take-off opening; large brakes and heavy front axle and spring. Dual rear wheels are available at small additional cost.

Go to your Ford dealer, and let him show you at what low cost you can operate and maintain this truck on a farm.



DODGE DEPENDABILITY

TRUE ECONOMY IS MORE THAN PRICE-DEEP

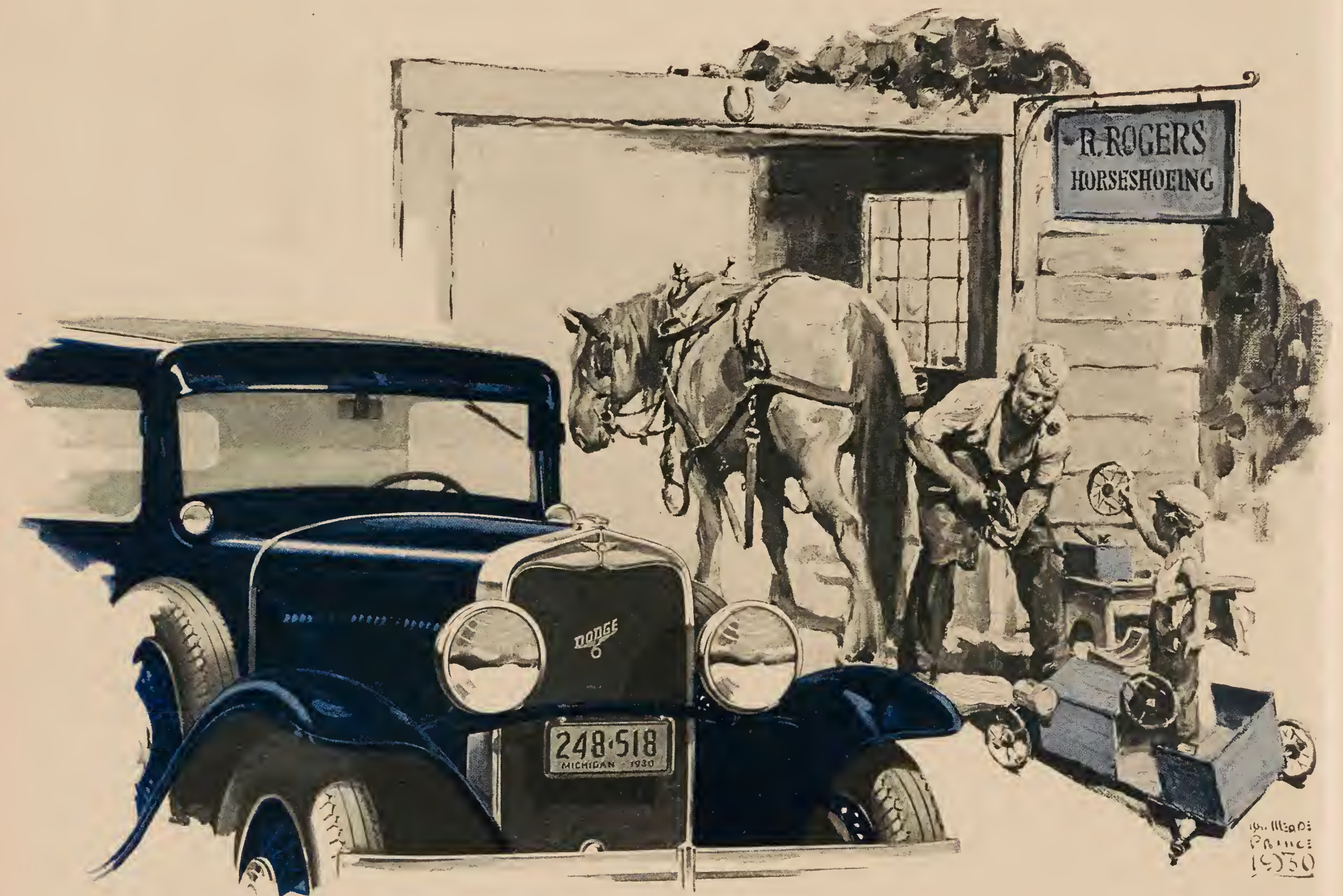
Dodge Brothers oft-repeated statement, "The first cost is practically the last," today means more than ever before. For every fine feature of Dodge cars is even finer in the Dodge Six and Dodge Eight of today. » » And modern engineering advancements, such as safe, silent Mono-Piece Steel Bodies and weatherproof internal hydraulic brakes, add still more to their long life, low upkeep costs, lasting dependability and high resale value. » » Luxury, beauty and smooth, brilliant performance are yours in a Dodge Six or Dodge Eight . . . the greatest satisfaction at the lowest cost per mile.

MARATHON SHOWS OTHERS WHAT DODGE OWNERS ALREADY KNEW

Since July first, the Dodge Marathon Eight has crossed and recrossed the country many times. Under every condition of road and weather, this car is recording officially the stamina, dependability and economy with which all Dodge owners are familiar.

DODGE SIX, \$835 TO \$935 — DODGE EIGHT-IN-LINE, \$1095 TO \$1145, F.O.B. FACTORY

Dodge Eight closed cars are factory-wired for immediate installation of Transitone, the pioneer automobile radio. Other models will be equipped on order. Ask for a demonstration.



Farm News from New York

State Home and Farm Bureau Federations Meet at Albany

FARMERS and farm leaders from all over New York State gathered at Albany on November 5, 6, and 7, for the annual meeting of the State Home Bureau Federation and the State Farm Bureau Federation.

In his annual report, Secretary E. S. Foster reported a healthy growth during the past year. On September 1, this year membership in the County Farm Bureaus was 4,124 above the same date in 1929. During the last two years the gain has been over 8,500.

President C. R. White of the State Farm Bureau Federation, in addressing the meeting, commented on the recent election and said: "The Governor has done splendid work for the farmers. He has been one hundred per cent with us. Both Democratic and Republican legislation in the capital have been above politics in the case of the farmer."

Mr. White commended the better road legislation which has reduced road taxes for the farmer, efforts to bring better educational facilities to farm people, as well as all efforts to equalize the tax burden for the farmer.

Other speakers at the meeting were Dr. W. I. Myers of Cornell, who talked about the Federal Farm Board; Commissioner Berne A. Pyrk of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, who spoke of the service given by the Department; and L. R. Simons, who spoke on membership canvassing. At the annual banquet, Honorable Peter G. Ten Eyck former State President was toastmaster. Other talks were given by E. V. Mullenbaux, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Edward Young; and Commissioner Mark Graves.

Speakers at Thursday sessions included Dr. G. F. Warren of the New York State College of Agriculture, who spoke on "Agricultural Planning for New York State"; Chester Gray, legislature representative of the Federation

at Washington; and Dr. C. E. Ladd of Cornell University.

Gasoline Tax Builds Roads

THE U. S. Bureau of Public Roads has just given out figures showing the amount of money collected by various states through a tax on gasoline. During the first six months of 1930, 6,809,863,076 gallons of gasoline were used on roads in this country. Forty-eight states and the District of Columbia, collected an average of 3.39c a gallon on this amount, the net tax amounting to \$230,600,455. Estimates place the entire tax for the year 1930 at \$515,000,000. The highest tax per gallon paid was 6c, the lowest 2c, and the major portion of the sum collected was used for the construction or maintenance of roads.

Practical Relief for Needy

EARLY this week farmers and commission men doing business at the Wallabout and Gansevoort Markets, donated supplies to be distributed to the families of needy and unemployed. This food, consisting of fifty tons of potatoes, two tons of carrots, and five hundred bags of apples, has been taken to the Bronx Terminal Market to be stored until it is needed.

Farm Meetings

TWO important dairy meetings are on the calendar for the near future. The National Dairy Council will have its regular annual meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, Wednesday, December 3. The annual meeting of the National Dairy Union will be held at the same place on December 2.

New York County Notes

Genesee County—It is snowing again today and we had a sleet storm yesterday. We need a few more days of

good weather. The apple crop isn't all harvested yet. Apples are cheap and so are Kieffer pears. Buyers are picking up some potatoes at as low as 80c a bushel. Pastures look greener now than they did in August and because of shortage of feed, cattle are still out. A great number of farmers will have to buy hay before spring. Arthur P. Pangborn, self-styled doctor from a medicine show, who has lived in Byron since August 1, was sentenced to thirty days in jail and a fine of \$200, imposed for practicing without a license.—Mrs. R. E. G.

Rensselaer County—We are having very fine, mild weather after that intensely cold snap. The rain that fell did much good, but more is needed to fill the ponds and swell the streams. Silos are all filled and potatoes dug. The potato crop is about two-thirds of the average yield and the market for them is weak. The apple crop is fairly good. Oscar Borden's apples are of exceptional quality this year and he has a heavy yield of them. The price of milk has advanced. Butter is bringing 50 cents per pound and eggs 50 cents per dozen. Dr. George R. Little of Schaghticoke was reelected president of the New England Milk Association at the last meeting of the Association at Boston recently.—E.S.R.

Washington County—Potatoes are selling slowly. Truckmen offering 65 cents per bushel. Maine potatoes are selling in A. & P. stores for \$2.25 per 100 pounds. Eggs are in good demand at 55 cents and 60 cents for large and 40 cents and 45 cents for pullets eggs. No demand for sheep or lambs. J. S. Petteys of Greenwich has been delivering fine McIntosh apples to markets and stores in Cambridge at \$2.00 and \$2.50 a bushel.—H.C.C.

Steuben County—Potatoes all harvested; more small ones than usual. The yield is from 50 to 100 bushels per acre on nearly all fields. Farm help is quite scarce for good men. The weather is colder.—D.C.F.

Oswego County—The harvest is ended and 1930 will go down in history as a very dry year and one of the poorest business years. Onions, 40 cents to 50 cents a bushel; carrots, 10 cents to 15 cents; potatoes, 50 cents to \$1.00; apples, 25 cents to 60 cents. many plants have had to shut down. is the lowest it has been for years and many plants have had to shut down. A good many men are idle but every business is quite optimistic. It certainly has been a nice fall to harvest crops and most all are harvested. The Farm Bureau is having a drive for members.—J.S.M.

Western New York News

THE annual banquet of the Lamb Feeders of Western New York took place in Batavia, Friday evening October 24. About 45,500 lambs were fattened in 1929-30. It is expected that 8500 less than that number will be fattened in 1930-1931. Genesee was shown to be the biggest of the lamb feeding counties.

In Niagara County a dairy record club is soon to be founded for the benefit of smaller dairymen. The purpose is to furnish to the man who keeps only a few cows the facilities for keeping an accurate record in milk and butter production and feed costs similar to the systems used by the larger farms. Under the auspices of the Dairy Improvement Association, Professor W. T. Crandall of the State College of Agriculture will introduce the proposed system of sample tests and supervision of feeding in a series of meetings to begin about the middle of November.

The western district of the New York State Teachers' Association held its annual meeting in Buffalo, November 7 and 8. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, noted author, preacher, educator, and radio minister, gave an address in the Broadway Auditorium.

Five members of the Lockport high school musical clubs have been accepted to membership in the third national high school chorus which will sing in Detroit, February 20 to 24. The program will be broadcast over a coast-to-coast network.

The Worst Drought in 50 Years

has done strange things to the values of FARM SEEDS. Some kinds are much higher and will be higher still, while others are lower than a year ago. Get the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth before you buy. We quote

100,000 Bushels
Dibble's Farm Seeds
The Highest Grade Obtainable
for March or April Shipment
as follows.

Verified Origin

Montana-Idaho Alfalfa.....	per bu. \$16.50
(99.60% Pure)	
Montana-Idaho Grimm.....	20.10
(99.60% Pure)	
Red Medium Clover.....	18.00
(99.50% Pure)	
Mammoth Red Clover.....	18.50
(99.50% Pure)	
Fancy Alsike Clover.....	15.60
Timothy (99.60% Pure)	5.00
Timothy-Alsike	6.00
(Natural Mixture, over 20% Alsike)	

SEED OATS (40 lb.)
(Heavyweight and Twentieth Century)

as low as..... .80

Alpha Two-Rowed Barley.. 1.25

Oderbrucker Barley

(Six-Rowed) 1.10

Marquis Spring Wheat..... 1.50

Canada Field Peas..... 2.75

(100% Purity, Germination

98% and disease free)

SEED CORN, as low as.... 2.25

and none higher than.... 3.00

(10 varieties, every bushel Northern grown, for husking crop or the silo, tested, and Germination of 90% or better guaranteed)

Dibble's Officially Certified
SEED POTATOES as

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Bags FREE of course.

Prices subject to change without notice. If interested in ordering your Farm Seeds NOW for delivery next Spring, send for Complete Price List and the Truth about the Farm Seed Situation. Clip the coupon or a Postal Card will do.

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Gentlemen:
Send me latest Price List and the Plain Truth about the Farm Seed Situation.

Name

Address

State

High School Boys Win Dairy Show Prize

(Continued from Page 5)

soil richer, and the farms more prosperous in appearance. Wheat was just being sown in an effort to avoid the Hessian fly then present in the maggot stage in much volunteer wheat growing in the adjacent fields.

Friday we visited the modern plant, opposite beautiful Forest Park, where the Dairy Show was to be held. The arena building, occupying the center, is a huge structure, built entirely without columns, 476 feet long by 276 feet wide. It will seat 21,000 persons. On either side were two fine exhibit buildings, housing the cattle. In them were being housed, fed and groomed, 1200 of the finest dairy cattle of all breeds that ever competed for honors in the show ring, not to mention the 250 4-H Club animals which, due to lack of room, were being sheltered in a separate tent. Among these were the animals sent from New York State, which had arrived the night before under the care of Peter Luchsinger of Syracuse.

Exhibits showing the breeding of dairy cattle, the feeding of cattle, and dairy products were just being completed in readiness for the Show to start the next day. One very interesting exhibit was a cow being suckled by a calf which was held by a young boy, all molded out of butter.

Saturday at 8 a. m. the judging began. Teams were present from thirty-five states. Both young and mature stock in each breed was judged before going on to the next breed. The coaches sat in one end of the arena and graded papers as fast as they came in. After luncheon, milk was judged in the Peveley dairy plant. This was followed by a trip to the Ralston-Purina experimental farm forty miles west of St. Louis. In the evening the crowd attended the Future Farmers' sectional speaking contest at the Soldan high school. Early Monday, October 13, a visit was made to the auction rooms in Union Market, where three carloads of produce were disposed of in a few

minutes to the tune of an unintelligible (to us) jargon on the part of the auctioneer. Following this, the Swift and Morris plants in East St. Louis took the several hundred boys through their packing plants.

Four Hundred Dollar Prize Won by New York Boy

At the banquet given that evening by the St. Louis Post Despatch at the Coronado Hotel, it was announced that Milton Hislop of Chazy, New York, had won the \$400 scholarship given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, for excellence in judging Holsteins. As a team, the boys placed seventh in Holsteins. They placed sixth in judging milk, just escaping mention.

The return trip was started Tuesday. The first lap to Chicago was extremely interesting as it passed through the corn belt of Illinois. Fields of corn nearly a mile long were passed. Many grain elevators were seen along the Chicago and Alton Railroad, paralleling the road. In Chicago a visit was made to the tractor works of the International Harvester Company, where the new I. H. C. caterpillar tractor was observed. The group also saw the buying and selling of wheat, corn, etc., going in the wheat and corn pits of the new Chicago Board of Trade Building, which they later climbed for a view over the city.

The trip across Michigan was over excellent roads. Corn was still prominent, but the soil was more sandy than in the other states. Many fields green with alfalfa were noticed. Most of the barns were painted. At Dearborn, huge pieces of armor cut from junked battleships were observed piled neatly outside the Ford plant. In Ontario, much first-class Virginia tobacco is grown. A new million dollar warehouse has just been completed. Due to the threatening blizzard which buried Western New York the following day, no time was lost in getting through Western New York to Syracuse and home.

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4

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Registered Tunis, Southdown & Dorset
Rams and Ewes. Hampshire swine priced reasonable. Prize winning Golden Wyandotte Poultry. Write your wants. G. M. HILLIS, Davenport, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to
Mention American Agriculturist

It Rained; but they Had their Party anyway

A Bell System Advertisement

A FARMER'S WIFE living near Adairsville, Kentucky, telephoned the friends of her twelve-year-old girl and invited them to a birthday party which she was giving for her. But when the day of the party arrived, it was raining heavily. A number of the guests telephoned to inquire if the party was postponed. The mother of the young hostess then called all of the other guests and told them that everything was prepared for their arrival. Thus reassured, the children all turned out, in spite of the rain, and every one enjoyed a happy afternoon.

The telephone is invaluable in keeping up friendly contacts and adding to the pleasures of life in the country. It is a profitable aid in selling livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables, either through local markets or co-operative marketing associations. And it is also a convenient means for ordering farm and household supplies when they are needed quickly.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, day in and day out, rain or shine.



City Conveniences in the Country



And now with our new, perfected carbide gas cooking range you can have a cool, comfortable kitchen—even in the hot summer days, which will soon be at hand.

Carbide Gas, as a cooking fuel, gives you a fire that will enable you to enjoy the luxury of cooking an average breakfast of coffee, bacon and eggs and fried potatoes in less than ten minutes from the time you light the gas.

The Abner Pit Generator installed outside the house in the ground requires attention only a few times a year. It is simple and fully guaranteed. It is used for lighting and ironing also.

Our "Two-in-One" folder tells all—IT'S FREE.

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ABNER MFG. CO. Wapakoneta, Ohio

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

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Price 25c. each. Sample free.
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Write for 50 sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3 & keep \$2. No Work—Just Fun
St. Nicholas Seal Co., Dept. 334A, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Step In Time Saves Nine

Make Holiday More Thankful by Early Plans

"A STEP in time saves nine"—this applies to the Thanksgiving dinner if the lady in charge wishes things to go smoothly on the day itself. As in all family affairs, it helps to have each member of the family know beforehand his duty in connection with the event and make plans to take care of it.

If there are to be children visitors, there is less confusion if someone, possibly one of the older children, takes it upon herself to keep them entertained and out of the way of the meal

stuffs such as celery, lettuce, and the turkey belong on a separate list to be secured and prepared the day before Thanksgiving. The turkey can be stuffed and kept cold, ready for the oven, giblets cooked and minced for gravy, lettuce and celery washed and kept in damp cheesecloth, the pies and cranberry jelly made, nuts salted and any other food prepared which will keep fresh for a day. In this way the event can be some pleasure instead of being merely hard work for the lady of the house.

If guests offer to help, the hostess can either assign them some task or explain graciously that their presence in the living room is needed more than in the kitchen. For it is sometimes well to remember that friendly communion of spirit among friends and family is of greater importance than food to be eaten.

Decidedly Slimming



2820

FROCK PATTERN NO. 2820 is fascinating with its one-sided rever collar and cuffed sleeves. Its diagonal lines are decidedly slimming, while the moderately full skirt is given extra flare by insets at each side of the front. Black canton crepe with smart turquoise blue for contrast was used in the original model. Crepey woolen with white silk pique would be equally smart. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE 15c.

preparation. The idea of recreation should not be confined altogether to the children. After the dinner, which is apt to be more or less heavy, some games do not come amiss for the grown-ups. These may be outdoor games if weather permits, guessing games, blind man's buff or similar games, which all can enjoy together indoors if the day is stormy. It adds to the fun and certainly is more healthful than it is to give up to the lassitude which follows a full meal.

High school daughter could easily look after the table-setting and the decorations. But if she is in school the previous days, it will fall upon mother to see that no spots are in the best tablecloth, the silver is shined, the company china reached down from the top shelf and such other preparations made that tend to upset things if left until the meal is being made ready.

As for the food itself, that is usually the chief concern. A menu could be made out the week beforehand, then the supply cupboard checked over to see if all seasonings and staple groceries are on hand. Perishable food-

Mock Cherry Pie

1 cup cranberries, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped raisins, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup boiling water, 1 teaspoonful vanilla.

Cook and cool before putting in crust. Bake with two crusts or with lattice top.—C.D.S.

Delightful Fashion



2794

FROCK PATTERN NO. 2794 has a dignity and slight formality of its own, much to be desired for the full figure, yet it is simple in construction. The draped effect at neckline and at the sides gives a becoming ease to the wearer. Black Canton with white bows or green crepey woolen in self-trim would accord with the season's color demands. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The medium size takes $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 39-inch contrasting for bows. PRICE 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps (do not send coin). Add 12c for one of the new fall and winter catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Once you have tried this safe, clean polish—that cleans and polishes both stove and nickel parts in one operation—you will realize how easy it is to keep your stove looking like new.

Fyr-Pruf Stove and Nickel Polish never creates dust or leaves an odor—and it will neither stain nor injure your hands. You can wash it quickly off with cold water and soap. You will find that Fyr-Pruf is easier to use and that it imparts a brighter and more enduring luster than ordinary polishes. Just try it!

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American Ammone Co.
60 Warren St., New York

See Yellowstone With Us

(Continued from Page 1)

see the Rockies, and as you look there arises in your soul the phrase, 'as it was in the beginning'.

"The bears of Yellowstone have made it famous, as has its gorgeous canyon. Its vast elk herds have no like anywhere in our country now. The big game sheep, rarest and wildest of big game animals, still lives its old life there. The wise and busy beaver builds the dams as it always did. The antelope still may be seen, shadowy, fleet. The two species of American deer still thrive, and lastly, there are still to be seen some hundreds of the noblest of all our wild animals, the bison."

Think what it will mean to take such a wonderful trip in company with friends like the ones you have known all your life. We are told by the editors of farm papers in the Central West who have conducted similar tours, that lasting friendships are made in the party. At least one of the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will go with you in order to make certain that every effort is made for everyone's comfort and happiness. Such a trip should appeal especially to old folks because of the care that will be given to see that they are comfortable.

Now here is the outline of the trip. Read it over, think it over, and then write us for more information which it is impossible to give here.

Log of the American Agriculturist Yellowstone Park Tour**Saturday, August 1st**

Leave New York 9 a. m. (E.S.T.) via N.Y.C.

Leave Albany 12:30 noon via N.Y.C.

Leave Utica 2:49 p. m. via N.Y.C.

Leave Syracuse 4:03 p. m. via N.Y.C.

Leave Buffalo 9:00 p. m. via N.Y.C.

Luncheon and Dinner in diner.

Sunday, August 2nd

Arrive Chicago 8:00 a. m. (C.T.) via N.Y.C. Auto tour—North Shore and residential district.

Leave Chicago 12:40 noon via C.B.&Q. Along Mississippi River in afternoon and evening.

Leave St. Paul, Minnesota 11:45 p. m. via Nor. Pac.

Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner in diner.

Monday, August 3rd

Breakfast on diner.

Arrive Jamestown, North Dakota 9:30 a. m. via Nor. Pac. Party will be guests of the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce, and make a motor trip to the various well developed farms in the vicinity.

Leave Jamestown 11:00 a. m. via Nor. Pac. Luncheon on diner.

Arrive Bismarck, North Dakota 2:00 p. m. via Nor. Pac. The capital of North Dakota. Party will be welcomed by state officials, motored around the Capital and over the Missouri River to Mandan where a visit will be made to the United States Government Experimental Farm. A feature of the visit to Mandan will be the ceremonial dance and initiation by members of the famous Sioux Indian tribe.

Leave Mandan, North Dakota 4:00 p. m. via Nor. Pac. Passing through the colorful Bad Lands of North Dakota, and Medora, where former President Roosevelt ranched when a young man. Later, along the historical Yellowstone River in Montana, redolent of Indian warfare of the past, and the route of Lewis and Clark. Dinner on diner.

Tuesday, August 4th

Breakfast on diner.

Arrive Bozeman, Montana 8:30 a. m. via Nor. Pac. Party will be met by members of the Bozeman Chamber of Commerce and escorted for motor tour of the famous Gallatin Valley, the richest in Montana, and a visit to the Flying D. Ranch, the largest ranch in Montana (250 thousand acres) showing prize live stock and range cattle. Luncheon will be taken at Karst's Dude Ranch.

Leave Karst's Ranch 1:30 p. m. via auto. Motoring down the beautiful Gallatin to the western entrance to Yellowstone National Park, passing the Madison and Firehole rivers, and the Cascades, Mammoth paint pots and Fountain Geyser.

Arrive Old Faithful 5:00 p. m. via auto. Overnight at the Lodges. Here you will find five miles of the greatest geyser region in the world, including the famous

"Old Faithful". A National Park service guide will be assigned to take your party around the formations explaining the action of the geysers and hot pools. You may, if you desire, take a plunge in the swimming pool fed by a geyser.

Wednesday, August 5th

Leave Old Faithful 1:50 p. m. via auto. Motoring past the Kepler Cascades and crossing the Continental Divide twice. The Grand Tetons are seen to exceptional advantage.

Arrive Yellowstone Lake 4:58 p. m. via auto. Overnight at the Lodges. Yellowstone Lake has an altitude of 7,800 feet, the second highest lake in the world with wonderful boating and fishing. The Absaroka Range rises from the edge of the lake to a height of 11,000 feet.

Thursday, August 6th

Leave Yellowstone Lake 10:00 a. m. via auto. Motoring along the Yellowstone River, passing Mud and Green Gable geysers and through the beautiful Hayden Valley to the Yellowstone rapids and falls, which are viewed from Inspiration Point.

Arrive Grand Canyon 11:46 a. m. via auto. Overnight at the Lodges. The painted canyon of the Yellowstone is a dramatic climax to the Park tour. Here the upper falls make a drop of 112 feet and the lower falls 309 feet over twice the height of Niagara.

Friday, August 7th

Leave Grand Canyon 1:35 p. m. via auto. Motoring up Seven-Mile Hill and entering Dunraven Pass. Mount Washburn is seen on the right towering over 10,000 feet high. Tower falls is the next stop. The Palisades across the canyon and the Needles are a wonderful sight.

Arrive Mammoth Hot Springs 4:47 p. m. via auto. Here are located the Yark museums and government buildings, also Old Fort Yellowstone. A short walk from the Lodges are the beautiful terraces and highly colored hot pools.

Leave Mammoth Hot Springs 6:15 p. m. via auto. After dinner, motor through the beautiful Gardiner canyon to Gardiner station, the northern and original entrance to the Park, and again entraining on our special.

Leave Gardiner, Montana 6:45 p. m. via Nor. Pac. Through enchanting Paradise Valley and the towering walls of

(Continued on Page 18)

COSTS MORE WORTH IT

Recipes on Request.
RUSSELL-MILLER MILING CO.
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QUICK RELIEF
ACHES & PAINS
JAPANESE OIL

"Rub antiseptic Japanese Oil on aching spot. It generates a pleasant soothing heat that drives out pain QUICK. Won't blister like old type liniments. 46 Yrs. Success. At druggists."

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is \$1.00 a dozen; \$3.50 per fifty; \$6.50 per hundred; \$60 per thousand.

Check or Money Order must accompany order.

American Agriculturist

10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WHEN PAIN COMES...**Two hours after eating**

WHAT many call "indigestion" is very often nothing but excess acid in the stomach. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated, and food sours. The corrective is an alkali, which neutralizes acids instantly. The best alkali known to medical science is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained the standard anti-acid with physicians in the 50 years since its invention.

One spoonful of this harmless, tasteless alkali will neutralize instantly many times as much acid, and the symptoms disappear at once. You will never use crude methods when once you learn the efficiency of this more pleasant way. A small bottle is sufficient to show its merit.

Be sure to get genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians and used by druggists in prescriptions. 25c and 50c a bottle; any drugstore. Complete directions for its many uses are enclosed with every bottle.



The Genuine Milk of Magnesia is always a liquid—never a tablet. Look for the Phillips' name on the bottle.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

Just David--By Eleanor Porter

THE STORY THUS FAR

David and his father live alone in a rude shack on a mountain overlooking the "Silver Lake." For six years they have lived there alone, cooking their own food, taking long walks in the forest, playing their violins. David's father is ill. He wonders if he has been wise in bringing David here away from the world and realizing that his strength is nearly spent, he suddenly decides to leave the mountain and take David back to civilization.

They start down the mountain on foot. As his strength lessens, David's father leaves his grip by the road. Finally he can go no farther but luckily they get a lift for a way in a wagon. They decide to spend the night in a nearby barn. In the evening Simeon Holly and his wife hear the strains of a violin and start to investigate.

David's father is dead and Mrs. Holly feeds David and puts him to bed. In the morning the sudden realization comes to him that he will never see his father again.

* * *

Into the man's weather-beaten face came a look of sincere but awkward sympathy.

"Oh, hullo, sonny! So you're the boy, are ye?" he began diffidently.

"Yes, yes, I'm David. But where is he—my father, you know? I mean the—the part he—he left behind him?" choked the boy. "The part like—the ice-coat?"

The man stared. Then, involuntarily, he began to back away.

"Well, ye see, I—I—"

"But, maybe you don't know," interrupted David feverishly. "You aren't the man I saw last night. Who are you? Where is he—the other one, please?"

"No, I—I wa'n't here—that is, not at the first," spoke up the man quickly, still unconsciously backing away. "Me—I'm only Larson, Perry Larson, ye know. 'T was Mr. Holly you see last night—him that I works for."

"Then, where is Mr. Holly, please?" faltered the boy, hurrying toward the barn door. "Maybe he would know—about father. Oh, there he is!" And David ran out of the barn and across the yard to the kitchen porch.

It was an unhappy ten minutes that David spent then. Besides Mr. Holly, there were Mrs. Holly, and the man, Perry Larson. And they all talked. But little of what they said could David understand. To none of his questions could he obtain an answer that satisfied. Neither, on his part, could he seem to reply to their questions in a way that pleased them.

They went in to breakfast then, Mr. and Mrs. Holly, and the man, Perry Larson. They asked David to go—at least, Mrs. Holly asked him. But David shook his head and said: "No, no, thank you very much; I'd rather not, if you please—not now." Then he dropped himself down on the steps to think. As if he could eat—with that great choking lump in his throat that refused to be swallowed!

David was thoroughly dazed, frightened, and dismayed. He knew now that never again in this world would he see his dear father, or hear him speak. This much had been made very clear to him during the last ten minutes. Why this should be so, or what his father would want him to do, he could not seem to find out. Not until now had he realized at all what this going away of his father was to mean to him. And he told himself frantically that he could not have it so. *He could not have it so!* But even as he said the words, he knew that it was so—irrevocably so.

David began then to long for his mountain home. There at least he would have his dear forest all about him, with the birds and the squirrels and the friendly little brooks. There he would have his Silver Lake to look

at, too, and all of them would speak to him of his father. He believed, indeed, that up there it would almost seem as if his father were really with him. And, anyway, if his father ever should come back, it would be there that he would be sure to seek him—up there in the little mountain home so dear to them both. Back to the cabin he would go now, then. Yes; indeed he would!

With a low word and a passionately intent expression, David got to his feet, picked up his violin, and hurried, firm-footed, down the driveway and out upon the main highway, turning in the direction from whence he had come with his father the night before.

The Hollys had just finished breakfast when Higgins, the coroner, drove into the yard accompanied by William Streeter, the town's most prominent farmer—and the most miserly one, if report was to be credited.

"Well, could you get anything out of the boy?" demanded Higgins, without ceremony, as Simeon Holly and Larson appeared on the kitchen porch.

"Very little. Really nothing of importance," answered Simeon Holly.

"Where is he now?"

"Why, he was here on the steps a few minutes ago." Simeon Holly looked about him a bit impatiently.

"Well, I want to see him. I've got a letter for him."

"A letter!" exclaimed Simeon Holly and Larson in amazed unison.

"Yes. Found it in his father's pocket," nodded the coroner, with all the tantalizing brevity of a man who knows he has a choice morsel of information that is eagerly awaited. "It's addressed to 'My boy David,' so I calculated we'd better give it to him first without reading it, seeing it's his. After he reads it, though, I want to see it. I want to see if what it says is any nearer being horse-sense than the, other one is."

"The other one!" exclaimed the amazed chorus again.

"Oh, yes, there's another one," spoke up William Streeter tersely. "And I've read it—all but the scrawl at the end. There couldn't anybody read that!"

Higgins laughed.

"Well, I'm free to confess 't is a sticker—that name," he admitted. "And it's the name we want, of course, to tell us who they are—since it seems the boy don't know, from what you said last night. I was in hopes, by this morning, you'd have found out more from him."

Simeon Holly shook his head.

"'T was impossible."

"Gosh! I should say 't was," cut in Perry Larson, with emphasis. "An' queer ain't no name for it. One minute he'd be talkin' good common sense like anybody: an' the next he'd be chatterin' of coats made o' ice, an' birds an' squirrels an' babbling brooks. He sure is dippy! Listen. He actually don't seem ter know the diff'rence between hisself an' his fiddle. We was tryin' ter find out this mornin' what he could do, an' what he wanted ter do, when if he didn't up an' say that his father told him it didn't make so much diff'rence *what* he did so long as he kept hisself in tune an' didn't strike false notes. Now, what do yer think o' that?"

"Yes, I know," nodded Higgins musingly. "There *was* something queer about them, and they weren't just ordinary tramps. Did I tell you? I overtook them last night away up on the Fairbanks road by the Taylor place, and I gave 'em a lift. I particularly noticed what a decent sort they were. They were clean and quiet-spoken, and their clothes were good, even if they were rough. Yet they didn't

have any baggage but them fiddles."

"But what was that second letter you mentioned?" asked Simeon Holly.

Higgins smiled oddly, and reached into his pocket.

"The letter? Oh, you're welcome to read the letter," he said, as he handed over a bit of folded paper.

Simeon took it gingerly and examined it.

It was a leaf torn apparently from a notebook. It was folded three times, and bore on the outside the superscription "To whom it may concern." The handwriting was peculiar, irregular, and not very legible. But as near as it could be deciphered, the note ran thus:—

Now that the time has come when I must give David back to the world, I have set out for that purpose. But I am ill—very ill, and should Death have swifter feet than I, I must leave my task for others to complete. Deal gently with him. He knows only that which is good and beautiful. He knows nothing of sin nor evil.

Then followed the signature—a thing of scrawls and flourishes that conveyed no sort of meaning to Simeon Holly's puzzled eyes.

"Well?" prompted Higgins expectantly.

Simeon Holly shook his head.

"I can make little of it. It certainly is a most remarkable note."

"Could you read the name?"

"No."

"Well, I couldn't. Neither could half a dozen others that's seen it. But where's the boy? Maybe his note'll talk sense."

"I'll go find him," volunteered Larson. "He must be somewhere 'round."

But David was very evidently not "somewheres 'round." At least he was not in the barn, the shed, the kitchen bedroom nor anywhere else that Larson looked; and the man was just coming back with a crestfallen, perplexed frown, when Mrs. Holly hurried out on to the porch.

"Mr. Higgins," she cried, in obvious excitement, "your wife has just telephoned that her sister Mollie has just telephoned *her* that that little tramp boy with the violin is at her house."

"At Mollie's!" exclaimed Higgins. "Why, that's a mile or more from here."

"So that's where he is!" interposed Larson, hurrying forward. "Doggone the little rascal! He must 'a' slipped away while we was eatin' breakfast."

"Yes. But, Simeon,—Mr. Higgins,—we hadn't ought to let him go like that," appealed Mrs. Holly tremulously. "Your wife said Mollie said she found him crying at the crossroads, because he didn't know which way to take. He said he was going back home. He means to that wretched cabin on the mountain, you know; and we can't let him do that alone—a child like that!"

"Where is he now?" demanded Higgins.

"In Mollie's kitchen eating bread and milk; but she said she had an awful time getting him to eat. And she wants to know what to do with him. That's why she telephoned your wife. She thought you ought to know he was there."

"Yes, of course. Well, tell her to tell him to come back."

"Mollie said she tried to have him come back, but that he said, no, thank you, he'd rather not. He was going home where his father could find him if he should ever want him. Mr. Higgins, we—we *can't* let him go off like that. Why, the child would die up there alone in those dreadful woods, even if he could get there in the first place—which I very much doubt."

"Yes, of course, of course," muttered

ed Higgins, with a thoughtful frown. "There's his letter, too, Say!" he added, brightening, "what'll you bet that letter won't fetch him? He seems to think the world and all of his daddy. Here," he directed turning to Mrs. Holly, "you tell my wife to tell—better yet, you telephone Mollie yourself, please, and tell her to tell the boy we've got a letter here for him from his father, and he can have it if he'll come back."

"I will, I will," called Mrs. Holly, over her shoulder, as she hurried into the house. In an unbelievably short time she was back, her face beaming.

"He's started, so soon," she nodded. "He's crazy with joy, Mollie said. He even left part of his breakfast, he was in such a hurry. So I guess we'll see him all right."

"Oh, yes, we'll see him all right," echoed Simeon Holly grimly. "But that isn't telling what we'll do with him when we do see him."

"Oh, well, maybe this letter of his will help us out on that," suggested Higgins soothingly. "Anyhow, even if it doesn't, I'm not worrying any. I guess some one will want him—a good healthy boy like that."

"Did you find any money on the body?" asked Streeter.

"A little change—a few cents. Nothing to count. If the boy's letter doesn't tell us where any of their folks are, it'll be up to the town to bury him all right."

"He had a fiddle, didn't he? And the boy had one, too. Wouldn't they bring anything?" Streeter's round blue eyes gleamed shrewdly.

Higgins gave a slow shake of his head.

"Maybe—if there was a market for 'em. But who'd buy 'em? There ain't a soul in town plays but Jack Gurnsey; and he's got one. Besides, he's sick, and got all he can do to buy bread and butter for him and his sister without taking in more fiddles, I guess. *He* wouldn't buy 'em."

"Hm—m; maybe not, maybe not," grunted Streeter. "An', as you say, he's the only one that's got any use for 'em here; an' like enough they ain't worth much, anyway. So I guess 'tis up to the town all right."

"Yes; but—if yer'll take it from me," interrupted Larson,—"you'll be wise if ye keep still before the boy: It's no use *askin'* him anythin'. We've proved that fast enough. An' if he once turns 'round an' begins ter ask *you* questions, yer done for!"

"I guess you're right," nodded Higgins, with a quizzical smile. "And as long as questioning *can't* do any good, why, we'll just keep whist before the boy. Meanwhile I wish the little rascal would hurry up and get here. I want to see the inside of that letter to *him*. I'm relying on that being some help to unsnarl this tangle of telling who they are."

"Well, he's started," reiterated Mrs. Holly, as she turned back into the house; "so I guess he'll get here if you wait long enough."

"Oh, yes, he'll get here if we wait long enough," echoed Simeon Holly again, crustily.

The two men in the wagon settled themselves more comfortably in their seats, and Perry Larson, after a half-uneasy, half-apologetic glance at his employer, dropped himself onto the bottom step. Simeon Holly had already sat down stiffly in one of the porch chairs. Simeon Holly never "dropped himself" anywhere. Indeed, according to Perry Larson, if there were a hard way to do a thing, Simeon Holly found it—and did it. The fact that, this morning, he had allowed, and was still allowing, the sacred routine of the

(Continued on Opposite Page)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



Advertisements for Livestock, Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Dogs, and Pet Stock are not accepted by our classified department.

The rates for this type of advertising, which will be run in the regular advertising display is as follows:

BABY CHICKS AND POULTRY
90c per line.

OTHER LIVESTOCK
INCLUDING DOGS AND
PET STOCK
75c per line.

Approximately seven words to the line.

WANTED TO BUY

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps on before 1880 bought. Old stamp collections bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM—300 ACRES, 55 head stock, equipment, etc., \$13,500. Terms. Farm 140 acres, 18 head stock, equipment, etc., \$6500. Easy terms. Write Mr. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y. free list.

FARM 140 acres. Land very productive. Alfalfa land. Good buildings. 475 apple trees. Write for particulars. Easy terms. C. A. GRIGGS, Central Bridge, N. Y.

FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY, 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

\$300 MONTHLY MILK INCOME—Besides income from cash crops; 168 acres with chance for 25 acre private lake; attractive 11-room home. Fine shade and elevation, among good neighbors; good 80 ft. basement barn, other bldgs., 75 acres rich tillage, 400 apple trees, within 150 miles N. Y. City. Big value at \$7000 and if taken soon, 4 horses, 23 cows, implements, hay, corn, oats, fodder, potatoes fruit, vegetables thrown in; part cash. Picture page 50 Strout's catalog. Write today for FREE copy. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R, Fourth Avenue, N. Y. City.

206 ACRE DAIRY AND TRUCK, Yates County, N. Y. Farm. 1/2 mile school, short distance state road, 3 miles to railroad and community center. Easy drive Penn Yan, good markets. 100 acres machine worked fields, 86 acre pasture, 20 acre woodlot. Two story 16 room house, painted white, good water. Barn 36x80, concrete floor, 20 stanchions, garage, two poultry houses. Buildings recently repaired. Price \$6000. Investigate long term easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR RENT—A good small, splendidly located in Orange County near Newburgh on concrete road and near good high school, dairy farm with stock and tools. More interested in reliable tenant than high rent. References required. BOX 400, c/o American Agriculturist.

WOMEN'S WANTS

YARN: KNITTING at bargain. Colored wool for rugs, \$1.15 pound. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT (Mfr.), Box R, Harmony, Maine.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

75 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25c. 25 Trap Tags 30c. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cobecot, N. Y.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.20; 6 1/2 in., \$1.45; gauzed-faced 6 in., \$1.45; 6 1/2 in., \$1.70, postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

SECOND HAND EGG cases for sale with flats and fillers. BROOKLYN CASE CO., 17 E. 89th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PEANUTS. HAND SELECTED shelled, 10 pounds \$1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

FANCY HAND-PICKED sprayed Kings, McIntosh, Lady, Giffflower, Greening, Baldwin, Seek-No-Further and Boiken apples, one fifty. Also choice first run Maple Syrup two fifty. CLAUDE CRUMB, Niobe, N.Y.

PERSONAL PHOTO CHRISTMAS CARDS from your own negatives 10c each, envelopes included. Hand colored mounted 8x10 enlargement 75c. Kodak film developed 5c roll, prints 3c each. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders this winter for its "first prize winning" Shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

MEN TO SELL our high grade garden and field seed direct to planters. A good position with big income. Experience unnecessary. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

NICHOLS BURN-RITE Kerosene Oil Burner works in any stove cheaper than wood or coal. Agents Wanted. Good proposition. R. D. NICHOLS, Avon, N. Y.

\$15 DAILY EASY DEMONSTRATING amazing combination Handyman Tool. 101 uses. Pulls posts, roots, small stumps; jacks up trucks, tractors, wagons, lifts buildings; stretches fences; splices wire; makes cider press; dandy rim tool; etc. Lifts, pulls, pushes with 3 ton power. New plan. HARRAH CO., Dept. S-1004, Bloomfield, Ind.

BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—5 lb. pails, prepaid 3 zones. Clover, Basswood or Buckwheat, 1-85c; 2-\$1.60; 12-\$6.00; 20 (Buckwheat) \$9.00. HOMER VAN SCOY, Candor, N. Y.

HONEY: QUALITY, PURITY, satisfaction guaranteed. 60 lbs. Clover \$5.40; Buckwheat \$4.80; Amber \$4.80, not prepaid. 10 lb. pail Clover comb \$1.75 postpaid. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, our finest White Clover, 60 lb. \$5.50; 12, five lb. pails \$7.00. Clover Autumn flowers 60 lb. \$5.25; 12 five lb. pails \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.09 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARN. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Guaranteed chewing or smoking. 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

18 CHEWING or SMOKING TWIST \$1.00 postpaid. FORD TOBACCO CO., D95, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.25; smoking, 5 pounds \$1; 10, \$1.75. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco, Satisfaction Guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

CIGARS—Buy your smokers direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our sample case containing 25 cigars, 4 different brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

Just David

(Continued from Opposite Page)

day's work to be thus interrupted, for nothing more important than the expected arrival of a strolling urchin, was something Larson would not have believed had he not seen it. Even now he was conscious once or twice of an involuntary desire to rub his eyes to make sure they were not deceiving him.

Impatient as the waiting men were for the arrival of David, they were yet almost surprised, so soon did he appear, running up the driveway.

"Oh, where is it, please?" he panted.

"They said you had a letter for me from daddy!"

"You're right, sonny; we have. And here it is," answered Higgins promptly, holding out the folded paper.

Plainly eager as he was, David did not open the note till he had first carefully set down the case holding his violin; then he devoured it with eager eyes.

As he read, the four men watched his face. They saw first the quick tears that had to be blinked away. Then they saw the radiant glow that grew and deepened until the whole boyish face was aflame with the splendor of it. They saw the shining wonder of his eyes, too, as he looked up from the letter.

"And daddy wrote this to me from the far country?" he breathed.

(Continued Next Week)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Protect Your Fence

By Ray Inman

Have you a horse which does this to fences?

do this: wire up a 6 volt dry cell, a FORD ignition coil and a pole switch. Attach to top fence wire.

when Dobbin is in the field, wait for him to touch fence wire, then - THROW THE SWITCH!

it will shock but will not harm him and 3 or 4 experiences will cure him.

THE SAME IDEA WILL WORK ON THESE CRITTERS, TOO

ONLY, WE SUGGEST A HIGH POWER LINE INSTEAD OF A SIX VOLT BATTERY.

WHOOEEE - THAT'S THE FIRST TIME I EVER RUN INTO COCKLE BURS GROWIN' ON A FENCE WIRE

HOW COME I NEVER SEB YOU TRYIN' TO TUNE IN ON THEM CORN SHAWKS OVER THERE NO MORE, GEORGE?

THEY'S TOO MUCH SHOCK, AN' NOT ENOUGH CORN.

**As a profit maker,
Scientific nutritional
balance is just as impor-
tant as the best ingre-
dients that always go into
Park & Pollard feeds.**

*That's why it pays to feed
Park & Pollard dairy
and poultry feeds.*

Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter—Dairy Rations: Overall 24% · Milk-Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Health 16% · Milkade Calf Meal—Other Feeds: P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

S. C. REDS,
19c

BARRED ROCKS,
20c

Write for special prices to broiler raisers. Started Chicks.

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

10c
brings you
poultry ideas
for 7 months

Think of it! Only 10c for 7 issues of the poultry magazine that "gives the most help toward more poultry profits" — has "the most ideas per square inch". Written by poultrymen, for poultrymen.

No matter how many birds you have, Poultry Item can help you make more money. It can help you have more eggs when eggs are high. Next seven issues give 7 "secrets" of greater poultry profits.

Try it for 7 months! Send 10c (stamps or coin). Satisfaction guaranteed. After you've read it, you'll want Poultry Item always. Use the coupon below.

The
**POULTRY
ITEM**

The Poultry Item,
Sellersville, 101, Pa.

Enclosed is 10c. Send me Poultry Item with the seven "Secrets" articles.

Name

Address

S. C. White Leghorn
Ready-To-Lay Grade-A Pullets

at prices often asked for hatchery-run stock. Also Pedigreed Pullets and Cockerels for breeding, from trap-nested dams, 200 to 310 eggs.

Write for prices and new circular explaining special money-saving plan.

Lord Farms 55 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE
ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

**A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and
S. C. W. LEGHORN
Pullets and Baby Chicks**

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery,
DOVER, DELAWARE

CHICK PRICES CUT 6 1/2 Cents
IF ORDERED NOW FOR SPRING SHIPMENT.
Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs.
Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thou-
sands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big
catalog and special price list free.
GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FRANKLIN'S CHICKS
Bred from Proven Profitable High Productive
White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Vigorous
profit making chicks of healthy rugged strength.
Write for complete information and new low
prices. Franklin Hatchery Co., Berlin, Maryland

CHICKS AND PULLETS OUR SPECIALTY
R.O.P. 200 to 290 Pedigreed breeding
LEGHORNS AND ROCKS
Save, by placing order early. We ship C.O.D.
Guarantee purebred and safe delivery. Catalog free.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Box 5, ZEELAND, Michigan

For Sale
GUINEA HENS AND COCKS.
May hatched, \$1.25 each.
HAROLD UNGER,
R. No. 3 Sherburne, N. Y.

Headquarters Poultry Remedies — Supplies.
C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.



With the A. A.
Poultry Farmer



A Novel Poultry Alarm

A Woodbury, New Jersey poultry-
man has installed a novel burglar
alarm system in his poultry house,
that has proven extremely satisfac-
tory in keeping thieves away from his
plant. He has attached to the electric
light system a set of wires that oper-
ates a buzzer in the house and a large
automobile horn placed high in a near-
by tree.

The automobile horn was taken
from a discarded car and hooked up on
the same circuit with the warning bell
in the house. The effectiveness of the
system is shown that whenever the
door is opened this loud horn in the tree
lets out its clarion call to all of the
neighborhood.

Since its installation, this poultry-
man has never lost a chicken that he
can recall, although there have been
times at night when the buzzer in the
house and the horn in the tree have
given their loud warnings for an in-
stant and then stopped.

In the opinion of this poultry raiser,
the thief has quickly shut the door and
escaped in the darkness rather than
take a chance and enter the house or
even leave the door open.—A. K.

Figures Tell the Story

THE following letter has just been
received from a subscriber. It will
be interesting if other readers have
kept accounts on their flocks, to see
how the figures compare with the re-
turns on this flock.

Putting the matter in another light,
this reader has made about \$2.25 per
hen above fed costs, assuming that his
hens are now worth \$1.00 apiece. They
probably will not be worth quite that
if they are sold for meat. It seems to
us that this is a fair return. Is there
any reader who has the figures to beat
it? Following is our reader's letter:

"Having bred Barred Plymouth Rocks
over thirty-five years I thought to experi-

ment with White Leghorns with the fol-
lowing results: July 1, 1929, I bought 100
White Leghorn pullets, ten weeks old
for \$75. September 1, 1929 the first egg
was laid. The pullets were fully matured
and very few small eggs were laid. From
September 18, 1929 to September 17, 1930,
16,447 eggs were gathered. Cash received
at market prices for Grade A eggs was
\$469.08. We also used all eggs wanted for
our family of eight. Pullets cost \$75.00,
mash \$144.65, corn \$91.60, Cabbage \$14.79,
Straw \$2.00, Grit \$1.00, Shell \$1.10—Total
\$330.14.

"No males were kept and we lost twelve
pullets since July 7, 1929, mostly early
before they began laying. We have now
eighty-eight hens easily worth.....\$ 88.00
Egg Sales 469.08

Total Receipts\$557.08
Cash Expenses 330.14

Returns\$226.94
Not counting labor
or investment or
eggs used in home."

Are the Hens Paying?

PROFESSOR L. E. Card gives a very
simple rule for finding whether
hens are making a profit or just pay-
ing for their feed. He says: "Divide
the price of feed per 100 lbs. by the
price of eggs per dozen and multiply
the quotient by three. The result will
be the number of eggs 100 hens must
lay to pay for their feed." For exam-
ple, suppose that the price of feed is
\$3.60 per 100 lbs. and eggs are 36c.
doz. Dividing as the rule directs, the
quotient will be 10. Multiplying by
three, the result is 30, the number of
eggs each 100 hens must lay each day
to cover the cost of their feed.

—From *Who Is Who in Grain and
Feed*.

Plans for home-made poultry house
equipment are given in bulletin E 139.
Write the Mailing Room, Roberts Hall
at Cornell University for a copy. It is
free.

See Yellowstone With Us

(Continued from Page 15)

Yankee Jim Canyon with the Absaroka
Range rising above.

Arrive Livingston, Montana 9:00 p. m.
via Nor. Pac. The evening will be open
to the individual preference, offering an
opportunity to visit this beautiful city.

Saturday, August 8th

Leave Livingston, Montana 2:30 a. m.
via Nor. Pac.

Arrive Billings, Montana 6:30 a. m.
via Nor. Pac. Breakfast on diner. Party
will be guests of the Billings Chamber of
Commerce and Farm Bureau, for in-
spection of the famous Huntley Irrigation
project and will also visit the largest
sugar factory in the United States.

Leave Billings 10:30 a. m. via Nor. Pac.
Luncheon on diner. Along the Yellow-
stone River.

Arrive Miles City, Montana 2:30 p. m.
via Nor. Pac. A visit will be made to the
United States Experimental Station.
Miles City at one time was the largest
horse-trading center in the United States.
Here we will see a bit of the old west
with a miniature rodeo entertainment by
real cowboys.

Leave Miles City 5:00 p. m. via Nor.
Pac. Dinner on diner.

Sunday, August 9th

Breakfast on diner.

Arrive Fargo, North Dakota 8:30 a. m.
via Nor. Pac. A visit will be made to the
Agricultural College and a tour of this
most progressive city as guests of the
Association of Commerce.

Leave Fargo 9:30 a. m. via Nor. Pac.
Through the fertile Red River Valley and
Ten Thousand Lakes region of Minnesota.
Luncheon on diner.

Arrive Minneapolis, Minnesota 4:30
p. m. via Nor. Pac. Party will be taken
in motor busses for a trip around the
beautiful lakes and parks of the Twin

Cities, including Lake of the Isles, Lake
Harriet, and Lake Calhoun, with picnic
supper as a feature.

Leave St. Paul, Minnesota 7:30 p. m.
via C.B. & Q.

Monday, August 10th

Arrive Chicago, Illinois 6:30 a. m. via
C.B. & Q. Breakfast in Harvey Restaurant
in Union Station at 7:15 a. m.

Leave Chicago, Illinois 10:35 a. m. via
N.Y.C.

Tuesday, August 11th

Arrive Buffalo 1:35 a. m. via N.Y.C.
Arrive Syracuse 8:00 a. m. via N.Y.C.
Arrive Utica 9:25 a. m. via N.Y.C.
Arrive Albany 11:48 a. m. via N.Y.C.
Arrive New York 3:50 p. m. via N.Y.C.
The end of a wonderful trip—one that
you will never forget.

Cost Per Person Is As Follows

These are absolutely all your expenses
—including tips.

From	1 person in lower berth	2 persons in a lower berth, each	1 person in an upper berth
New York.....	\$246.22	\$226.47	\$238.32
Albany	233.80	214.80	226.20
Utica	224.03	205.78	216.73
Syracuse	218.58	201.45	211.72
Buffalo	205.24	188.86	198.68

**What the All Expense Rates
Include:**

First class round trip railroad fare from
your city back to your city.

Standard Pullman sleeping cars.

Observation-Lounge cars.

Dining car service—famously good
meals.

All automobile sightseeing trips as out-
lined in itinerary.

Meals and lodging in Yellowstone
National Park.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Where the Extra Cent Goes

A SUBSCRIBER recently wrote us for information about a receiver of eggs who is given a fair rating in our Market Credit Guide. Our subscriber said:

There are 15 or 20 farmers around here shipping eggs to this dealer. He pays good prices and is quite prompt in returns. But quite often we get a bill back telling us that so many were smashed and that so many were cracked and sold at reduced prices. Such letters always say, "File claim at express company. We have reported damage to them." We expect to lose some this way but when it happens so often we wonder whether they really are broken or if he is just using this way of avoiding making full payment. The express agents here say that they get more complaints from this dealer than from any other. We have been unable to collect from the express company."

It is, of course, difficult to prove that the eggs were not broken as reported by this dealer. However, in discussing this situation with a man who is very familiar with the market, he said, "Farmers who ship less than carload lots to concerns that consistently overquote the market can understand that the receiver has got to get his money back some way. There are a good many small firms in the city that will gladly pay the shipper two cents above the market price but they even it up in the long run on breakage which has not occurred, and, as the farmer says, the amount is so small that it is hardly worth bothering with. However, in the

long run it just about brings the farmers' returns down to what he would have received on a real market basis. This is an old trick. We suggest to shippers of less than carload lots that they ship by parcel post. Then if there is too much damage deducted from his returns, he can take the matter up with the Post Office Department. In the past, several small New York egg dealers have spent terms in jail because of alleged breakage in parcel post shipments in which case the Post Office Department has prosecuted."

Why Be in a Hurry?

IN the issue of October 11 under the heading "For Yates County Readers" we called attention to the activities of the Fiber and Pulp Wood Producers' Association, in Yates County. Since that time we have learned that the promoters of this corporation and its subsidiaries are Clay Oliver who has been in the cattle business and also in the oil business in Wichita Falls, Texas; Fred A. White from Westport, Mass.; and William H. Williams who was born in Summerset, Mass. and at present lives in Belleville, N. J.

We know nothing about the machine which this company is sponsoring. It is possible that it is a very valuable machine and that it will revolutionize the hemp industry. We would, however, like to point out that at present there is no factory for handling hemp in Yates County or, so far as we can de-

termine, is there any factory of a similar nature anywhere in the country. We understand that patents for the machine have been secured dated 1926 to 1929. The Fiber and Pulp Wood Producers' Association is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capital consisting of 1,000,000 shares valued at \$10 per share.

It would seem reasonable to state that any farmer in Yates County can well afford to wait until the factory is actually built before he plans to plant any hemp. We also feel that investing in any company which is not actually producing cannot be classed other than as entirely speculative.

The Law on Using Ferrets

Is it against the New York State law to use ferrets for hunting rabbits?

AT the last session of the legislature a bill was passed and signed allowing the use of ferrets for hunting cottontail rabbits in certain counties, namely, Wayne, Ontario, Orleans, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Cayuga, Schuyler, Tompkins and Onondaga. This, of course, makes it legal to use ferrets only during the open season for rabbits. Before you can legally possess a ferret, however, you must get a license from the Conservation Department at Albany, New York which, we understand, costs \$1.00 a year and is dated from January 1st to December 31st.

I have been successful in getting the policy about which I wrote you.

Thank you for your kindness in trying to secure the policy. We appreciate greatly the kindness that we have received through the American Agriculturist.

We will always be glad to speak a good word for it.

10% CUT
FROM CATALOGUE PRICES
FOR SHORT TIME ONLY

Complete Was NOW
for \$175 \$157.50
6-Room House



INCLUDING 6 radiators, large steam boiler, pipe, fittings, valves, air valves & asbestos cement. We pay the freight.

Write for FREE Catalog 20

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St., New York

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

FUR DRESSERS AND TAXIDERMISTS
SEND FOR CATALOG

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company

560 LYELL AVENUE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Great Bargains in Holland Bulbs

GIANT CROCUS, ASSORTED 40 for \$1 or 100 for \$2.
GIANT DARWIN TULIPS, MIXED OR SEPARATE COLORS, 30 for \$1, or 100 for \$2.50.
SELECT BLOOMING SIZE, 100 for \$2.
GIANT NARCISSUS, 30 for \$1, or 100 for \$3.
GOOD BLOOMING SIZE, 40 for \$1, or 100 for \$2.
Post Paid.

WREN'S NEST, PEMBERTON, N. J.

WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance
Service Offered Through North American
Accident Insurance Company

Paid subscribers to Oct. 1, 1930.....\$199,098 71

Paid subscribers during Oct. 1930..... 4,106.95

\$203,205.66

Austin P. Willis, Masonville, N. Y.....\$ 10.00	Travel accident—bruised knee	William Stansbury Gordy, Pittsville, Md. 24.28	Auto accident—lacerations of face
Raymond L. Upham, Earlville, N. Y. 15.00	Auto accident—cut lips, broken teeth	C. H. Esham, Parsonsburg, Md. 10.00	Auto accident—injury to head
Edna M. Church, New Berlin, N. Y. 50.00	Auto collision—general bruises and shock	James Nellis, Cold Brook, N. Y. 50.00	Travel accident—contusion of back
Lee A. Hooley, Hainesville, N. J. 20.00	Auto accident—lacerations	Lemuel H. Peets, Pittsford, N. Y. 5.00	Travel accident—injury to back
Mrs. Scott Gillett, Cortland, N. Y. 10.00	Auto accident—bruised leg	Charles Reese, Clifton Springs, N. Y. 30.00	Auto accident—fractured leg
Mrs. Mabel F. E. Berry, LaFayette, N. Y. 20.00	Auto accident—sprained back	William Humphrey Est., Hallstead, Pa. 1,000.00	Travel accident—mortality
James M. Booz, Bristol, Pa. 20.00	Travel accident—injuries	Margaret E. Hall, Little Valley, N. Y. 130.00	Auto accident—fractured spine
Wayne N. Rogers, Rummerville, Pa. 24.28	Travel accident—fractured left wrist	Ralph E. Rohm, Moravia, N. Y. 80.00	Auto accident—lacerations about head
John G. Hickly, Cuttingsville, Va. 80.00	Auto collision—bruised nose	Leon G. Douglas, Chateaugay Lake, N. Y. 30.00	Auto accident—fractured shoulder blade
Romer Rockefeller, Tivoli, N. Y. 31.43	Auto collision—bruised chest	Frank Cross, Eurcka, N. Y. 15.00	Auto accident—wrenched shoulder
Frank Gregory, Saranac, N. Y. 50.00	Auto collision—lacerations and contusions	Clarence Downing, Homer, N. Y. 40.00	Travel accident—fractured rib
John Stark, Schenectady, N. Y. 30.00	Travel accident—fractured ribs	George E. Worden, Conewango Valley, N. Y. 80.00	Travel accident—sprained neck
Charles Ostrander, Ellington, N. Y. 64.28	Travel accident—fractured shoulder blade	Lewis Jackson, Poughquag, N. Y. 40.00	Auto accident—fractured hand
Frank A. Rupert, Byron, N. Y. 38.00	Travel accident—injuries	Anthony Mieskill, Merrifield, N. Y. 77.14	Auto accident—concussion of brain
Clarence A. Stevens, Jordan, N. Y. 5.71	Travel accident—sprained ankle	William S. Lewis, Poughquag, N. Y. 20.00	Auto accident—fractured ribs
Bernard J. Mahoney, Bombay, N. Y. 60.00	Auto collision—injured wrists and fingers	Dr. M. W. Sullivan, Marcellus, N. Y. 84.28	Auto collision—fractured skull
Lynn M. Hartley, Copenhagen, N. Y. 20.00	Auto accident—strained back	Merwin D. Hodge Est., Watertown, N. Y. 1,000.00	Auto accident—mortality
Fen B. Hale, McGraw, N. Y. 30.00	Auto collision—contusions of ankle	Karl S. Hartshorn, Lebanon, N. Y. 20.00	Travel accident—contusion of side
C. B. Wiggins, Lounsbury, N. Y. 5.00	Travel accident—fractured ribs	Mary E. Townsend, Ovid, N. Y. 80.00	Auto collision—injuries to back, leg, hip
Anna Standish, Naples, N. Y. 20.00	Travel accident—fractured ribs, injured elbow	Martin A. Regan, Bakersfield, Vt. 20.00	Auto accident—injured left shoulder
William H. Wharton, Federalsburg, Md. 70.00	Farm Mach. (No. 348) mowing machine sprained left ankle	Charles Stack, Hurlock, Md. 15.00	Policy No. 348, operating hayrack—lacerations of left heel
Franklin Bennett, Swodesboro, N. J. 30.00	Auto accident—scalp wound, bruises	Mrs. Bertha Simmons, Sherburne, N. Y. 5.71	Auto accident—lacerated left cheek
May E. Maynard, Stockbridge, Vt. 20.00	Auto accident—contusions, cuts	C. Ernest Fox, Avoca, N. Y. 88.57	Travel accident—injured neck
Norman Parrott, Easton, Md. 20.00	Travel accident—injuries	Almon C. Bedell, Morrisville, Vt. 20.00	Auto accident—bruise of left cheek
Charles W. Lynch, East New Market, Md. 74.28	Auto accident—fractured ribs	Augustus Shettra, Fairfax, Vt. 20.00	Auto accident—fractured ribs
Robert A. Richardson, Killaweg, N. Y. 20.00	Auto accident—bruises	George D. Strong, Otego, N. Y. 20.00	Auto accident—injured foot and knee
Arthur A. Lawson, Poland, N. Y. 20.00	Auto accident—laceration of neck	Mrs. Jacob E. Rider, Accord, N. Y. 20.00	Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruised side
Mary L. Jones, Copenhagen, N. Y. 24.28	Travel accident—bruises	Robert Winfree, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y. 107.14	Auto accident—fracture of 8 ribs
Mrs. Nettie Esham, Parsonsburg, Md. 10.00	Auto accident—contusions of shoulder	Philip Neff, Fosterdale, N. Y. 20.00	Auto accident—fractured ribs
		Herbert J. Mandego, Pulaski, N. Y. 62.57	Auto accident—fractured ribs

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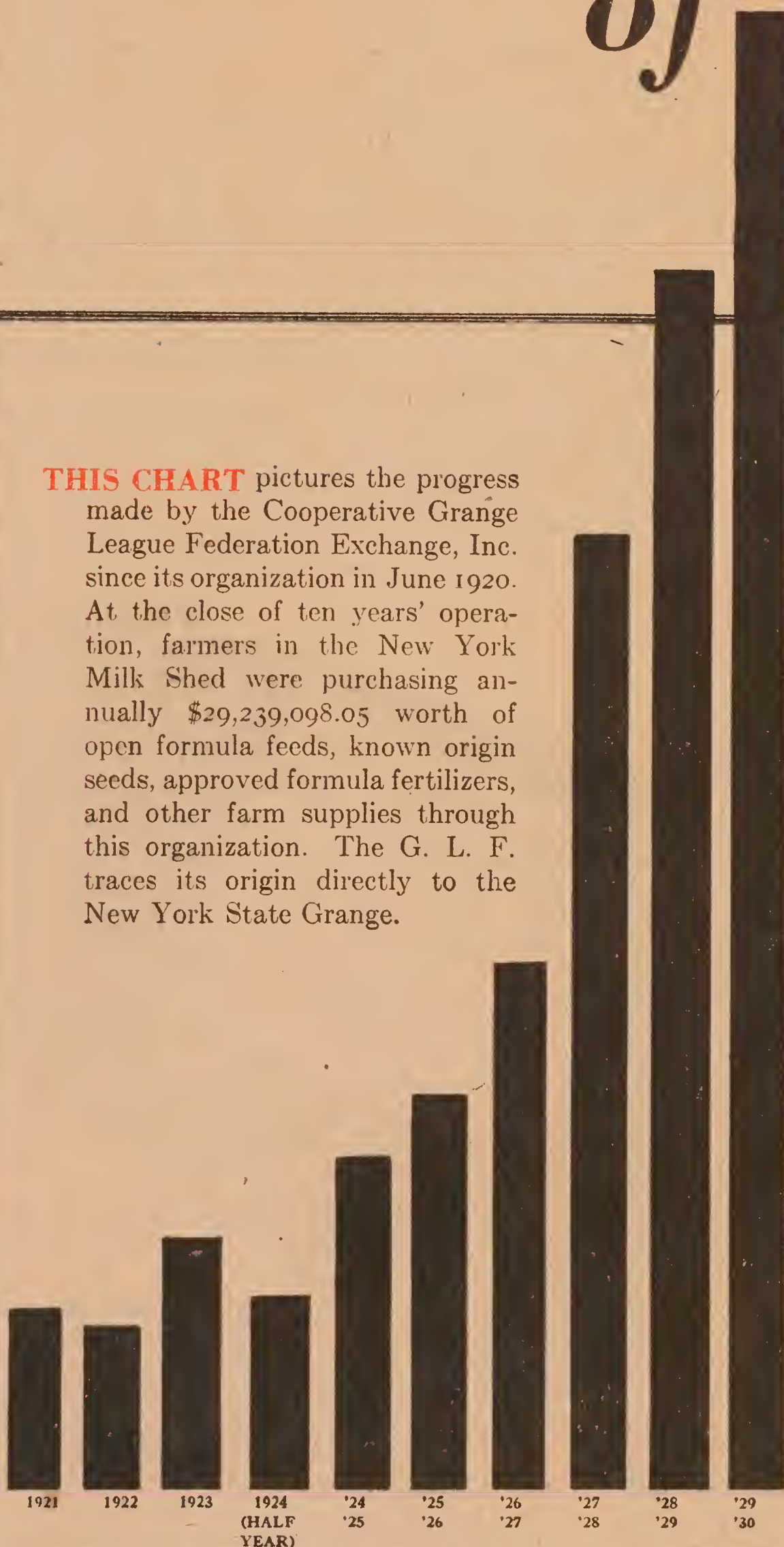
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Dallas, Texas	KRLD	Philadelphia, Pa.	WCAU	Oklahoma City	KFJF
Detroit, Mich.	WXYZ			San Antonio, Tex.	KTSA

Ten Years of Progress

THIS CHART pictures the progress made by the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc. since its organization in June 1920. At the close of ten years' operation, farmers in the New York Milk Shed were purchasing annually \$29,239,098.05 worth of open formula feeds, known origin seeds, approved formula fertilizers, and other farm supplies through this organization. The G. L. F. traces its origin directly to the New York State Grange.



THE GRANGE—

Backbone of the Cooperative Purchasing Movement in New York State

1874—At the first annual session of the New York State Grange, plans for cooperative purchasing were discussed and a definite start made for patrons to purchase supplies.

1883—Patrons were dealing with "Trade Houses", and local cooperatives had been set up. One report showed \$1,000,000 worth of business going through a single county agency.

1912—A Committee on Cooperation was appointed and a contract made with the New York State Grange Purchasing Agency for purchasing service.

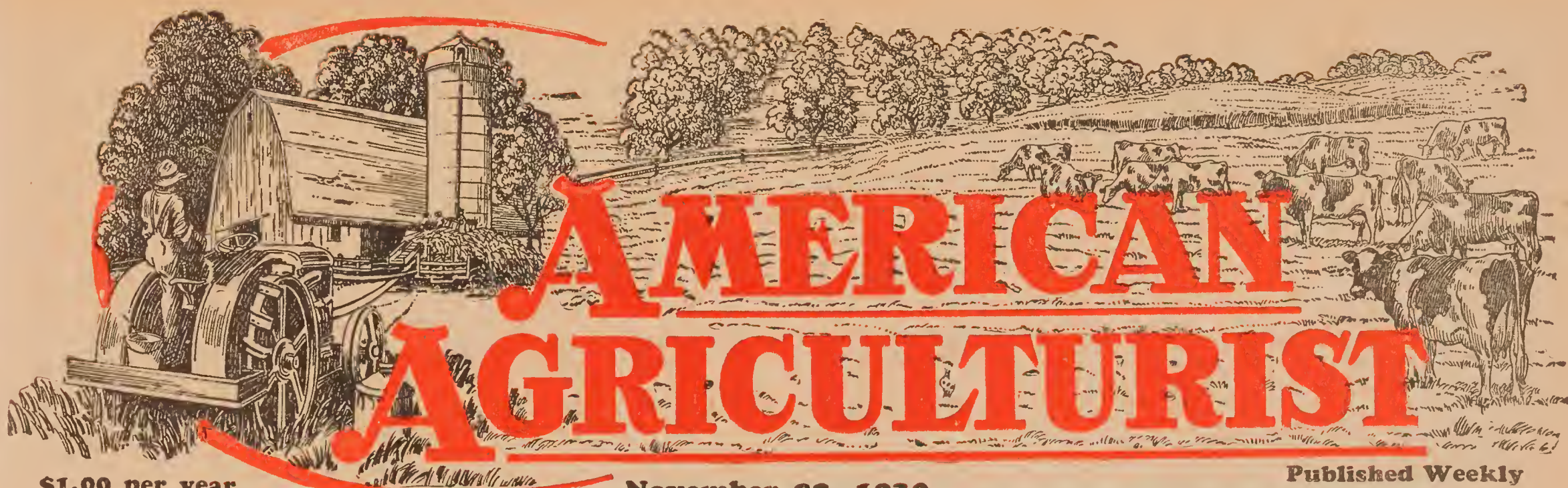
1918—The New York State Grange Exchange was organized with headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y. Farm supplies were purchased in car load lots. The growth of this business soon demanded additional working capital.

1920—The New York State Grange, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, and the New York State Farm Bureau Federation sponsored a cooperative purchasing organization called the Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc.

1930—In the tenth year of its operation, 90,000 farmers were using this farmer-owned, farmer-operated, non-profit cooperative, the G. L. F.

The **G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK



\$1.00 per year

November 22, 1930

Published Weekly

Some Occasions for Thanksgiving

Frankenstein, the Monster, Has Not Got Us Yet

EDITOR'S NOTE—The article on this page was given as an extemporaneous address at the annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus at Albany on November 6th. It so impressed us when we heard it that we asked Commissioner Pyrke to write it so that we could pass it on to you.

By BERNE A. PYRKE

Commissioner of New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

I PLAN to sound this afternoon a note which, because of its novelty, may seem out of place in an agricultural gathering.

Funeral dirges have, in recent years, grown to be the conventional music in farm meetings. I favor the substitution of, if not a paean of joy, at least a spirit of gratitude and thanksgiving. I have the feeling that our agricultural programs have, in recent years, been too much tinged with the spirit of pessimism. This may be due to the fact that economics have assumed a prominent place on every agricultural program and economists, from the very nature of their profession, are inclined to be breeders of pessimism. Economists must be realistic and realities frequently are unpleasant. A dyed in the wool optimist will, of course, blink realities and will be able to see plainly even the invisible lining back of the murky cloud.

I am prompted to extend a thanksgiving message this afternoon primarily not because there is anything in the New York agricultural situation wildly to jubilate over, but because the calendar is emphatic upon the point that Thanksgiving Day will soon be at hand, and I have no desire to quarrel with the calendar. In addition, the calendar reminder will shortly be reinforced by proclamations from the President and the Governor. These proclamations will, if they follow the conventional form, command us to be thankful whether we are or not.

Wholly aside from

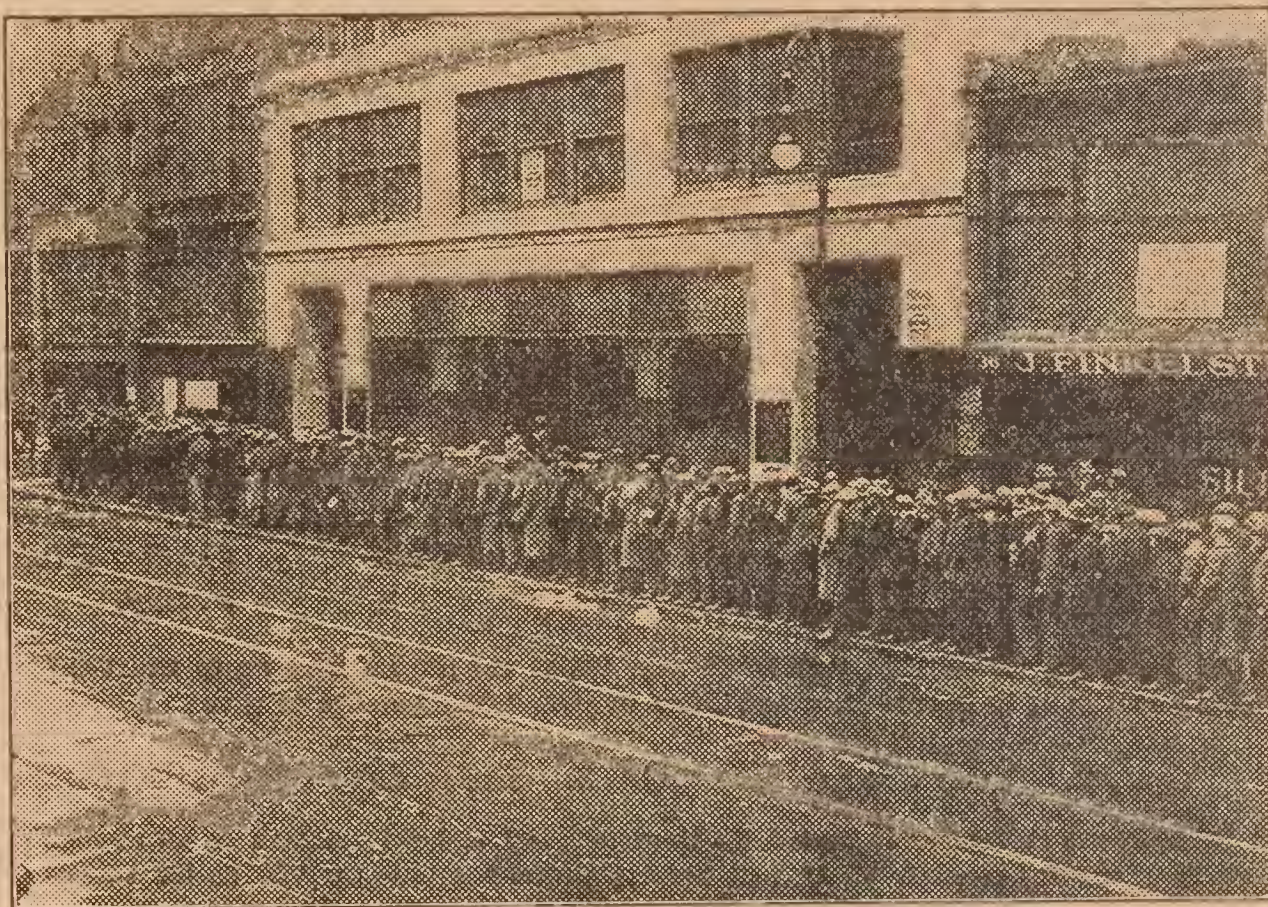
the calendar reminder and the national and state proclamations, I have no difficulty in perceiving a number of things for which New York State farmers may be genuinely thankful. In the first place, the world is not menaced by an inadequate food supply. It is difficult for the men and women of this generation to realize that there was a period of time not remote when the world was haunted by the spectre of an impending and inevitable famine. Now the bogey man creeps upon us in the form of a superabundance of food.

In presenting my subject I must bring together three names—Malthus, Crookes and Frankenstein. Two of these were flesh and blood individuals, historic characters; the third is an imaginative figure developed by a fiction writer. Malthus, an English curate and political economist who died a century ago, advanced the doctrine that population tends to multiply faster than its means of subsistence can be made to do, and that unless that undue increase of population be checked by prudential restraint,

poverty is inevitable. In the age in which it was written this doctrine proved to be highly unpopular; it brought down upon its author most vehement criticisms. As the doctrine, if accepted, tended to impair the rate of population increase, it was disapproved both by the State and Church. The State was interested in developing the largest possible number of male citizens to furnish cannon fodder in the wars, which were the common phenomena of the time; and the Church was anxious to swell its numbers by the bringing in of new adherents.

So unpopular was the Malthusian doctrine that the world was not disturbed by its implications. After the passage of well toward a hundred years a distinguished English scientist examined the question which had been raised by Malthus and came to a conclusion which did not differ widely from that of the gentle curate. In 1898 Sir William Crookes published the results of his studies. His conclusions were that with the agricultural science at that period, and with the methods in vogue in those days, food production could not keep pace with the growth of population, and that by 1931 the world would begin to feel the shortage of food, prices would rise and world famine would be just around the corner. Sir William Crookes was no dreamer and his message produced quite a different effect from that of Malthus. The agricultural scientist and the farmer recognized the conclusions of Crookes as a challenge and bent their energies to ward off the results which Crookes regarded as inevitable. How well the scientist and the farmer have succeeded in meeting the challenge is testified to on all sides. We are now within two months of the period when Crookes calculated that world

(Continued on Page 6)



The breadline established by "The Little Church Around The Corner" in New York City. Meal tickets are being given out each morning and are paid for by funds obtained through voluntary contribution. Our farming country has no breadlines.

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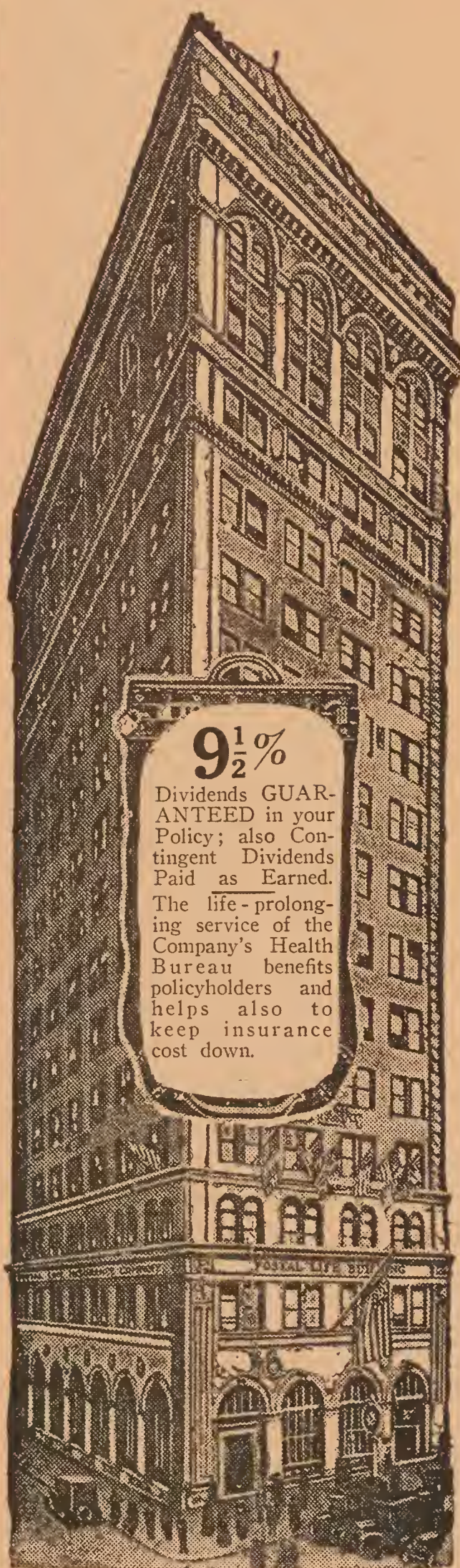
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Name

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Exact date of birth

Tractors or Horses—Which?

Letters from Subscribers Give Personal Experiences

SOME time ago we asked for the experiences of subscribers with tractors and horses. As we expected, some are strong for horses, while others believe that the tractor adds greatly to their profits. Apparently it is a case where every man must decide for himself as to which will pay the best under his particular conditions.

At any rate, we know you will be interested in the replies which we are giving on this page. Unfortunately, we are unable to print all of the many interesting letters which we received.

—The Editors

* * *

Why We Use Both

WE bought our first tractor in war time. The experience cost us time, patience, and a lot of hard-earned cash. We said, "No more tractors for us."

After that we worked one hundred and fifty acres with five horses. My husband drove a three-horse hitch and the hired man the other team. The arrangement was efficient, and we prospered as long as we could hire a good man for forty dollars a month and board.

But times changed. Road work and city jobs attracted our competent men, and we had to compete for riff-raff laborers at forty cents per hour. Horse-labor plus high-priced man-labor became too expensive. My husband had to find some way to increase his labor output per man. The only answer seemed a larger power unit.

We sold all but two favorite horses and bought a 10-20 tractor which does the heavy work of plowing, fitting, cutting grain, and belt power. This tractor has proven satisfactory, does the heavy work better than a team in less time, and produces crops more cheaply by reducing labor costs. The tractor easily doubles a man's labor

output and reduces the expense of hired help to a minimum.

We keep the team for supplementary power—cultivating, drilling, hauling—all lighter jobs for which the tractor is too clumsy. So at present we need both team and tractor. But we expect the general purpose tractor will be perfected in a few years and our next machine may do everything a team can do except whinny! Then goodbye faithful Dobbin! For we must keep up with the times if we hope to keep up with our competitors.—MRS. H. R. B., *New York*.

* * *

A Horseless Farm

HERE is what I have to say after two years of farming without horses. We live in Nassau County in the potato section. At present we are farming one hundred thirty acres of which one hundred are planted to potatoes, twenty-five to sweet corn, and the balance to peas and a little cabbage. Four years ago, when we started cultivating potatoes with a tractor with patented wheels which would fit to take two rows at a time, we soon realized what was going to happen to horses. The following year we planted our potatoes with it. Some farmers said all kinds of things about that way of farming; some even said it would make the ground lumpy. Today in this section there is hardly a real potato grower who doesn't plant and cultivate with a tractor. Of course, they have improved these machines a lot since then.

Today, on my farm, two men can handle one hundred thirty acres except in the spring when one hundred ten tons of fertilizer and six hundred barrels of seed have to be handled in about four weeks. We have a general purpose tractor and one man can cultivate twenty acres

of potatoes a day without hurrying. We have weeders attached to the general purpose tractor when the potatoes are coming up. With this one man is doing the work of eight horses and four men. Then spraying comes and we have a duster hooked to the tractor. With it a man can dust fifty acres a day easily and mix his own dust.

Then digging time comes. Turn the tractor over in the morning and you're off with no time lost and what that means when harvest time is here! Getting potatoes from the farm to the yard is next. For that we use two old trucks and can load on one of these as much as six horses and three wagons will take. Here in Nassau County there are no more pastures to feed animals and it also costs a farmer about five hundred dollars a year to keep a team of horses here. Well, figure out how much gas you can buy for that amount. This is a machine age and horses cannot keep up with them.—R. W., *New York*.

* * *

Finds Both Are Needed

IN 1918 I purchased the first tractor to be used for farm work in this neighborhood. Since that time I have tried my best to find some way that I could do my farm work without the aid of horses but so far I have not been able to do so.

My farm contains ninety acres of which about forty acres have been orchard and pasture, the balance crop land. Until last year twenty or twenty-five acres were plowed each year. My experience with the tractor has been that I had to keep the same number of horses as before, but by doing the heavy work with the tractor I have saved enough on horse feed to pay for gas and oil and I believe that the average team will last much longer than where they have all

(Continued on Page 10)

A Profitable Woodlot in Herkimer County

How Mr. Laucks Manages to Make an Annual Profit

By J. A. COPE, Extension Forester
New York State College of Agriculture

THE Laucks woodlot is in no sense a special woodlot; it is typical as far as composition goes of thousands of acres of farm woods in Central New York, consisting of a mixed stand of the three northern hardwoods, beech, yellow birch and hard maple, with a mixture of white ash, basswood, elm, and ironwood. The only thing that makes it worthy of note is the fact that it has been given careful attention during the past seventeen years and that records have been kept for this period on the material removed.

Thirty-one years ago, this eleven acre block of woods was cut over by a portable mill operator, which following the usual practice, cut everything that would make a 2x4. A few scattered beech too limby and knotty to be worth felling were left; otherwise it was cut clear. In 1912, Mr. Laucks bought the eleven acres of cut over land for \$9.00 an acre, or a total investment of \$100.00.

In the thirteen years that had elapsed since the original cutting a vigorous stand of sprout growth had sprung up; in fact, it was this young growth that interested Mr. Laucks in making his \$100.00 investment. As soon as title to the woodlot passed into Mr. Laucks' hands he began careful cuttings in the tract to improve growing conditions and to yield him annually the fuel wood required for home use.

For the past seventeen years Mr. Laucks has taken out each year from this eleven acre block, forty cords of fourteen inch fuel wood which is the equivalent of about twelve standard cords, or a little better than one cord per acre per year. His annual cutting

during this seventeen year period has removed most of the older defective beech and a quantity of the poorly shaped inferior second growth.

A sample area in this woodlot measured in 1929 showed a mixed hardwood stand made up largely of fine ash, basswood and hard maple, running around twenty-five standard cords to the acre. No figures are available on the volume of the stand at the time Mr. Laucks made his purchase seventeen years ago, but it is fair to assume that the volume at that time was probably about fifteen standard cords per acre, including the large beech trees.

On this basis Mr. Laucks' woodlot has yielded in fuel wood better than a standard cord of wood

per acre per year and at the same time his forest capital in growing trees has been built up from fifteen to twenty-five cords per acre. It should also be pointed out that this careful cutting has improved the quality as well as the quantity of his forest capital.

On the basis of the above figures it can be seen that New York State woodlots on good soil can produce with intelligent use of the axe, a standard cord and a half of wood per acre per year.

The financial aspect of Mr. Laucks' woodlot is equally worthwhile. On the basis of actual work done in the woodlot and the sale value of fuel wood in that community, the owner figures that every fourteen inch cord of fuel wood is worth \$1.75 as it stands in the woods. The woodlot has thus yielded: \$70 of fuel wood per year for seventeen years or a grand total of \$1190.00.

It should be remembered this is a net figure; liberal wages for cutting, hauling and buzzing this wood have already been deducted.

If Mr. Laucks had put this \$100 in a savings bank paying four per cent compound interest it would have amounted to \$194.79 in the seventeen years. In addition Mr. Laucks has had to pay out taxes of \$6.82 per year on the woodlot. His total expense on account of this woodlot is thus: original cost plus interest, \$194.79; annual taxes for seventeen years with interest \$162.82; a total of \$357.61.

The fuel wood produced has net value of \$1190.00. Deducting the costs totaling \$357.61, we find a balance in (Continued on Page 11)



A typical fuel wood cutting from a properly managed woodlot

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Vol. 126 November 22, 1930 No. 21

Thought for the Week

GAIUS FURIUS CRESIMUS, a freedman, being able to raise from a bit of land far more abundant harvests than his neighbors could from the largest farms, was greatly envied, and accused of enticing away the crops of others by the practice of sorcery. . . . A day was appointed for his trial. Apprehensive of being condemned, when the question was to be put to vote among the tribes, he had all his implements of husbandry brought into the Forum, together with his farm servants, robust, and, as Piso says, well-conditioned and well-clad, iron tools splendidly made, stout mattocks, ponderous ploughshares, and sleek oxen. When all this had been done, he said, "These, Roman Citizens, are my instruments of magic; nor can I exhibit to your view, or bring into the Forum, those midnight toils of mine, those early watchings, those sweats and fatigues." Upon this he was unanimously acquitted.—PLINY.

Why Not Register Good Grades?

FOR a long time some farmers have felt that the dairy breed registry associations should set up a system of registry which will permit the entering of unregistered high producing grade animals. The cow testing associations and dairy record clubs give some recognition to good grade cattle but not enough. All registered cattle came, of course, at one time from common stock.

We believe in the pure-bred and want to see her numbers increase in the land when she is a credit to her breed. But every dairyman knows that there are pure-breds and pure-breds, and there are many grades that are better cows than some pure-breds. Why not, therefore, recognize these good grades and make it easier to perpetuate their line? Let us hear from both grade and pure-bred owners on this subject. For the best letter received within four weeks, we will pay five dollars.

Buy Seed Only from Reliable Sources

WE have reports indicating that farm seed salesmen are traveling through the country selling seeds direct to farmers at too high prices and telling farmers that seed is very scarce and high because of the drought. Worse still, not only is much of this seed offered at much more than it is worth, but it is of poor quality.

It ought to be clear by this time that it does not pay to go to all the expense and labor of sowing, caring for, and harvesting a crop when poor seed is used. Most farmers, for example, know by this time that it is merely a waste of time to sow common alfalfa of unknown origin which means that the seed was probably grown in some southern country so that it will not stand

our northern conditions. It should be unnecessary also to warn our farmers to buy only from houses which you know to be absolutely reliable and to get quotations from more than one source to avoid paying more than the seed is worth.

A Suggestion for Dirt Road Farmers

WE are in receipt of letters every day from farmers asking for help to secure better care of the dirt roads. Some of these letters are rather pathetic. As most of our readers know, an adjustment was made last year by the state government of New York whereby state aid for the town roads was equalized so that most of the towns of the state get from one to three times as much help for their roads as they had before.

This money has not long been available. Possibly it is too early to look for very much improvement. Heretofore your local road officers have had some excuse in not keeping up certain roads in the town because of lack of money. But soon now, in most towns, all of the farmers have a right to expect better service. If you are not getting it, our suggestion is that you have a good friendly talk with your town superintendent or with your local town supervisor. If there are several farmers on the road, appoint a committee for a conference with the town authorities. Be fair. In the very great majority of cases, local officers are trying to do the best they can. If they are unable to help there may be some good reason for it which will come out in the conference. In the few instances where it is evident that the local officers do not want to cooperate with you, then about the only remedy is to replace them at election time.

Record Yourself Against This

AT the coming sessions of the legislatures in the different states, the reformers will be busy again trying to pass laws against trapping animals. These anti-trap bills are ingenious. They call for the exclusive use of traps that will either catch animals alive or kill them instantly. The only trouble is there are no such traps, so the passage of such a bill means simply legislating all trapping out of existence.

Every decent person believes, of course, in being humane, but there is no more reason for lawing against traps than there is against hunting, and for that matter, against the killing of any meat animal. On the other hand, there are thousands of young men and boys who, at this time of the year and during the winter, pick up a little money by trapping, and this money is often all the cash these boys see during the entire winter.

An Unnecessary Expense

DO you know that because of the inefficient and out-of-date method of collecting taxes, it costs taxpayers of New York \$300,000 a year? If you pay your taxes on time, the collector gets one percent, if late, five percent, and if not at all, he gets two percent. What sense is there to such a system?

City taxes are now collected entirely by mail at a fraction of the cost of our obsolete country system. There are no collectors. Why not stand for a correction of this problem possibly by some optional legislation giving the local authorities the right either to use the old system, or adopt the better one.

The Way to Stop Chicken Thieving

THE season of chicken thieving is with us again. We are receiving letters every week from farmers who have suffered losses, some of them heavy ones. The solving of this problem depends primarily upon the efficiency of local officers in running the thieves down, and on drastic sentences by judges when they are caught. Chicken thieving is no longer a minor crime. Often it is a regular organized racket backed by city gangsters. Be careful to lock your buildings thoroughly. Have the telephone number of the

sheriff and of the nearest State Police headquarters handy so that you can call them quickly. Report the loss the night it happens, and if and when the thieves are caught, cooperate with the officers with testimony that will back up the judge in imposing sentences that will make this crime unpopular.

Pay to Keep Well

IN a recent speech at the annual meeting of the New York Farm Bureau Federation, Dr. George Warren said that some time most of us would learn to have a doctor look over our bodies at least once a year in the same way that any good automobile driver has his car regularly inspected by a trained mechanic. "In the colleges now," said Dr. Warren, "the students pay a small fee and for this they are guaranteed a physical examination and two weeks of free hospital service if they need it. Why not extend this to the community?"

It is said that the doctors of China are paid to keep people well instead of to cure them and that they get their pay so long as there is no sickness in the family but none after the illness starts. Naturally the doctor is anxious for the patient to get well.

We are making some progress in disease prevention but we have a long way to go along this line, particularly in the rural districts.

Hold on to Your Money

"There was a man through here asking the farmers to give \$10 apiece to make the milk dealers pay twice a month and to double the price the farmers receive for milk. They had a long list of names of men who had signed."—F. G.

FOR several years representatives of the so-called New York State Farmers and Livestock Dealers Association have been canvassing dairy farmers in certain counties for a \$10 membership fee on the promise that the Association would make the State of New York pay larger indemnities for cattle condemned for TB. Having worn out the old scheme, these representatives have now turned to this new plan for collecting the farmers' \$10.

As we have pointed out time and again in this paper, the leaders of this Association had no standing in Albany and no influence whatever in helping to secure larger indemnities for condemned cattle. There is even less chance that these men can have any influence in increasing the price of milk to farmers. In fact many believe that their only purpose is to get your \$10.

Will You Go to the Rockies with Us?

IT is none too early to begin to think and plan about the trip with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party to the Yellowstone. Our big excursion will start from various points in New York State on August 1st and will be gone ten days. Our guarantee is that we will pack into that ten days enjoyment and recreation that will give you something to think about for the remainder of your life. Write us for complete information. This will be cheerfully furnished with no obligation, of course, on your part. This trip is another one of the services which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is trying to render its readers.

Eastman's Chestnut

AMAN from Indiana moved out and home—stepped a quarter-section in the West.

"Friend," said a man who had a ranch hard by, "where'd you come from?"

"From Indiana."

"How was it you left that well-settled and fertile State to come 'way out here on these prairies?"

"Why," said the newcomer, "they got to slandering me back there somethin' frightful, sayin' all sorts of mean things about me, and I just concluded to move."

"But why didn't you make them prove them slanders?"

"They did."

Oil and Gas Boom Comes to New York

Good for Farmers if They Signed a Good Lease

By E. R. EASTMAN

ALL of my life I have always read with a thrill the romantic stories of the big booms which followed the discovery of gold or silver or oil, but they were always located a long way off in California, Alaska, or Texas, and I never expected to see a boom in my own home country. Such a boom is on now in many of the old farm counties of Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania.

Some of the great oil companies have discovered that there is gas, and perhaps oil, in large quantities in those foothills of the Appalachians in the counties of Chemung, Tioga, Broome, Tompkins, Cortland, Cayuga, Yates, and some other adjoining counties in New York State, and extending over the boundary into northern Pennsylvania. The result is considerable excitement. Thousands of leases have been made with farmers covering gas and oil rights. Wells are being drilled, and in a few instances gas in paying quantities has been found.

When representatives of the companies started to ride the country and talk to farmers about signing leases, American Agriculturist's Service Bureau began to receive large numbers of letters from farmers asking what they should do, whether to sign the lease or not. We made as much of an investigation as we could by mail, and I am just back from a trip on which I traveled into several of the counties, saw some of the new drilling operations at work, and talked with a large number of farmers, Farm Bureau men, and others about the leases. We made this investigation in order to do what we could to safeguard farmers' rights. What the right thing to do is hard to answer, for, like all other questions, there are two sides.

A real gas and oil development would be good for the country for it would bring back capital, employment, some prosperity, and new life to a section that needs these. There is no doubt about there being at least some gas, and maybe oil, in this section, otherwise the great oil corporations would not spend a large amount of money to lease land and to start operations. The question is, of course, whether the gas is there in paying quantities. If so, and if the fond hope can be realized that under the worn-out soils of these old hills there is a new treasure, then hundreds of thousands of dollars will be brought into the territory, land values will increase, and those who are lucky enough to own the gas and oil land, may become prosperous, if, and this "if" is the crux of the whole matter, the lease you hold with the company is a good one.

Some of the leases are much better than others, and that is the reason we have already advised our readers to go slowly in signing a lease until they are sure that it is the very best that can be obtained. This advice does not mean, however, that you should hold up the entire development of your section by being too obstinate in not signing.

What is a good oil and gas lease from the farmer's standpoint? In order to answer that question I have read dozens of leases offered farmers by oil companies, and I find great variations. One cannot escape the impression that an effort was made to sign up farmers before they could find out what their rights were. A farmer in the old oil country of Allegany County who had also had some connection with an oil company told me that many of the contracts now being offered to farmers in this new development were very unfair to farmers, and he stated that no oil company would think of offering such a lease to farmers who live in the older oil and gas country where they had had an opportunity to know what their rights were.

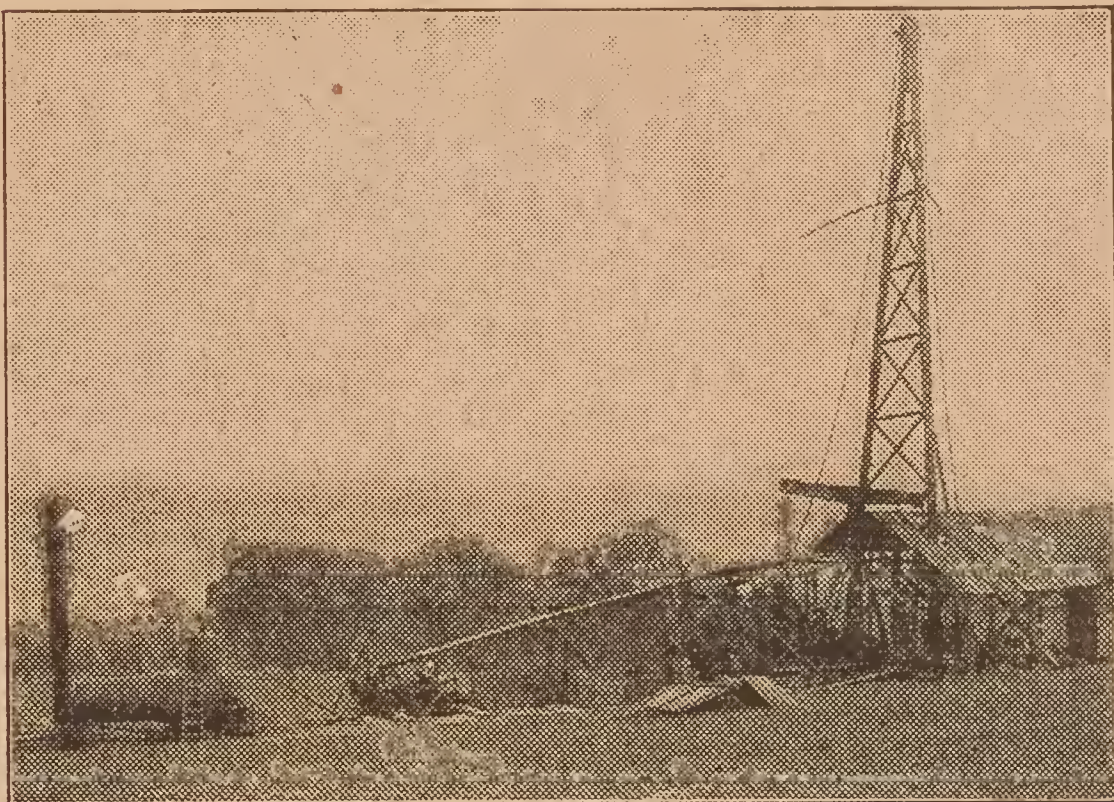
A letter before me as I write explains what happened when the oil and gas companies started out to lease this new territory. The letter is from

a farmer's wife, and reads in part as follows:

"The representative of this company explained the lease and gave the impression that they wanted to drill for oil, but was careful not really to say so. He was a good talker and we liked his appearance and manner very much. He was the first agent to come into this vicinity. None of the farmers knew

as well as the oil, or the equivalent of one-eighth, is considered a fair share."

The terms of the first contracts which were offered farmers and which so many signed, vary somewhat but in general contain the following provisions for the farmer: One-eighth of any oil discovered, twenty-five cents an acre rental for the land, and one hundred dollars annually to the farmer



Drilling for gas in the Finger Lakes section of New York. This well is 1,700 ft. deep. Sometimes it is necessary to go as deep as 4,000 ft. The first 350 feet is cased with eight inch pipe, the rest of the distance with six and one-quarter inch pipe. It costs many thousands of dollars to put down one well. —Photo by Ewing Galloway.

about gas and oil then. A block was mapped out for him and he covered it getting most of the farmers to sign. I feel that these first signers were taken at a disadvantage as the whole thing was new to them and they supposed there was only one form of lease. Farmers had heard no rumors yet and did not know they should get more for gas. Now it is generally understood that one-eighth of the gas

for each producing gas well, with enough gas for the farmer's own consumption up to one hundred or one hundred fifty thousand cubic feet per year. There is no question that this is a poor contract for the farmer.

On the matter of the land rental, leases vary but many of them contain the provision that no rental shall be due until after the first year of the lease. I feel that this rate is too low, and this is proven by the fact that

some companies are offering more. The offer of one-eighth of the oil to farmers is a fair one and a customary offer in an old oil country. This offer is rather played up in some of the contracts and by some of the oil corporations' representatives. The trouble is, however, that there does not seem to be much hope of finding oil. What is expected is gas, and on this point, the offer of one hundred dollars a year for a producing gas well is absurdly low. Many of the companies are now offering farmers from two hundred to three hundred dollars a year rental for a producing well, but the only fair basis for such a contract is exactly the same for gas as is offered for oil that is, one-eighth of the gas produced or its equivalent in a royalty per thousand cubic feet.

It is unfortunate, of course, that so many farmers were induced to sign these poor leases. The arguments were used that companies would not begin developments unless they were able to lease a whole block of territory, and it was put up to farmers that if they failed to sign, they would be responsible for holding up the whole movement. It was also argued that even though there is gas and oil in paying quantities on a farmer's land, he does not have experience or capital to develop it himself and must depend upon the big corporations to make such developments. These arguments, of course, are true. On the other hand, if it develops that there is really gas and oil in your neighborhood, you can rest assured that no good oil company will be scared away even though they are obliged to offer you a good contract. Moreover, what good will this boom do you even if gas wells are developed if your lease is such that you do not have any fair share in the boom? What good to you would be a hundred dollar a year rental for a great gas well producing thousands of dollars' worth of gas per year?

A small point also to remember is the fact that lawyers say that these leases might hamper somewhat your credit at a bank, in particular if you want to secure a mortgage. We do not think this is much of a point, but it is a reason for not signing a gas and oil lease which may not mean much to you.

Another point that should be clearly understood: Do not under any circumstances lease your land for this purpose to an irresponsible or unknown party. Make sure that the agent represents one of the reliable oil companies. There are brokers trying to obtain leases with farmers, and these are always poor from the farmers' standpoint. Then the broker in turn sells the lease to an oil company and makes the profit that should be yours. Every corporation representative should carry with him credentials by which you can surely identify him. If there is any doubt, do not sign until you know.

This whole situation is another example of people doing something in a hurry and repenting at leisure. Please do not misunderstand the purpose of this article. We believe and hope that this gas boom will mean a lot to the whole territory where it is developed. We do not want to hold it up unnecessarily, and we hope that every farmer eventually will sign a lease. Our sole and only purpose is to help you protect your rights.

If you have already signed, of course there is not much you can do. At the worst you have not lost any money and will profit, at least to a small extent. If a development starts in your neighborhood, then it may be that all of the farmers of that section can unite if they have one of the poor form of leases, and appeal to the company for a better contract. A corporation is not legally bound to give you a better one, but we are informed that one corporation actually did make an adjustment when farmers became aroused over the matter. But as I see it, there is no use of making a protest unless there

(Continued on Page 6)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY says to me. "There ain't no place I'd rather be, than here upon the farm in fall, a feller surely has his gall to brag about this city life, I'd rather be a farmer's wife. Of course there's things that you could do to keep your wife -from gittin' blue and keep me happy, I should think you might git me a kitchen sink and put a gas plant in so I won't have to burn my cake and pie, or have it raw because the fire won't draw because the wind ain't higher. A gas stove would be mighty fine, and we might tap the 'lectric line, or have a light plant, it is mean to have the smell of kerosene about the place, a coal oil light is awful smelly here at night and it is hard on our old eyes, electric light is sure the prize."

Says I, "Mirandy, all that's so, but you must think I'm made of dough, the biggest idee in my life is doin' things to please my wife, the best is none too good for you, there ain't a thing I'd rather do than fix this place of ourn up fine, and buy things for this wife of mine. The trouble is it all cost mon, and as for me, I ain't got none, I'd like to buy you lots of things but all my cash has taken wings." Mirandy says, "I realize this man of mine is sure a prize, I know you ain't got cash to buy a new gas stove, but you might try a choppin' up some wood for me." Say I, "My back is lame, by gee, I'd fix the house up if I could, but I ain't strong for choppin' wood, I think a lot of you, dear Jane, but choppin' wood gives me a pain!"

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Your Independent
Shoe Merchant
uses **HEAD**
his
to protect your
FEET
and pocketbook



Your town's independent shoe store is a place where dollars buy a little more in downright worth. Its owner has built his own business by dealing in the sort of footwear people need. He searches for the best, because he knows his customers are his only bosses.

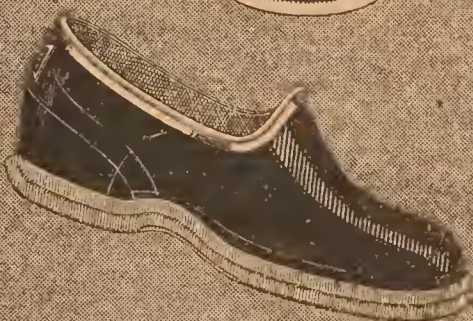
He's your kind, and he's our kind. Top Notch Rubber Footwear comes from a factory run by men who still believe that long wear should go hand in hand with style. That is why your independent merchant chooses Top Notch. He knows that you can get more wear from them for every nickel paid. He carries Top Notch because he wants to keep your trade.


Visit your independent shoe store next time you want rubber footwear. Say Top Notch, and get the best money's worth in town. Boots, arctics and rubbers (heavy and light) for men, women and children. Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Company, Beacon Falls, Connecticut.

● Put your foot into a Top Notch Buddy Boot. Feel those "muscles" of tough live rubber. Get a lot of wear without a lot of weight.

● The Top Notch Topeka is a real Man's rubber with a Man's strength, built to travel through the roughest kind of punishment.

● Real protection for a woman's feet. Slush, rain and cold cannot penetrate them. Top Notch Women's All-Rubber Smarties are designed to make feet look smaller.



TOP NOTCH
A GUARANTEE  OF SERVICE

Some Occasions for Thanksgiving

(Continued from Page 1)

famine would be in sight; and instead of facing famine conditions we observe a surplus of food products of ominous and depressing proportions.

One of the interesting things about the studies of Sir William Crookes is that his calculations were remarkably accurate, though his conclusions, owing to developments which he did not anticipate, have proved to be groundless. Sir E. John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station of England, said last month in an address delivered in New Jersey, that Sir William Crookes' "calculations were remarkably accurate, his predictions for the world requirements for wheat for 1911, 1921, and 1930 are astonishingly near and there is little doubt that if science had stood still since 1898, we should now be on the verge of a world famine, with all of its dreadful terrors." We may well be thankful to agricultural science and to the farmers of the world who have made such an intelligent application of the principles worked out by scientists for a more bountiful food production. So well have the scientists and the farmers cooperated that Sir E. John Russell, in his recent address, was moved to say, "all fear of a scarcity of food has been abolished; one cannot foresee the time when the human population will have inadequate food supplies."

Overproduction a Menace

The remarkable success of the farmers of the world, guided by agricultural scientists in confounding the disquieting forecasts of Malthus and Crookes brings me to the third name mentioned in the beginning of this address. Frankenstein, according to the novelist's fancy, was a medical student who constructed a monster mainly out of materials of human bodies obtained from the church yard and the dissecting room and endowed it with a sort of life. This monster grew into a being of hideous mien and of extraordinary strength. It was ever a problem to its creator and eventually, because of its unsatisfied desires, slew its author. It has grown to be a symbol of uncontrollable forces misguidedly brought into existence. Agriculture at the present time finds itself in a situation quite similar to that of Frankenstein. To meet the threat of world famine it has brought into existence a monster of over-production—less menacing to be sure in appearance than Frankenstein's monster, but hardly more controllable. I have no thought of pressing the analogy too far. It is far from my purpose to suggest that the monster of over-production will destroy its creators, but it does present a new type of challenge, and it does emphasize the need which agriculture has for a different type of scientific aid—the assistance of the agricultural economists who, despite their joylessness, we must heavily lean on to avoid the unhappy fate of Frankenstein.

I can see other occasions for thanksgiving. The past season has witnessed in far-flung areas of the United States a drought of unexampled severity and of unprecedented proportions. I happened to be in Washington a few weeks ago in attendance at a national convention where I had the opportunity to learn in an official and authoritative manner of the extent of the drought and of its catastrophic implications. We, of New York, have been conscious during the past season that there was a deficiency of rainfall, but few of us have any real understanding of conditions in the drought stricken area. That area extends over twenty-four states and embraces more than a thousand counties. I will not attempt a recital of the harrowing conditions which prevail in those areas, but will leave the subject with the statement that there are hundreds, nay thousands, of farm families capable and self-respecting who, through no fault of their own, have been reduced by drought conditions to destitution. Surely, when we take note of the fact that the drought was stayed before it laid its devastating hand on the State of

New York, we have reason to express a mood of thankfulness.

There is also another basis for developing and expressing a spirit of thankfulness. It is true, of course, that during the past decade the economic status of agriculture has been unsatisfactory; it has been distinctly inferior to that of urban industries, but there had been remarkable economic changes in the past twelve months; urban industries, practically without exception, are depressed; and while agricultural conditions even in New York State have not improved, they are, in relation to urban industry, in very much better condition. Whether an individual or an industry is depressed depends to a considerable extent upon the measuring stick which we employ. Measured by the economic level of other types of industries, prior to twelve months ago, New York State agriculture for more than ten years had been in an unsatisfactory condition; measured, however, by the conditions which prevail at the present time in city industries, the condition of the average New York farmer is by no means an unenviable one. Authorities differ as to the extent of unemployment, but even at a conservative estimate there are in the world at the present time upwards of fourteen millions of unemployed able-bodied men. I know of no greater economic tragedy than the tragedy of unemployment.

If the New York farmer will compare his lot with the condition of these millions of unemployed, he will find ample cause for rejoicing. Of all men, he does not suffer from unemployment; in addition, he has a roof over his head, an ample supply of provisions in the larder, usually an automobile in the garage, and not infrequently a radio in the living room. In conclusion, I repeat that the New York State farmer might easily be a lot worse off and that there is ample reason for joining festively and enthusiastically in the spirit of Thanksgiving Day.

Oil and Gas Boom Comes to New York

(Continued from Page 5)

is some likelihood of actual development. If, on the other hand, you have not signed one of these leases yet, our advice would be not to be obstinate about it, nor definitely to refuse to sign, but instead tell the representative that you will be very glad to sign, in fact you want to sign a lease, but that it must be as good as is offered in any other section and by any other company. Read this article carefully and then if you have any doubt about the contract, send it to American Agriculturist and we will give you an opinion or you may consult a lawyer.

The other day, Curry Weatherby, his father and I were riding for several hours across some of the old worn-out hills in Southern New York to study this gas proposition. Around us about as far as we could see were thousands of acres of land that never was much good, and now is good for nothing at all except possibly to produce trees. There had once been some farming here, but it was mostly gone and the buildings fallen to ruin. It was typical deserted farm land. Suddenly we came over the crest of a knoll, and there in a barren old meadow was a great tower rearing into the air where a gas and oil well was being drilled. The lonesome hills resounded to the echo of the cough of a big gasoline engine and to the steady pound on the drill as it was being driven downward. We stopped for a moment to look at it, and then Curry said, "How strange are the changes that time brings about. Here was once all of the activities of a farming country. Then the soil played out and the folks were starved off. Now along comes this oil and gas boom, and the barren old hills echo to activity again."

Here is hoping that this activity really amounts to something and brings back prosperity to our farmer friends.

With the A. A.
DAIRYMAN



Allegany-Steuben Breeders Hold 11th Annual Sale

SEVERAL hundred Ayrshire enthusiasts attended the eleventh annual sale of the Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Breeders' Club held recently in the sales pavilion on the Hornell (N. Y.) Fair Grounds. In all, 66 head were sold by Harry Scott of Canaseraga, as auctioneer and C. T. Conklin, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, as pedigree man. Most of the animals consigned were young cows just fresh or near by and there were also a few heifers and young bulls. The general average of the animals consigned was better than in past years and there was a decided improvement in the condition of the stock.

Great Gift's Princess of Lind-ayr a six-year old cow consigned by H. B. Toby of Lindley, topped the sale at \$275. A cow consigned by E. K. Hanks of Almond, brought \$265 and cows consigned by Ben Burger of Greenwood, and Harlo Atherton of Adrian, sold for \$250 each. The average price for the entire sixty-six head which includes several calves, was \$150.

Cows go to Oklahoma

The largest single purchaser was the Standard Paving Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma. They paid \$3715 for nineteen cows and heifers. E. A. Weeks & Company of Locke, N. Y. purchased seven head; Ross R. Finch of Palmyra, bought five; Soper Brothers of Geneva, took four; and F. A. Buell of Holcomb, R. H. Bardeen of Hornell, and Lena C. Dorman of Geneva, each purchased three animals. Other prominent buyers were George Doty of Churchville, Robert Eno of Honesdale, Pa., H. F. Towner of Moira, N. Y., F. W. Corney of Nunda, O. A. Kibbe of North Bingham, Pa., W. A. Zellars of Myerstown, Pa., and L. F. Adams of Holcomb.

This sale is held at Hornell each year on the first of November and is growing to be one of the greatest Ayrshire sales in the country. Animals are carefully selected in advance of the sale and an effort is made to secure animals of high quality from the best herds of this region.

C. T. Conklin, Secretary of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association announces that three carload of Ayrshire cattle have been shipped from Hornell during the past week and Ray Mead, secretary of the Allegany-Steuben Club reports the sale of six head to Porto Rico and a recent shipment of several carload of cows to Vermont, \$400 a head having been paid by the New England purchaser.—WM. STEMPLE.

Avoid Scrub Bulls

Why is it that a fine looking grade bull whose dam is a fine producer so often proves disappointing when used as a herd sire?

A GRADE or scrub bull may have a good individuality but may be capable of transmitting to his offspring all kinds of characteristics, both good and bad. You are just as likely to get the bad as you are the good. The purebred breeds true, the only sure thing about a scrub or grade is that he will not breed true.

Sweet Clover Pasture for Sheep

Is sweet clover good for sheep pasture?

TRIALS in Ohio indicated that a second year growth of biennial sweet clover has a high carrying capacity for sheep from early May to about August 1. A group of ewes pastured on sweet clover were healthy and thrifty and the lambs made excellent gains. There was not much tendency to bloat, although there was some trouble as well as with some sheep which were pastured on mixed clovers.

"My job is to get
**Best Results at
Least Possible
Feed Cost**"
says well-known herdsman

*So he tests all
leading feeds - then finds
B-B gives best results*

WHEN Maynard Hack, Herdsman of the Cold Springs Guernsey Farms, St. Johns, Penna., tells you that Bull Brand Dairy Ration produces the most milk at the lowest feed cost he certainly knows what he is talking about. For he has tested all of them and here is what he says:

"My job is to get best possible results at lowest feed costs. I have tried every one of the leading dairy feeds sold in this community regardless of cost and have found Bull Brand gives better results than any other feed we have used.

What the Test Proved

"Our herd consists of nearly all imported Guernseys costing up to \$2500.00 each, so it would be impractical to feed anything but the best. Before feeding B-B to our entire herd, we ran a six months' test against another highly advertised feed and found that Bull Brand produced more milk, kept the cows in much better body weight and we never lost even a teat. Our cows came through the lactation period in wonderful shape which means much to us as our young stock from this herd are valuable."

Interesting as Mr. Hack's experience has been, it is not an unusual one. Thou-

sands of dairymen have tried Bull Brand against other feeds—both commercial and home mix—and have found the answer the same: *Bull Brand produced the most milk at the lowest feed cost.* And that's what most feeders are looking for.

The Guarantee That Protects You

Whether you own pure bloods or grade cows, you can try B-B feed with the positive assurance that if you don't have the same satisfactory results as these other dairymen, the trial costs you nothing. Here is our offer:

Order enough Bull Brand to last one or two cows for 30 days. Feed according to the directions in the sack. *Then watch the milk flow increase.* But if B-B doesn't prove most productive per dollar of feed cost, hand the empty sacks back to your dealer and he'll refund every cent you paid for it.

The sooner you start this test, the sooner you'll find the way to make dairying pay bigger profits. If you can't get B-B from your dealer, write us direct.

MARITIME MILLING CO., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

M-156



24%

DAIRY RATION

Feed with coarse roughages—timothy, mixture of timothy and clover, red top grasses, corn fodder.



20% DAIRY FEED

Feed with clover hay or medium quality alfalfa and silage.



16% DAIRY FEED

Feed with high quality clover or second growth alfalfa. Excellent for dry cows.



Feed Bull Brand Vitamized Laying Mash, Scratch Feeds, Chick Starter and Growing Feeds.



CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL

17 months old, large fine individual. Sire and Dam both in Register of Merit class A.A.A. The very best in Jersey Dam back of him. Herd fully accredited. Write for particulars. Price \$125. Eugene F. Wells, Tully, N. Y.

For Sale Carload of T.B. Tested grade & registered Holsteins. Fresh & close up springers. Delivery by truck. E. CLAUDE JONES, Garyville, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BEEF CATTLE
ONE YEARLING BULL, 8 COWS AND HEIFERS.
C. C. TAYLOR LAWTONS, NEW YORK

FISHKILL FARMS

ANNOUNCES the sale of bull calf No. 299 to the estate of Mrs. Frances A. Jenkins.

OFFERS FOR SALE bull calf No. 301, born November 2, 1930. Sire is Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol, a bronze medal sire. Dam is Fishkill Armistice May DeKol with a semi-official record of 9580 lbs. milk and 360 lbs. fat, average test 3.8%, on twice a day milking. One of the best cows in our herd. Her last year's calf took grand champion male at Allegheny County Fair, (Pa.). She is a full sister to the world's record cow Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka.

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

There are

4

DEFINITE REASONS

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the

BURRELL

MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

THE BURRELL (1) regulates the suction to suit exactly each individual cow; (2) supports and compresses the teats by air alone; (3) gives complete rest between pulsations; (4) absolutely prevents any possible contamination from the pipe line. The Burrell will milk your cows easier, quicker, safer. Moreover, it is a single-tube system—now ½ METAL Short tubes, easy washing, clean milk! Send for illustrated catalog.

"It Milks the Cows Clean"

CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION
27 Albany St., Little Falls, N. Y.

Big Capacity

for Roughage

Is your Crop Short?

Get This Feed SAVER

SAVES 25%

Combination GEHL Hammer Mill

Grinds grain rapidly, fine as desired. Beats the world for grinding roughage; extra cutting cylinder and three rollers (somewhat like Gehl silo filler) positively increases capacity 100% with same power. Handles feed easily, damp or dry. Built for heavy duty with remarkably low upkeep. Nothing equals it in answering the present day feed problems at little expense. There's a Gehl Mill to suit any size farm. Circulars free.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
629 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.

Silver Anniversary Sale

Earlville Sale Pavilion, Earlville, N. Y. which is located 40 miles south of Syracuse, N. Y. 20 miles from Utica. Sale Starts each day at 10 A. M.—Orchestra selections morning and noon. Warm lunch Served at Noon. Two Distinct Days.

DECEMBER 2, 1930

40 Registered Holsteins, all Negative to the blood test—from 30 of the best herds in the East, including the famous show bull, and sire of the show animals, Ormsby Sensation 45th, and cows with up to 1050-lb. of butter in a year. Several Show Bulls all out of the high record dams.

DECEMBER 3, 1930

70 head Registered Holsteins, Many Negative to the blood test—all T.B. Tested—including 50 fresh cows and close springers all selected for their producing qualities. Send at once for catalog and other details about this great event.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager,
Mexico, New York

ALFALFA, TIMOTHY AND STRAW
in carlots. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, New York

TRAPPERS

Get this!

I PAY

5% MORE

If you didn't ship me your furs last season you LOST MONEY even if you received full market value for every skin.

You lost the 5% EXTRA I pay on all shipments of \$50 and up. 5% ABOVE FULL MARKET PRICES.

I can afford to pay a bonus for furs because I'm the largest receiver of raw furs in the East. I can use all the skins you catch.

Send me your pelts this season and get that extra 5%. Get \$52.50 for \$50 worth—\$105 for \$100.

And remember this. I pay the day your shipment is received. I pay every penny—there are no deductions for commission, handling, transportation.

Clip coupon for my authentic price list, shipping tags trappers hand book. All FREE.

MR. GEORGE I. FOX, (Personal)
234 W. 30th St., New York

Send me FREE items mentioned above, I want to make more fur money this year.

Name.....

Address.....

Milk Prices November Prices			
Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.			
Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17	
2 Fluid Cream		2.00	
2A Fluid Cream	2.16		
2B Cond. Milk			
Soft Cheese	2.41		
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder			
Hard Cheese	2.00	1.80	
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.			
The Class I League price for October 1929 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.			
The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighed average.			

October Prices Announced			
The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for September for 3.5% milk.			
Gross		\$2.62	
Expenses		.06	
Net Pool		2.56	
Certificates of Indebtedness		.10	
Net Cash Price to Farmers		2.46	
	Net Cash	Net Pool	
October 1929	2.73	2.88	
October 1928	2.78	2.89	
October 1927	2.78	2.88	
October 1926	2.41	2.51	
The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.53 per hundred, (2.73 for 3.5% milk).			
	3%	3.5%	
October 1929	2.83½	3.03½	
October 1928	2.82½	3.02½	
October 1927	2.81	3.01	
October 1926	2.60	2.80	

Butter Market Suffers Severe Setback			
CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 7, 1930	Nov. 16, 1929
Higher than extra	35½-36	39 -39½	42 -42½
Extra (92 sc.)	35 -	38½ -	41½ -
84-91 score	27½-34	29 -37½	33 -40½
Lower Grades	26½-27	28 -28½	32 -32½
The butter market suffered a severe blow during the week ending November 15. On November 13 prices weakened and on the 14th they were carried down 2c on creamery extras. In some lines it has been most difficult to keep track of price levels. The Chicago market, a weak sister for a long time, appears to be the biggest factor in the situation. When prices broke they went down for the count. The New York operators have been watching Chicago very closely and have been operating most cautiously. For the past several weeks we have mentioned the fact in these columns that a lot of butter has been arriving in New York, having been diverted from other markets. This has kept New York well supplied with both fresh and short held goods. Receivers have been very apprehensive and at times shaded prices in order to avoid even slight accumulations. When Chicago broke it was to be expected that New York would follow suit. The trade has been bound to keep floors clear. If the differential between New York and Chicago were allowed to remain, it would have meant that more butter would have been diverted from the West to the New York market.			
It is very apparent that the industrial situation in New York with its serious unemployment problem and diminished consumer buying are the dominating factors in determining the volume of business. Buyers are following a hand to mouth policy with the exception of the chain stores which have taken long lines of butter at these reduced prices and are using the butter bargains as "specials". The statistical condition of the market appears to have little or no influence on the trade. Statistically, the market is in very good shape. On November 14 (A.M.) the four cities reported to the Price Current that they held 44,402,151 pounds whereas at the same time a year ago they held 52,168,379 pounds. From November 7 to November 14 the four cities took out of storage 2,195,763 pounds of butter while during the same period last year they took out 2,052,989 pounds.			
When the price of butter dropped to 35c a large volume of business followed and there was a better clearance than had been experienced in several days. The weakness in the market that was very apparent on Thursday and Friday, disappeared on Saturday, the 15th, and the market closed steady and strong. This was made more secure when advices			

from Chicago stated that the market in Chicago had recovered 1½c. This improved condition in the market, however, prevails only on 92 score butter or better. The lower grades which constitute a large proportion of the holdings are still in very bad shape. There is no regularity to the price schedules, for transactions are principally a matter of negotiation. There is no telling what will happen next week. We know that butter below 92 score is going to continue in a bad way. We look for a rather steady market on 92 score or better inasmuch as we are now approaching the holiday season. However, we do not look for any advance worthy of serious consideration due to the existing economic conditions.

Cheese Market Draggy			
STATE FLATS	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 7, 1930	Nov. 16, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20-21½	20-21½	26-
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy			26-27
Held Average			24-25
The cheese market is slow and draggy and although prices as yet are the same as they were a week ago, we would not be surprised to see schedules suffer a shading. Statistically, the market isn't as strong as it has been of late. There is a very slow movement of fresh goods. Cured stock has been holding steady but no big sales have been made, most of the transactions being in small lots. Here and there pressure to sell is developing in Wisconsin.			
The storage situation continues unchanged. On November 13 slightly less than 17½ million pounds were held by the ten cities, while a year ago the same markets held over 20 million pounds.			

Fancy White Eggs Cheaper; Browns Hold Firm			
NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 7, 1930	Nov. 16, 1929
Henery			
Selected Extras	52-55	52-57	64-67
Average Extras	48-50	48-50	61-63
Extra Firsts	35-45	35-45	53-60
Firsts	29-34	29-34	47-51
Undergrades	26-28	26-28	42-46
Pullets	30-34½	30-33	38-43
Pewees	27-28	27-28	35-38
NEARBY BROWNS			
Henery	52-57	46-56	63-66
Gathered	33-50	31-45	49-63
The egg market closed on November 15 with an up and down movement. Brown eggs held up to previous levels and if conditions continue they may show some advance. Production of brown eggs and Mixed colors in the middle West has fallen to unusually low levels. The resulting scarcity of colored eggs has been felt in the New York market and values have held firm.			
White eggs, on the other hand, have not shown any decreased production. In fact, supplies from the Pacific Coast have been quite full. Consumer demand has been falling behind on these lines and prices on the best marks have been modified downward. It appears now that Mrs. John H. Housewife is looking with more favor on medium priced whites and is reluctant to pay that extra 2c for the top grades. New Jersey producers of extra quality eggs are still enjoying a 2c premium, receiving up to 57c for their best marks. However, they are 2c below a week ago.			

Fancy Live Poultry Selling Well			
FOWLS	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 7, 1930	Nov. 16, 1929
Colored	19-25	19-25	26-31
Leghorn	17-21	17-22	22-25
CHICKENS			
Colored	18-24	20-25	20-29
Leghorn	18-21	20-22	18-26
BROILERS			
Colored	25-32	28-32	30-36
Leghorn	23-26	28-30	30-32
OLD ROOSTERS	17-18	-17	-22
CAPONS			35-40
TURKEYS	15-22	25-35	30-37
DUCKS, Nearby	18-25	18-25	21-28
GEESE	-17	18-19	23-25
The express market on live poultry has experienced a fairly satisfactory week from November 10 to 15 inclusive. Colored fowls sold well and Leghorns also moved freely. Chickens improved as the week advanced and pullets and broilers have sold satisfactorily. The freight market did not do so well, due principally to the fact that the cars contained large proportions of inferior birds. It is quite evident that the Western producing sections are culling very heavily, and sending the culls to market. This may help the egg market.			
Turkeys are a problem. It is almost impossible to get a line on the probable market for Thanksgiving. At this writing, supplies have been excessive, a great			

many birds coming through in the freight shipments, far beyond market needs. We would not be surprised to see plenty of turkeys for the Thanksgiving market in spite of the predictions of a shortage compared with a year ago. We still believe that there is infinitely greater possibilities in local markets than in the New York trade. A man who can fit his birds and dress them in a fine attractive style should be able to get a fair price and a premium over the New York level. On November 15 the finest nearby turkeys, dry packed, were bringing from 27c to 37c for young toms. Young hens brought 26c to 35c. Medium birds were from 22c to 25c and old birds from 25c to 29c.

Feeds and Grains			
FUTURES	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 7, 1930	Nov. 16, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (Dec.)	.73¼	.74½	1.21
Corn, (Dec.)	.69½	.73½	.89¼
Oats, (Dec.)	.31½	.31½	.46
CASH GRAINS	Nov. 1, 1930		
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.96½	.76½	1.39½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.85¼	.72¾	1.07½
Oats, No. 2	.45	.33½	.55½
FEEDS	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 8, 1930	Nov. 16, 1929
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	28.00	28.00	34.50
Sp'g Bran	19.50	20.50	30.50
H'd Bran	23.00	23.50	33.00
Standard Mids	18.00	19.50	31.00
Soft W. Mids	25.00	26.00	38.50
Flour Mids	25.00	26.00	35.50
Red Dog	26.50	34.50	40.00
Wh. Hominy	30.00	37.00	36.50
Yel. Hominy	29.50	26.50	36.50
Corn Meal	30.00	30.00	39.00
Gluten Feed	32.00	29.50	42.00
Gluten Meal	37.00	31.00	54.00
36% C. S. Meal	32.00	33.00	39.50
41% C. S. Meal	34.00	30.50	43.00
43% C. S. Meal	35.50	32.00	45.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	36.50	37.00	52.50
The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.			

Hay Supplies Liberal

Receipts of hay were quite free during the week ending November 15, slightly in excess of demand which was fairly good for choice stock. Most of the unloadings consisted of poor quality hay in small bales, which are least in demand. Prices declined \$1 per ton and the market closed in a weak condition. Straight timothy grading No. 1 to No. 3 sold at a range of \$23 to \$28 while mixtures brought from \$20 to \$25. Sample hay sold at \$17 to \$20. These prices were for large bale goods, similar grades in small bales sold for \$1 less than quotations.

Wool

The wool market has been steady. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound 21-30c; ½ blood 22-29c; ¾ blood 24-29c; ¼ blood 24-29c; low quarter blood 24-26c; common and braid 22-24c.

Follow the daily radio reports on potatoes, vegetables, fruits, etc.

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A Nebraska farmer killed 103 rats in 12 hours with K-R-O (Kills Rats Only), the product made by a special process of squill, an ingredient highly recommended by the U. S. Government. It is sure death to rats and mice but harmless to dogs, cats, poultry or even baby chicks. K-R-O is today America's most widely used rat and mouse exterminator. Sold by druggists on money back guarantee.

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Farm News from New York

Crop Conditions as Given by the November Report

THAT unusually favorable fall weather has helped the growth of late harvested crops is indicated in the state-federal crop report for November, issued from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Potatoes improved somewhat, the crop now being estimated for the state at 31,270,000 bushels, compared with the abnormally small production of 24,840,000 bushels last year and 31,046,000 bushels, the five-year average, the heaviest yields occurring on Long Island and in Central New York. Last year, Long Island yields were very small. The United States crop is estimated at 368,444,000 bushels, compared with 359,796,000 bushels last season and 392,605,000 bushels, the five-year average.

Field beans in New York, with harvest facilitated by dry weather and with practically no damage from weather, are estimated at 1,160,000 bushels, compared with 1,250,000 last year and the five-year average of 1,358,000. The sharpest decreases from last year were in Red Kidneys and Yellow Eyes. The United States bean crop is placed at 20,975,000 bushels, compared with 19,693,000 bushels last season and 17,323,000, the five-year average.

Buckwheat, with a state crop of 3,413,000 bushels, compared with 3,168,000 last year and the five-year average of 4,098,000 bushels, has a United States crop of 9,409,000 bushels. Last year, it was 11,520,000 bushels, and the five-year average was 13,786,000 bushels.

Apples have taken on better size than expected, the Baldwins and Greenings generally overrunning earlier expectations. The Baldwin crop is, however, substantially below last year, while Greenings and Ben Davis are much better. The estimate here given relates to the total crop, but it is probable that low grade apples and apples in the non-commercial sections will be gathered less completely than in several years, possibly reducing the quantity actually harvested. This year, in New York, 27,683,000 bushels; last year 16,520,000 bushels; five-year average 26,075,000 bushels. The Hudson Valley has an especially good crop. United States production is placed at 162,016,000 bushels, compared with 142,078,000 bushels last season and 180,262,000, the five-year average.—R. L. GILLET, *Agricultural Statistician*.

Unemployed Men Still Sell Apples

IN last week's issue we told of the unemployed men who are selling apples on the street corners of New York City. These men are continuing the work; in fact, the numbers of them are increasing daily. The latest information we can get states that five thousand men have sold approximately three million apples, and,

if our arithmetic is correct, they have taken in \$150,000.

There have been several interesting results. For one thing, competition has become pretty keen. Perhaps the Broadway theatre section is the most popular and on a little walk through that section a day or two ago, we found an approximate average of two men for every street corner. Even at that, they seem to be making fair money, the returns, of course, depending upon the individual's ability

Martin O'Connor, Jr.

ON August 14, 1930, Martin O'Connor, Jr., a bright, well-appearing boy, nineteen years old, left his home in Rummerfield, Pa., and has not been heard of since.

His mother is failing in health and heartsick over the loss of her boy. If Martin has a good position and is well and happy, his mother has no wish to annoy him or make him change; she wishes only to have word of him or from him to dispel her great worry and heartache. If Martin is not happy or has not succeeded in getting work, he knows that of all the people in the world there are only two who really care about him no matter what he has done, or on whom he can always depend for sympathy and help. His home is always there for him to go to, and his mother and father are always ready to back him to the utmost when he needs them.

If you have any knowledge of this lad or have run across any boy whom you think might be he, or if Martin himself should read this, please write the mother, Mrs. Martin O'Connor, R.F.D. No. 1, Rummerfield, Pa., or the editor of American Agriculturist giving what information you can.

as a salesman. Some of them make as high as six dollars a day and perhaps an occasional one even more than that. A *New York World* reporter, in order to get first-hand information, tried the stunt for himself and made \$1.25 in four hours.

Another result has been that the old law of supply and demand has been at work and the prices for Western boxed apples have come up. Now the men have to pay \$2.00 or \$2.25 instead of \$1.75 which they paid first. There was doubtless a tendency for some to believe that those back of the scheme are profiteering, but

here again a check-up indicates that the wholesale price has actually increased.

As might be expected, Mr. Joseph Sicker, who is sponsor of the idea, has run into a few problems. For example, it was suspected that some men were in the rush getting their box of apples without surrendering their tickets and the next day were getting another box on the same ticket. As a result, he decided to change the color every day. Sure enough the next day several presented tickets with the wrong color and were refused boxes of apples. One of the men had the nerve to go to court and get a warrant charging "John Doe, a fruit exchange clerk", with unlawful holding of property!

Whatever way you look at it the scheme has certainly enabled thousands of men to make an honest living and at the same time has resulted in a remarkable increase in the market for apples. We cannot help regretting, however, that New York State apples are not being sold instead of boxed apples from the West.

New York County Notes

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Mrs. J. F. Fallon of Westville, represented Franklin County this week at the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus' meeting in Albany. Miss Eloise Irish, manager of Home Bureaus for this County also attended the meeting. The prolonged drought has brought real inconvenience, even hardship, to many farmers of the county. Water is very scarce on some farms, in many cases water has to be drawn in cans some distance for household purposes and even to water stock. Those dependent on "driven" wells seem to have been luckier than those with "dug" wells as a source of supply, since the former haven't lacked water.

Plowing has been difficult and unsatisfactory. Clay land baked so hard that only a tractor could plow it, sandy soils were powder dry. Most farmers used heavily-weighted plows. The weather has been fine to do fall work and most crops went into storage in good condition. A number of tractors have been purchased, throughout the county. Frosts held off until late in most sections.

Local market prices this week were: Best print butter in cases, 40c; tub butter 39c; eggs, strictly fresh, 45c to 50c; some stores paid a bit more in trade; pea beans, \$3.50; dressed pork, 16c to 18c; western beef dressed, 12c to 17c; native beef, dressed, 9c to 11c; live fowls, 23c to 26c; veal, 17c to 20c; dressed fowls, 32c to 36c; potatoes, 60c; baled hay, \$14 to \$17; oats, 45c.

MADISON COUNTY—Real winter broke upon us on November 6, and our first snow to stay on and cover the fields. Today, the 8th, it is just beginning to thaw. The cabbage crop has turned out to be a fairly good one and most of the farmers have disposed of their crop at a moderate price. Farmers in this vicinity are rejoicing over the advent of electric light and power for their houses and barns. Many who have had individual electric plants are being rewired to use the Niagara Power. What with the telephone, radio, automobile, electric light and power, etc., we need not complain of a hard lot, but may be as ultra modern as the town dwellers.—MRS. C.A.P.

STEBEN COUNTY—It still continues very dry. The ground is so hard that it is almost impossible to plow. Fall work is well along and crops of all kinds are far below normal this year. There is scarcely any winter grain sown on account of the drought and what is sown does not grow. The potato market is very dull. Avoca Grange number 176 with a membership of around 350, is just completing its new hall.—C.H.E.

SARATOGA COUNTY—A nice rain Wednesday helped out the cisterns and so forth and gave farmers an opportunity to plow. Crops and gardens all gathered. Very cold nights and much hard wind. Potatoes \$1. a bushel and not much demand; eggs, 50c and scarce; dressed poultry, cheap; milk and cream a little better price but still very cheap. Epidemic of colds during the last couple of weeks. Election was very quiet in this section.—MRS. L. W. P.

YATES COUNTY—Farmers are closing up their work for the season having fine weather. Red kidney beans are down to 5c. Most of the lambs in the Middlesex Valley have been shipped out at 6c to 8c per pound. Kaufman of Rochester has had the most of them. A large number of Grangers are getting ready to attend the session of the National Grange to be held in Rochester this week. Cabbage is down to \$5. a ton. The apple market is dull; dealers offering about 50c per bushel for stock 2½ inch up.—L. C. W.

Farmers and Dealers Contribute for Needy



THIS picture shows crowds assembled at the New York City Hall recently when a thousand bushels of potatoes, which had been donated for relief of needy families whose bread-winners were out of work, were being transported for storage in the Bronx market.

This relief work, we understand, is under the direction of Commissioner Dwyer of the New York City Department of Markets. Donations have been made by dealers in the Wallabout and Gansevoort Farmers' Markets, as well as by large numbers of Long Island farmers who bring produce to be sold on these markets.

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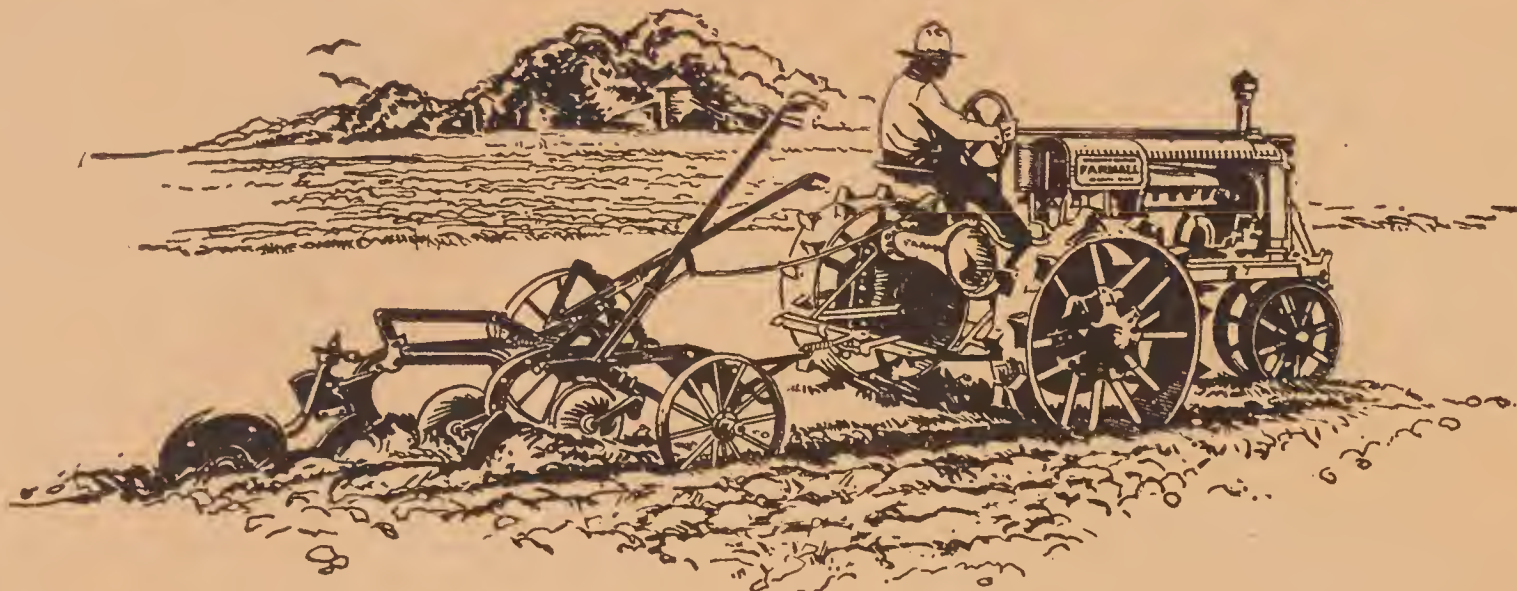
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Body Heated Eggs

I have about 700 White Leghorns. The pullets I raised this year had a touch of enteritis sometime during the growing season. I used the enteritis powder. It helped some but there are still some among the flock that are not well. I have been receiving complaints from customers that occasionally they find an egg that is not right. I am positive that we let no egg go to the trade that there is any doubt about. Is it then possible that some of these affected pullets are laying such eggs?

It is not very unusual to find defects in freshly laid eggs such as you describe. The usual cause is the holding of the egg in the hen's body at incubation temperature after it should have been laid. Sudden fright is said to cause hens to retain eggs in this way. I do not believe the touch of enteritis is the cause. All eggs going to a private trade should be candled as a matter of good business.—L. E. Weaver.

How One Poultryman Controls Cannibalism

I HAVE often seen inquiries in your paper for a remedy or cure for cannibalism among chickens or hens rather. Now I have had that trouble sometimes and always give my hens a piece of raw salt pork, the fat meat not the lean, and let them eat all they want of it and that stops all the picking for that time. If they start again why I hang up some more fat salt pork. It has always worked fine with our hens and pullets and so much easier than cutting off the end of the bill or such things. Wish you would publish this in your paper as so many have asked for a remedy.

—MRS. J. O., Pa.

A Novel Drinking Fountain

WHILE visiting some friends I saw a novel drinking vessel for chickens. It was made from a discarded auto tire. The tire was split in half along the tread. Each tire made two drinking fountains.

The advantages are several. It is unbreakable, can not upset, is easily cleaned, holds a good quantity of water, but is not deep enough to drown small chicks. If the water freezes no damage is done as old tires have no value right now. I thought possibly you might like to pass this idea on to your many readers.—W.M.A., Conn.

Tractors or Horses—Which?

(Continued from Page 3)

the heavy work to do. And then, of course, there is the matter of time saved by using the tractor.

But to my mind there is another great advantage from the tractor and that we do not hear so very much about and that is the fact, in my experience at least, that one will get from 10 per cent to 15 per cent or more increased crop from tractor worked land than from horse worked and this alone will go a long way toward making a tractor worth while on any farm.

With a good tractor now costing less than \$1000 and a life of at least ten years on the average one hundred acre farm, the interest and depreciation would only be \$150 per year. I believe that a farmer who is plowing twenty to twenty-five acres a year can well afford to have one to do the heavy field work and what belt work one has to do.

It seems to me that the cheapest power for the eastern farm is to use both horses and tractor.—J. D. C., N. Y.

Artificial lights for poultry merely make a normal condition during an abnormal time and is not a forcing process, if used with reasonable judgment.

Shavings are superior to all other materials for hen's nests.



HERD INFECTION

Dr. Roberts says: "Watch out for symptoms of HERD INFECTION, such as Failure to Breed, Failure to Clean, Scours and Goiters in Calves, Garget, Cow Pox and Shortage of Milk. There may or may not be a loss of Calves. Send in a confidential report of your herd and Dr. David Roberts will tell you without charge what is wrong."

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WITH winter "just around the corner" the motorist can take advantage of the pleasant fall weather to check over his car or have his service station do so in order that it will be in proper condition to withstand the rigors of winter driving.

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Tighten all bolts and nuts.

Check front wheels for proper alignment; remove hub caps and re-grease; adjust wheel bearings and replace hub caps.

Drain the oil from the transmission and differential and pour into both about a quart of kerosene. At the same time put in the radiator a few handfuls of sal soda and then drive the car two or three miles. The kerosene should then be drained from the transmission and differential and water drained from the radiator. A winter grade lubricant recommended by the car manufacturer should then be put in the transmission and differential.

Inspect the rubber hose connections, replacing if necessary, after which the radiator should be filled with clean water; and at the first appearance of cold weather an antifreeze solution should be added.

Next, drain oil from the engine; flush crankcase and put in a winter grade of oil. If the oil filter has been in use for 10,000 miles install a new cartridge.

Inspect wiring and clean contacts; oil generator and starting motor and clean the armatures and brushes; set generator charging rate ahead for winter driving; check breaker points for proper spacing; replace spark plugs if used more than 10,000 miles; if used less than this, clean them and adjust the gaps; clean battery with ammonia water solution; tighten terminals and grease with vaseline; inspect water level and if gravity reading is low, recharge.

Adjust brakes and reline if necessary.

The motorist should also examine the top of his car. Going over the top with a good grade of top dressing will do much to preserve it.

Many car manufacturers are now equipping cars with a summer and winter driving adjustment on the carburetors and the proper adjustment to the carburetor should be made at this time. The fuel and carburetor strainers should also be taken out and cleaned.

With these simple but highly essential adjustments, a winter of care-free driving should be enjoyed.

A Profitable Woodlot in Herkimer County

(Continued from Page 3)

favor of Mr. Laucks amounting to \$832.39. This profit is on what has been cut. In addition Mr. Laucks has a woodlot which on the present yield of 25 cords per acre at \$1.75 per 14 inch cord is worth \$1,212.25.

This is figuring on the basis of fuel wood only. In the next 20 years some of the 8 inch white ash and the 10 inch basswood will be ready to cut, and will bring a higher value than for fuel wood.

While it is obvious to the reader that these amazing returns came about because the original owner sold his "bush lot" for a song, the fact nevertheless remains that well planned cutting will make any woodlot an income producing unit of the farm.

The New York State College of Agriculture through its Forestry Department is anxious to cooperate with woodlot owners in all parts of the State in establishing similar demonstrations of woodlot management. The writer will be glad to hear direct from readers of the American Agriculturist who are interested in such a project.



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Just David--By Eleanor Porter

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

The next morning David decides to go back to his mountain home and leaves without saying goodbye. He returns hurriedly when Mrs. Holly telephones to a neighbor to tell David that his father left a letter for him.

* * *

Simeon Holly scowled. Larson choked over a stifled chuckle. William Streeter stared and shrugged his shoulders; but Higgins flushed a dull red.

"No, sonny," he stammered. "We found it on the—er—I mean, it—er—your father left it in his pocket for you," finished the man, a little explosively.

A swift shadow crossed the boy's face.

"Oh, I hoped I'd heard—" he began. Then suddenly he stopped, his face once more alight. "But it's 'most the same as if he wrote it from there, isn't it? He left it for me, and he told me what to do."

"What's that, what's that?" cried Higgins, instantly alert. "Did he tell you what to do? Then, let's have it, so we'll know. You will let us read it, won't you boy?"

"Why, y—yes," stammered David, holding it out politely, but with evident reluctance.

"Thank you," nodded Higgins, as he reached for the note.

David's letter was very different from the other one. It was longer, but it did not help much, though it was easily read. In his letter, in spite of the wavering lines, each word was formed with a care that told of a father's thought for the young eyes that would read it. It was written on two of the notebook's leaves, and at the end came the single word "Daddy."

David, my boy (read Higgins aloud), in the far country I am waiting for you. Do not grieve, for that will grieve me. I shall not return, but some day you will come to me, your violin at your chin, and the bow drawn across the strings to greet me. See that it tells me of the beautiful world you have left—for it is a beautiful world, David; never forget that. And if sometime you are tempted to think it is not a beautiful world, just remember that you yourself can make it beautiful if you will.

You are among new faces, surrounded by things and people that are strange to you. Some of them you will not understand; some of them you may not like. But do not fear, David, and do not plead to go back to the hills. Remember this, my boy,—in your violin lie all the things you long for. You have only to play, and the broad skies of your mountain home will be over you, and the dear friends and comrades of your mountain forests will be about you.

DADDY.

"Gorry! that's worse than the other," groaned Higgins, when he had finished the note. "There's actually nothing in it! Wouldn't you think—if a man wrote anything at such a time—that he'd 'a' wrote something that had some sense to it—something that one could get hold of, and find out who the boy is?"

There was no answering this. The assembled men could only grunt and

nod in agreement, which, after all, was no real help.

CHAPTER V

DISCORDS

THE dead man found in Farmer Holly's barn created a decided stir in the village of Hinsdale. The case was a peculiar one for many reasons. First, because of the boy—Hinsdale supposed it knew boys, but it felt inclined to change its mind after seeing this one. Second, because of the circumstances. The boy and his father had entered the town like tramps, yet Higgins, who talked freely of his having given the pair a "lift" on that very evening, did not hesitate to declare that he did not believe them to be ordinary tramps at all.

As there had been little found in the dead man's pockets, save the two notes, and as nobody could be found who wanted the violins, there seemed to be nothing to do but to turn the body over to the town for burial. Nothing was said of this to David; indeed, as little as possible was said to David about anything after that morning when Higgins had given him his father's letter. At that time the men had made one more effort to "get track of something," as Higgins had despairingly put it. But the boy's answers to their questions were anything but satisfying, anything but helpful, and were often most disconcerting. The boy was, in fact, regarded by most of the men, after that morning, as "being 'a little off';" and was hence let severely alone.

Who the man was the town authorities certainly did not know, neither could they apparently find out. His name, as written by himself, was unreadable. His notes told nothing; his son could tell little more—of consequence. A report, to be sure, did come from the village, far up the mountain, that such a man and boy had lived in a hut that was almost inaccessible; but even this did not help solve the mystery.

David was left at the Holly farmhouse, though Simeon Holly mentally declared that he should lose no time in looking about for some one to take the boy away.

On that first day Higgins picking up the reins preparatory to driving from the yard, had said, with a nod of his head toward David:—

"Well, how about it, Holly? Shall we leave him here till we find somebody that wants him?"

"Why, y—yes, I suppose so," hesitated Simeon Holly, with uncordial accent.

But his wife, hovering in the background, hastened forward at once.

"Oh, yes; yes, indeed," she urged. "I'm sure he—he won't be a mite of trouble, Simeon."

"Perhaps not," conceded Simeon Holly darkly. "Neither, it is safe to say, will he be anything else—worth anything."

"That's it exactly," spoke up Streeter, from his seat in the wagon. "If I thought he'd be worth his salt, now, I'd take him myself; but—well, look at him this minute," he finished, with a disdainful shrug.

David, on the lowest step, was very evidently not hearing a word of what was being said. With his sensitive face illumined, he was again poring over his father's letter.

Something in the sudden quiet cut through his absorption as the noisy hum of voices had not been able to do, and he raised his head. His eyes were starlike.

"I'm so glad father told me what to do," he breathed. "It'll be easier now."

Receiving no answer from the some-

what awkwardly silent men, he went on, as if in explanation:—

"You know he's waiting for me—in the far country, I mean. He said he was. And when you've got somebody waiting, you don't mind staying behind yourself for a little while. Besides, I've got to stay to find out about the beautiful world, you know, so I can tell him, when I go. That's the way I used to do back home on the mountain, you see,—tell him about things. Lots of days we'd go to walk; then, when we got home, he'd have me tell him, with my violin, what I'd seen. And now he says I'm to stay here."

"Here!" It was the quick, stern voice of Simeon Holly.

"Yes," nodded David earnestly; "to learn about the beautiful world. Don't you remember? And he said I was not to want to go back to my mountains; that I would not need to, anyway, because the mountains, and the sky, and the birds and squirrels and brooks are really in my violin, you know. And—" But with an angry frown Simeon Holly stalked away, motioning Larson to follow him; and with a merry glance and a low chuckle Higgins turned his horse about and drove from the yard. A moment after David found himself alone with Mrs. Holly, who was looking at him with wistful, though slightly fearful eyes.

"Did you have all the breakfast you wanted?" she asked timidly, resorting, as she had resorted the night before, to the everyday things of her world in the hope that they might make this strange little boy seem less wild, and more nearly human.

"Oh, yes, thank you." David's eyes had strayed back to the note in his hand. Suddenly he looked up, a new something in his eyes. "What is it to be a—a tramp?" he asked. "Those men said daddy and I were tramps."

"A tramp? Oh—er—why, just a—a tramp," stammered Mrs. Holly. "But never mind that, David. I—I wouldn't think any more about it."

"But what is a tramp?" persisted David, a smouldering fire beginning to show in his eyes. "Because if they meant thieves—"

"No, no, David," interrupted Mrs. Holly soothingly. "They never meant thieves at all."

"Then, what is it to be a tramp?"

"Why, it's just to—to tramp," explained Mrs. Holly desperately;—"walk along the road from one town to another, and—and not live in a house at all."

"Oh!" David's face cleared. "That's all right, then. I'd love to be a tramp, and so'd father. And we were tramps, sometimes, too, 'cause lots of times, in the summer, we didn't stay in the cabin hardly any—just lived out of doors all day and all night. Why, I never knew really what the pine trees were saying till I heard them at night, lying under them. You know what I mean. You've heard them, haven't you?"

"At night? Pine trees?" stammered Mrs. Holly helplessly.

"Yes. Oh, haven't you ever heard them at night?" cried the boy, in his voice a very genuine sympathy as for a grievous loss. "Why, then, if you've only heard them daytimes, you don't know a bit what pine trees really are. But I can tell you. Listen! This is what they say," finished the boy, whipping his violin from its case, and, after a swift testing of the strings, plunging into a weird, haunting little melody.

In the doorway, Mrs. Holly, bewildered, yet bewitched, stood motionless, her eyes half-fearfully, half-longingly fixed on David's glorified face. She was still in the same position when Simeon

Holly came around the corner of the house.

"Well, Ellen," he began, with quiet scorn after a moment's stern watching of the scene before him, "have you nothing better to do this morning than to listen to this minstrel fellow?"

"Oh, Simeon! Why, yes, of course. I—I forgot—what I was doing," faltered Mrs. Holly, flushing guiltily from neck to brow as she turned and hurried into the house.

David, on the porch steps, seemed to have heard nothing. He was still playing, his rapt gaze on the distant sky-line, when Simeon Holly turned upon him with disapproving eyes.

"See here, boy, can't you do anything but fiddle?" he demanded. Then, as David still continued to play, he added sharply: "Didn't you hear me, boy?"

The music stopped abruptly. David looked up with the slightly dazed air of one who has been summoned as from another world.

"Did you speak to me, sir?" he asked.

"I did—twice. I asked if you never did anything but play that fiddle."

"You mean at home?" David's face expressed mild wonder without a trace of anger or resentment. "Why, yes, of course. I could not play *all* the time, you know. I had to eat and sleep and study my books; and every day we went to walk—like tramps, as you call them," he elucidated, his face brightening with obvious delight at being able, for once, to explain matters in terms that he felt sure would be understood.

"Tramps, indeed!" muttered Simeon Holly, under his breath. Then, sharply: "Did you never perform any useful labor, boy? Were your days always spent in this ungodly idleness?"

Again David frowned in mild wonder.

"Oh, I wasn't idle, sir. Father said I must never be that. He said every instrument was needed in the great Orchestra of life; and that I was one, you know, even if I was only a little boy. And he said if I kept still and didn't do my part, the harmony wouldn't be complete, and—"

"Yes, yes, but never mind that now, boy," interrupted Simeon Holly, with harsh impatience. "I mean, did he never set you to work—real work?"

"Work?" David meditated again. Then suddenly his face cleared. "Oh, yes, sir, he said I had a beautiful work to do, and that it was waiting for me out in the world. That's why we came down from the mountain, you know, to find it. Is that what you mean?"

"Well, no," retorted the man, "I can't say that it was. I was referring to work—real work about the house. Did you never do any of that?"

David gave a relieved laugh.

"Oh, you mean getting the meals and tidying up the house," he replied. "Oh, yes, I did that with father, only—his face grew wistful—"I'm afraid I didn't do it very well. My bacon was never as nice and crisp as father's, and the fire was always spoiling my potatoes."

"Humph! bacon and potatoes, indeed!" scorned Simeon Holly. "Well, boy, we call that women's work down here. We set men to something else. Do you see that woodpile by the shed door?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very good. In the kitchen you'll find an empty woodbox. Do you think you could fill it with wood from that woodpile? You'll find plenty of short, small sticks already chopped."

"Oh, yes, sir, I'd like to," nodded David, hastily but carefully tucking his violin into its case. A minute later he had attacked the woodpile with a

(Continued on Page 14)

Farm Women Meet

Federation Holds Annual Meeting in Albany

THIS year's annual meeting of the New York State Home Bureau Federation had many extra thrills because of its being held in the state's capital. There was the ride provided by the Chamber of Commerce to show state buildings, schools, hospitals, parks, and attractive residential sections of Albany; there was the visit to the State Departments of Health and Education, State Museum, and State Library; and, most exciting of all, there was tea at the Executive Mansion at the invitation of the Governor's gracious wife, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

These very pleasant features of the meeting were in addition, however, to sessions packed very full of business. County and district reports, committee meetings and reports, discussion of projects in progress or to be undertaken, speeches by prominent people—these were the stuff of which the conference was made.

Speakers were H. E. Babcock, General Manager of the G. L. F. on marketing; Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., Commissioner of Health, on rural health; Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Director of the Home and Community Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, on dreams for farm women; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Director of New York State College of Home Economics, on the health program of the extension service; Dr. Marjorie Murray, Pediatrician of the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital at Cooperstown, on child health; Mrs. Eleanor Slagle, of the State Department of Health, on mental

hygiene; Mrs. Edward Young, Ex-President of the Home Bureau Federation, on her trip to the International Council of Rural Women at Vienna; Dr. C. E. Ladd, Director of Extension in New York State, on the important things yet to be done in the rural program.

Miss Frances Searles, Home Bureau Manager of Monroe County, acted as song leader; Miss Edith Beecher as pianist, a feature which did much to enliven the program. Miss Millicent Robinson of Delhi, rendered some beautiful solos at the special meeting on Wednesday evening.

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highest gain in county membership were awarded by the Home Bureau Federation to Rensselaer, Ontario, Delaware and Niagara County Home Bureaus. Mrs. Clark Stoodley, Chairman of the membership contest committee, awarded the prizes.

Prizes for the Rural School Beautification Contest were awarded as follows: Schuyler County, 1st prize of \$50.00; Orleans County, 2nd prize of \$25.00; Cayuga County, 3rd prize of \$15.00; Cattaraugus County, 4th prize of \$10.00. These prizes were awarded by American Agriculturist and were presented by Mrs. Grace W. Hockett, Household Editor.

Officers elected for the coming year were Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, Delhi, President; Mrs. Edward Eddy, Saratoga Springs, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Clark Stoodley, Adams Center, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. Nettie M. Roods, Wilton, Treasurer; Mrs. Evelyn Gotchell, Alton, Director.

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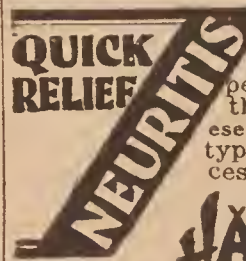
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\$5 to \$500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10c for illustrated coin value book, 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25, LeRoy, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM—500 ACRES, 55 head stock, equipment, etc., \$13,500. Terms. Farm 140 acres, 18 head stock, equipment, etc., \$6500. Easy terms. Write Mr. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y. free list.

FARM 140 acres. Land very productive. Alfalfa land. Good buildings. 475 apple trees. Write for particulars. Easy terms. C. A. GRIGGS, Central Bridge, N. Y.

FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY, 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

56 ACRE DAIRY FARM on hard road near village. very good buildings, land very productive, handles 20 head stock. Easy terms. L. SWEDBERG, Pitcher, N. Y.

111 ACRE YATES COUNTY, N. Y., DAIRY FARM. One mile state road, 3 miles to progressive railroad village, population 1000. 1/2 mile grade school. Friendly neighborhood. 55 acres smooth machine worked fields. 41 acre spring watered pasture. 15 acres in woods. Seven room cottage house, porch, good cellar, shade, pleasant view. Barn 30x50, No. 2, 14x40, silo. 1/4 mile from gas and oil wells. Price \$2,500. Liberal terms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

MILK WILL BUY this farm—250 Acres, 31 cattle, 3 horses, milker, auto truck, machinery, dairy utensils, hay, grain, fodder, potatoes and vegetables; attractive large house with running water (picture pg. 49 Strouts catalog), good 46x60 ft. barn with silo, 12-room tenant house, other bldgs; 150 acres crop land, 25 acres wood; 2 miles village, hour city, milk collected; river borders. Only \$2500 cash and 100 lbs. milk daily for period of years. Catalog 1000 bargains free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

FARMS FOR RENT

FOR RENT—A good small, splendidly located in Orange County near Newburgh on concrete road and near good high school, dairy farm with stock and tools. More interested in reliable tenant than high rent. References required. BOX 400, c/o American Agriculturist.

WANTED TO RENT—FARM

WANTED TO RENT on shares, fully equipped dairy farm with tools. Experienced farmers, or work by month on farm. Two men. BOX 500, c/o American Agriculturist.

COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth-promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75; 10 gallons \$13, at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—5 lb. pails, prepaid 3 zones. Clover, Basswood or Buckwheat, 1-85c; 2-\$1.60; 12-\$6.00; 20 (Buckwheat) \$9.00. HOMER VAN SCOY, Candor, N. Y.

HONEY: QUALITY, PURITY, satisfaction guaranteed. 60 lbs. Clover \$5.40; Buckwheat \$4.80; Amber \$4.80, not prepaid. 10 lb. pail Clover comb \$1.75 postpaid. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, our finest White Clover, 60 lb. \$5.50; 12, five lb. pails \$7.00. Clover Autumn flowers 60 lb. \$5.25; 12 five lb. pails \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders this winter for its "first prize winning" Shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

MEN TO SELL our high grade garden and field seed direct to planters. A good position with big income. Experience unnecessary. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

REFINED WOMAN desires situation as caretaker or housekeeper. Reference. ROSE LEDGE, Randolph, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

NICHOLS BURN-RITE Kerosene Oil Burner works in any stove cheaper than wood or coal. Agents Wanted. Good proposition. R. D. NICHOLS, Avon, N. Y.

WANTED TO BOARD two small children in Protestant country home. Mother's care. Best of references. MRS. ANSON TUTTLE, Victor, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

YARN: KNITTING at bargain. Colored wool for rugs, \$1.15 pound. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT (Mfr.), Box R, Harmony, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.20; 6 1/2 in., \$1.45; galvanized-faced 6 in., \$1.45; 6 1/2 in., \$1.70, postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

SECOND HAND EGG cases for sale with flats and fillers. BROOKLYN CASE CO., 17 E. 89th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PEANUTS, HAND SELECTED shelled, 10 pounds \$1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

PERSONAL PHOTO CHRISTMAS CARDS from your own negatives 10c each, envelopes included. Hand colored mounted 8x10 enlargement 75c. Kodak film developed 5c roll, prints 3c each. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

FOX TRAPPING METHODS. Water, dry land and snow sets. Send for particulars. CHESTER R. HALL, West Springfield, Mass.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

ERAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Guaranteed chewing or smoking. 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

18 CHEWING or SMOKING TWIST \$1.00 postpaid. FORD TOBACCO CO., D95, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.25; smoking, 5 pounds \$1; 10, \$1.75. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

LEAF TOBACCO, three pounds \$1.00; ten \$3.00. MRS. ANGIE FORD, A7, Paducah, Ky.

LOOK! Golden yellow smoking tobacco, five pounds \$1.00. Rich red chewing, five pounds \$1.50. Guaranteed. CLARK'S RIVER PLANTATION, Hazel, Ky.

Just David

(Continued from Page 12)

will; and Simeon Holly, after a sharply watchful glance, had turned away.

But the woodbox, after all, was not filled. At least, it was not filled immediately; for at the very beginning of gathering the second armful of wood, David picked up a stick that had long lain in one position on the ground, thereby disclosing sundry and diverse crawling things of many legs, which filled David's soul with delight, and drove away every thought of the empty woodbox.

It was only a matter of some strength and more patience, and still more time, to overturn other and bigger sticks, to find other and bigger of the many-legged, many-jointed creatures. One, indeed, was so very wonderful that David, with a whoop of glee, summoned Mrs. Holly from the shed doorway to come and see.

So urgent was his plea that Mrs. Holly came with hurried steps—but she went away with steps even more hurried; and David, sitting back on his woodpile seat, was left to wonder why she should scream and shudder and say "Ugh-h-h!" at such a beautiful, interesting thing as was this little creature who lived in her woodpile.

Even then David did not think of that empty woodbox waiting behind the kitchen stove. This time it was a butterfly, a big black butterfly banded with gold; and it danced and fluttered all through the back yard and out into the garden, David delightedly following with soft-treading steps, and movements that would not startle. From the garden to the orchard, and from the orchard back to the garden danced the butterfly—and David; and in the garden, near the house, David came upon Mrs. Holly's pansy-bed. Even the butterfly was forgotten then, for down in the path by the pansy-bed David dropped to his knees in veritable worship.

(Continued Next Week)

Post Your Farm AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the
SERVICE BUREAU OF
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
461 Fourth Ave., New York City

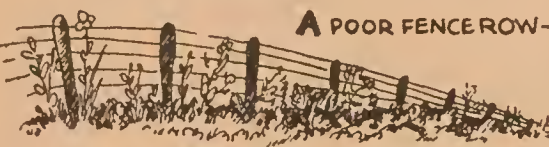
HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Protect Your Fences

By Ray Inman

ARE You particular about fence rows? WHY NOT MAKE THE BEST?

Why SHOULD YOU BE PARTICULAR ABOUT A FENCE ROW? WELL—FOR ONE THING—

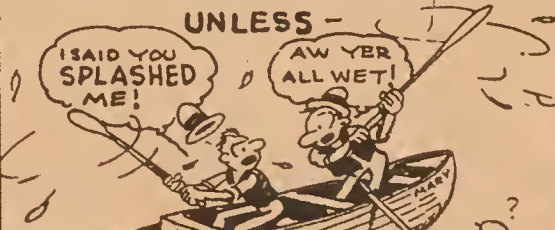
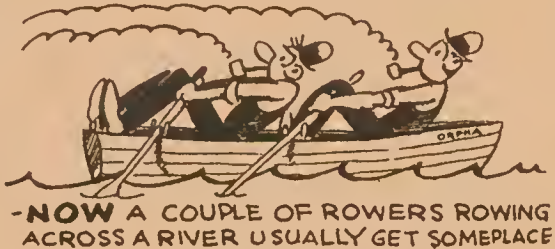


A POOR FENCE ROW—



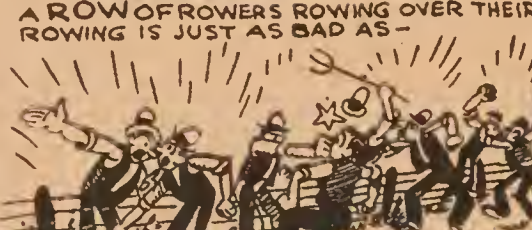
— FREQUENTLY LEADS TO A GOOD FENCE ROW. AND A COUPLE OF ROWERS ROWING ACROSS A FENCE ROW SELDOM GET ANYWHERE

① Remove the old fence and
② Grub out stumps and bushes.



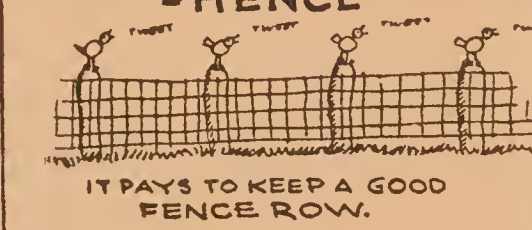
THE ROWERS START ROWING OVER THEIR ROWING AND FORGET TO ROW—IT'S VERY DIFFICULT TO ROW AND ROW AT THE SAME TIME.

③ Plow, disk, and harrow headland for 10 ft.
④ With grader or drag pull dirt up to a ridge at middle.



A ROW OF ROWERS ROWING OVER THEIR FENCE ROW, BECAUSE IN THE END—

⑤ Seed heavily with alfalfa or clover.
⑥ Put in a permanent fence.



IT PAYS TO KEEP A GOOD FENCE ROW.
.....
IT'S ALL VERY ROWDY



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Imaginary Bequests Not Worth a Quarter

SOME time ago we received a printed slip from J. Mucha of Ava, N. Y. The slip read as follows:

Dear Friend:

Important news for you. Andrew Drake, West Branch, N. Y. late deceased had the names of 3,000 common people placed on his will all unknown to him such as farmers, laborers, boys and girls all over U. S. Mr. Drake left a different sealed package for each one and authorized us to help the executor distribute gifts worth from \$5 to \$10 apiece. Please enclose 25c for postage. Answer at once.

Sincerely
(Signed) J. MUCHA.

Benevolent gentlemen are not in the habit of leaving wills providing packages for unknown friends so we immediately communicated with a friend in Oneida County. The reply received needs no explanation. It is as follows:

"In reply to yours of October 24 inquiring about John S. Mucha of this town, I have received a number of inquiries from all over the United States relative to some scheme which he is conducting through the mails. This Andrew Drake, whose executor Mr. Mucha claims to be assisting in dispersing with his will, never existed as far as I can find out, so I have turned what evidence I have over to the Post Office Department. John S. Mucha is now under investigation by the Post Office Department."

Parts Returned—No Refund

Our son and some of his friends sent \$28 to the Marvin Northrup Aeroplane Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota as a deposit on a glider. The company acknowledged this stating that the balance was due on delivery. Some time later the boys received a C. O. D. box containing a number of irregular, flat pieces of metal which were undrilled and clearly unsuited for a glider. They paid \$15 on this before they opened it and found that it did not contain glider parts, or at least, no parts that they could use. They returned this box and demanded a refund of \$43.

WE have directed two letters to the Marvin Northrup Aeroplane Company, asking for their side of the story in this case but up to date we have received no letter from them. Because they did not reply to our letter, we wrote to a farm paper located in the west who tells us that they have had some complaints from subscribers against this concern but have been unable to get any satisfactory settlement on them.

Mr. Boorman No Longer An Advertiser

RECENTLY several subscribers have complained to us that they have returned dogs to George Boorman of Marathon, N. Y., but have been unable to get the return of their money. These subscribers mention that they saw Mr. Boorman's advertisement in American Agriculturist. We take this opportunity to mention that we have not carried Mr. Boorman's advertisement since 1929. Naturally we do not feel that we can guarantee advertisers indefinitely and for this reason we are notifying subscribers that Mr. Boorman's advertisement no longer appears in American Agriculturist.

In This Case the Dealer Needs Help

ONE of the largest and most reliable receivers of poultry in New York City has for a long time followed the practice of loaning crates to shippers. This dealer has called to our attention the fact that he has loaned out many of these which have never been returned to him in spite of the fact that he has written personal letters to shippers. These crates cost money and naturally the dealer is interested in furnishing them only as a service to poultrymen who ship to him.

Our readers know that we are always backing up the shipper in every possible way, yet there are two sides

to every question. Here is a case where the dealer has just cause for complaint.

One Concern Finds a Thousand "Suckers" a Day

WHEN Albert Berman and Samuel Topf of Hartford, Connecticut, who operated a homework scheme under the name of Leona Children's Wear, suddenly decided to leave town they left a profitable although questionable business behind them. When Detective Philip Dooley and Mr. George Miller of the Hartford Better Business Bureau

Service Bureau Claims Settled During October, 1930

NEW YORK	
George F. Greene, Dolgeville	\$ 126.05
(Adjustment of claim)	
Wassil Garron, Bath	90.00
(Insurance matter adjusted)	
A. L. Rider, Newburgh	25.00
(Damage claim settled)	
Robert Dawson, Hillsdale	20.00
(Part pay on claim)	
Mrs. Paul Ames, Little York	3.00
(Refund on order)	
William Gronowidt, Germantown	13.50
(Pay for case of eggs)	
John Shumway, Waits	6.60
(Pay for eggs from commission merchant)	
T. B. Ryan, Chateaugay	152.46
(Pay for milk)	
Mrs. Freeman Gilbert, Orchard Park	5.00
(Part pay on sale of machine)	
Wm. G. Custer, Lineklee	38.00
(Balance pay for syrup)	
John Eisel, Averill Park	28.00
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Geo. Schuyler, Amsterdam	4.00
(Refund on order)	
Harold Jump, Roxbury	33.50
(Compensation claim settled)	
Arthur Moggay, Ontario	29.16
(Balance pay for plants)	
H. M. Harrison, Mount Vision	2.50
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Ida Bailey, Apulia	2.50
(Refund on order)	
E. J. Snitchler, Hamilton	135.75
(Returns on produce)	
Mrs. Fred Hamilton, Three Mile Bay	15.00
(Postal claim settled)	
E. C. Pooler, Fulton	10.55
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Mrs. John Enright, Moira	9.00
(Pay for eggs)	
Dan Wightman, Marathon	90.35
(Pay for eggs)	
Henry Kelly, Bedell	40.00
(Refund on order of pullets)	
C. A. Ayres, Burdett	10.57
(Returns from commission merchant)	
Miss Ida Wolfe, Union Springs	5.06
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. B. C. Graves, Castorland	26.62
(Claim settled)	
Roy Conklin, De Lancey	10.00
(Refund on order of plants)	
G. W. Ellis, New Berlin	8.57
(Balance of returns from commission merchant)	
H. E. Derby, Wadhams	25.00
(Refund on order)	
NEW JERSEY	
W. L. Obert, Flemington	313.29
(Pay for produce from commission merchant)	
H. S. Long, Holmdel	126.00
(Pay for produce from commission merchant)	
A. J. Kishpaugh, Great Meadows	17.85
(Refund on freight charges)	
VERMONT	
Ralph Perry, Plainfield	6.67
(Refund on unsatisfactory pig)	
TOTAL \$1429.55	

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
John Griggs, DeKalb Junction	
(Adjustment of complaint)	
James Macaulay, Roselle	
(Insurance matter adjusted)	
E. S. Phillips, Cherry Creek	
(Order filled)	
J. H. Dalton, Peekskill	
(Complaint adjusted)	
Norton Kittel, Chenango Forks	
(Registration papers secured)	
Clarence Castner, Hammondsport	
(Adjustment of claim)	
E. T. Smith, Hudson	
(Returns from commission merchant)	
W. E. Thomas, Pierrepont Manor	
(Order filled)	
Mary P. Young, Mount Vision	
(Order filled)	
Vernon C. Turner, Divine Corners	
(Order filled)	
Mrs. Harry Beatty, Kingston	
(Order filled)	
Mrs. W. A. Scott, Perry	
(Claim settled)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
A. C. Bofinger, Coolspring	
(Order replaced)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mrs. Ernest A. Lee, Hancock	
(Adjustment on account)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Bert West, Pike	
(Order filled)	

called at their address they found a thousand letters at the door of the office. Practically all of these letters contained a \$2.00 deposit asked for by the company. Fortunately most of the writers had included their return address so they will have their money returned to them. Those who wrote earlier will not be so fortunate as doubtless the two men involved took the money with them.

Warrants have been issued for these two men and it is hoped they will be located although if they are it is doubtful whether anyone who sent money to them will be able to secure the return of it. It is interesting to know that Berman and Topf solicited work from women all over the country except in Connecticut presumably because they felt that these workers would be a little too near home and might call upon them unexpectedly.

The homework racket is costing people, particularly rural people, thousands of dollars every week. We admit that we fail to see why anyone will send a deposit of two or three dollars to an unknown concern with the hope that they will be able to get work in return which they can profitably do at home.

A Belated Inquiry

"Enclosed please find letter my wife received from Princeton Underwear Co. As she had some spare time and is interested in this kind of work, I forwarded to them \$1.50 in the form of check September 29th, and to date we have never received any material nor any reply. We have written to them about it, but they make no reply. A neighbor of mine has had the same experience with these people, as she received their offer about the same time.

"I was suspicious of this in the beginning, as I have read so much about these schemes in your paper every week. I do not care about the loss of the \$1.50 because it is worth that much to have these fakers exposed, as I know you will do if they are such.

"Trust to hear from you as to what you can find out about them."

WE learn in the same mail this was simply another homework scheme to obtain deposits fraudulently from people seeking home employment. After an official investigation this company signed an agreement with the Post Office Department to discontinue business and to have all further mail to them returned to the senders. Apparently, our subscriber's money was received prior to this agreement and there is little chance of his recovering the \$1.50.

We are at a loss to know of a more effective method of warning subscribers against these homework frauds than the frequent publication of these stories, yet we continue to receive complaints. Please investigate before investing!


Fierro and Magee Out of Business

INFORMATION has just come to us that the firm of Fierro and Magee is liquidating its business. We are also informed that this firm has a number of outstanding accounts and that the firm expects to send a check to all creditors soon.

Avoid Sending Cash Through the Mail

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.

"I am very happy to write and let you know that the.....Insurance Company has approved my disability claim which you were so kind to take up with them in my behalf. Their agent delivered to me a check this morning for \$138.50, including \$6 premiums paid after disability occurred.



LOWEST PRICES IN OUR HISTORY

Cash or Your Own Terms

My new low prices are the sensation of the engine world. You can now buy one of the world's finest engines at the price you would usually pay for an "ordinary" engine. A Lifetime WITTE will do more work in a day—costs only a few cents for fuel—than several men. It's the cheapest hired man on earth. 312,896 in use all over the world.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY-TO-YOU



My latest engines are the finest ever built; Enclosed—Self Oiling with Timken Roller Bearings that never require adjustment; guaranteed for the life of the engine. Also Pumps and Sawing Outfits. SAVE the dealer's profit—SAVE the expenses and salaries of traveling salesmen—and SAVE the usual "extras" added to the selling price. Remember; you SAVE \$20 to \$200 when you buy from WITTE.

FREE ENGINE BOOK AND CHART

Write today for my new ENGINE BOOK and COMPARISON CHART. Prices now lower than ever before.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1808 OAKLAND AVE.
KANSAS CITY, MO.



TIME TESTED SINCE 1870

BRILLIANT LIGHT for NIGHT WORK!




Hay in before dew-wet. National Carbide in the RED DRUM gives you the most light for your money. Prompt service everywhere. Ask your dealer. If he cannot supply you, write us.

NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORP.
Lincoln Building New York, N. Y.

..... Coast to Coast Service

NATIONAL + CARBIDE +

Only 10% DOWN Easy Payments



PULL DOLLARS OUT OF STUMPS

Profit by clearing your ownland and your neighbors' as well. The Hercules oneman Stump Puller does the work easier, quicker, cheaper—and rapidly pays for itself. Make big money—write today for booklet and special low price offer.

HERCULES MFG. CO.
2923 29th St., Centerville, Ia.

POST YOUR FARM And Keep Trespassers Off

Reduced Prices on TRESPASS SIGNS

Effective October 1, 1930, trespass signs are offered to subscribers of American Agriculturist at new reduced rates in quantities of fifty or more. The new rates are as follows:—

- Per Dozen \$ 1.00
 - Per Fifty 3.50
 - Per Hundred 6.50
 - Per Thousand 60.00
- The price for smaller quantities remains at \$1. per dozen.

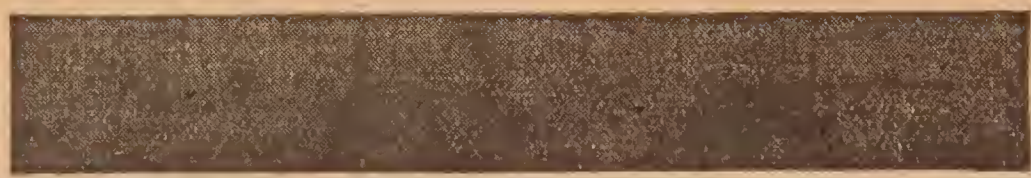
Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

American Agriculturist
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



What would

70° BELOW ZERO

do to your car?

OF COURSE, it will never get that cold in your locality . . . but it *did* around the South Pole, in Antarctica. And you can learn, from the Byrd Expedition, how to safeguard your car against cold as intense and destructive as that. For complete safety, they used Eveready Prestone, the ONE-SHOT anti-freeze. This very day, you can give your car the same protection.

Eveready Prestone is different from all other anti-freezes. It contains no alcohol or glycerine. It was developed in the laboratories of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, and is distributed by National Carbon Company, Inc., makers of Eveready Flashlights and Radio Batteries.

You can put Eveready Prestone in early, and be already prepared when freezing weather comes. One filling lasts all winter. It will not boil off, overheat your engine, or harm any part of the cooling-system, even when the warm thaws come.

Eveready Prestone is economical to use. Because only a single filling is needed, and because it is undiluted, less of it is required than of other anti-freezes. For those who live in the South and other moderate climates, it is available in small-size cans. Under such conditions, many cars can be protected for as little as \$2.50.

More than a million motorists used Eveready Prestone last winter. This year, it has been developed to a point where it offers even greater satisfaction. It is now *green* in color, so that it can be readily identified.

Delay may be costly. . . . You can buy Eveready Prestone everywhere, so take the simple precautions to make your cooling-system water-tight, and *put it in today!*

* * *

The Eveready Hour, radio's oldest commercial feature, is broadcast every Tuesday evening at nine (Eastern standard time) from WEAJ over a nation-wide N. B. C. network of 27 stations.

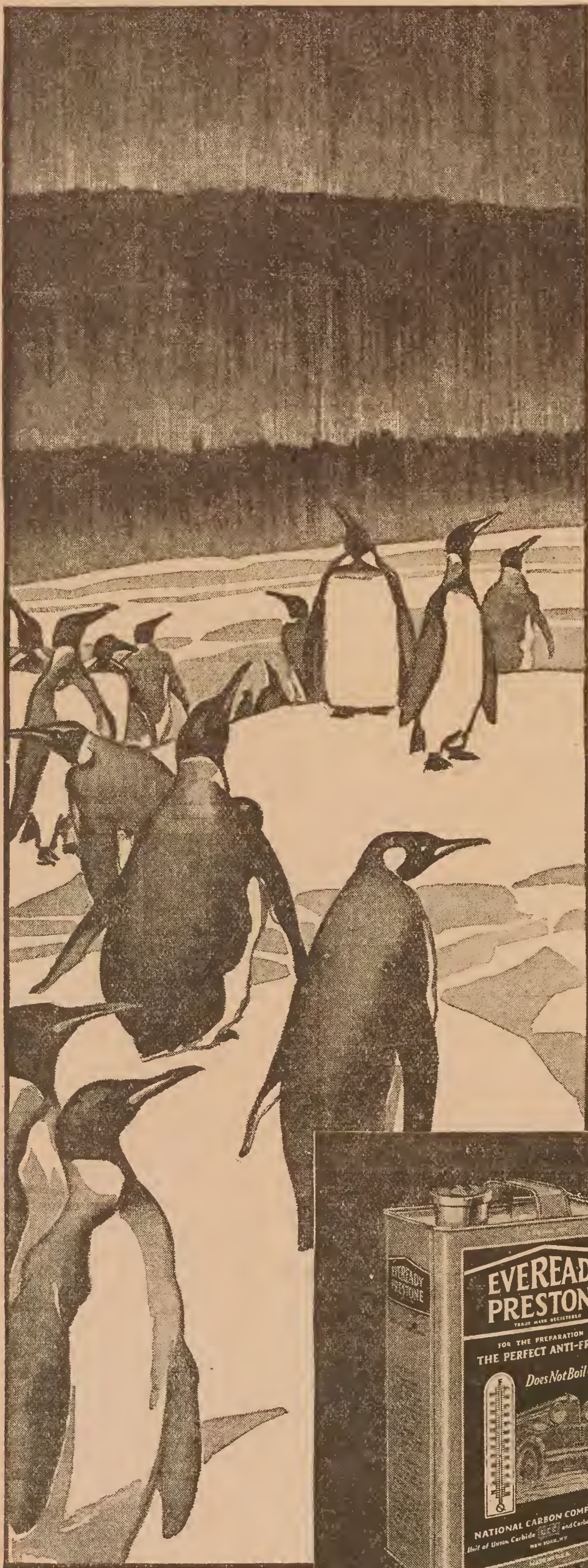
NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.

General Offices: New York, N. Y.

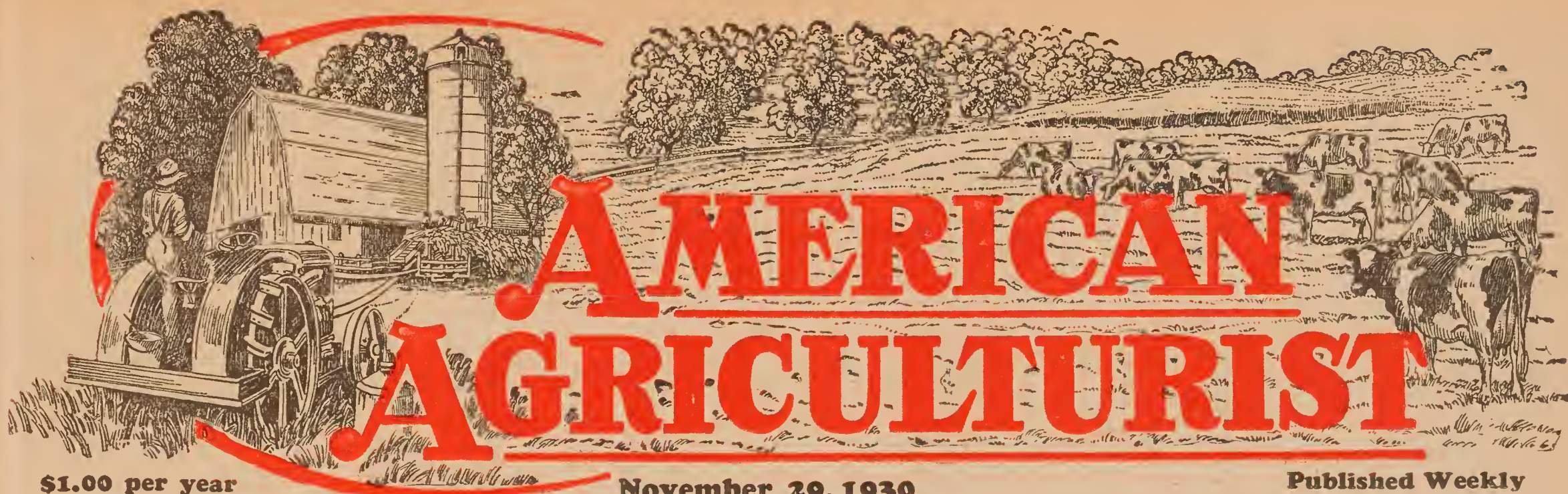
Unit of Union Carbide and  Carbon Corporation

9 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

1. Gives complete protection.
2. Does not boil off.
3. Positively will not damage cooling-system.
4. Will not heat-up a motor.
5. Circulates freely at the lowest operating temperatures.
6. Will not affect paint, varnish, or lacquer finishes.
7. Non-inflammable.
8. Odorless.
9. Economical—one-filling lasts all winter.



Tested and approved
Contest Board American
Automobile Association



\$1.00 per year

November 29, 1930

Published Weekly



The World War Memorial at Ithaca in honor of the Cornell soldier boys, living and dead, who were among the first to answer the call to arms.

SPECIAL ISSUE FOR WOMEN

To Make Christmas More Joyful

A Page Full of Good Ideas Which Are Inexpensive

CHRISTMAS is coming—fast—and there are many gifts yet to be got ready. Here is a page full of good ideas which are inexpensive, yet are just what is needed for that gift for the little folks or for folks grown big.

The first item listed, M267, will provide heaps of fun, because of the cheerful red color and the gay Donner and Blitzen stamped on the red sateen bean bags. These figures can be outlined with black running stitches or simply painted in with the strong black dye.



These bags dress up the tree and will be dear to the heart of the child who gets them.

For Sister Sue or for Cousin Mary the pretty coverall aprons, C581, C582, C583, will make a most acceptable gift. They come stamped on a good grade of unbleached muslin in one size to fit 36 to 44, are finished in tubfast binding, embroidery to be done in simple

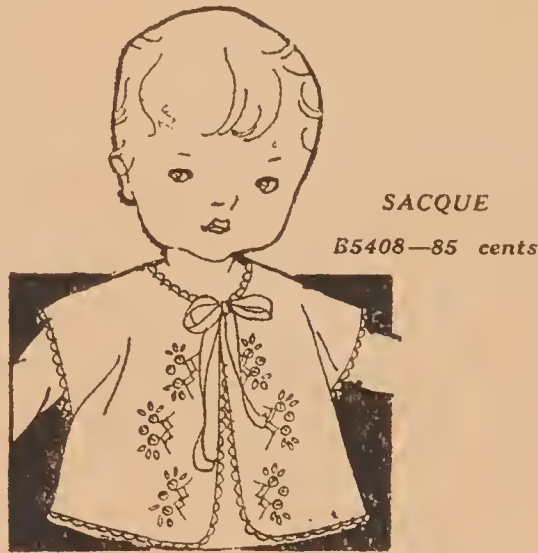


lazy-daisy, outline and running stitches and in French knots. No. C581 is bound in rose, C582 in green, C583 in tangerine binding. Floss has to be ordered extra.

These delightful 16-inch rag dolls come stamped on a lustrous rayon fabric in varying pretty colors. They are easily finished because the embroidery to be done is simple. Then front and back are sewed together, and



stuffed with rags or cotton batting. Nothing quite takes the place of a rag doll, no matter how many elegant

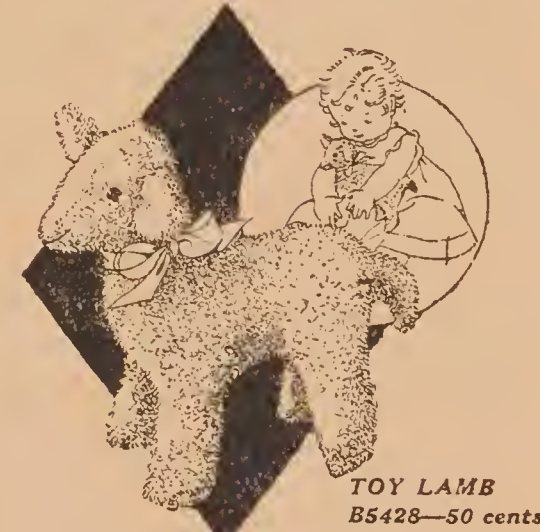


French dollies a little girl may own. No. C3001, Robin Hood is maize; No. C3002, Baby Doll, is rose; No. C3003, Puppy, is tangerine; No. C. 3004, Bunny, is blue; No. C3005, Kitty, is green.

For the practical business of keeping Baby warm is this dainty sacque No. B5408, in either pink or blue rayon crepe. The flannel interlining and silk lining are also included, besides the

floss for embroidery in pastel shades. Be sure to state which color is desired. For the sole business of keeping Baby amused is this charming little fuzzy lamb No. B5428, stamped on blue and white terry cloth. Even the "squeak" is included.

Anybody likes a door stop and Milk Bottle Mammy No. M658, is such a cunning one that it is deservedly popular. We take it for granted that you can provide the milk bottle, the sand,



a black stocking and a scrap of white for apron and neckerchief. We provide instructions, cutting measurements, the

face design, a pair of shiny pearl eye-balls and enough calico print to make her ample skirt and bandana.

There are never aprons enough for any housekeeper, so here is one she will



like for its practical and decorative purposes. It is stamped on unbleached muslin and there is plenty extra for the pockets. Floss is extra.

For the girl or boy at school this convenient laundry bag, No. M629 that slips onto an ordinary coat hanger will be most welcome. Soiled things are slipped into the opening at the top and

Dolly-Folks Furniture



WAS there ever a little or middle-sized girl who didn't above all things love a doll house! Whether it be built of wooden crates and boxes, or just a group of cardboard rooms, this complete set of miniature furniture is just the thing to make it doll-home-like.

Six full rooms of furnishings, almost fifty articles, comprise the set. There is a dining room suit of dropleaf table, buffet, tea cart, half a dozen chairs, including one armed host chair and a high chair for baby. The library has a grandfather's clock, desk type table, book cases a charming fireplace, three easy chairs, a stool, daybed and end table. Living or music room, kitchen, bedroom, and nursery are equally well furnished, and every single piece from piano to coal bucket makes up as cunning as can be.

This set comes printed on 20 sheets of tough, heavy weight paper which scores and creases well, stands firmly and glues into mighty sturdy little furniture. Each sheet is about 7 by 9 inches. All pieces finish in proportion, the table is about 1½ inches high, the bed 3¾ inches long, etc.

Hand tinting with paint or crayons adds considerably to the beauty of this set which is printed in black only. General directions for cutting, scoring, folding and gluing into shape are included in each order. The entire set will be sent as number 247 at 40 cents. A 16-color wax crayon set for this or other projects is number 648 at 15 cents.

M47 Complete Six-room Set of Paper Doll Furniture.....40 cents
M48 16-color Set of Wax Crayons.....15 cents



can be dumped from the bottom when the blue-bound wave is unsnapped. Heavy muslin forms the bag which comes completely made, bound in fast-color blue with snaps and stamped design. Embroidery thread in coral and black is included, pink for the chain stitch bathing suit and a few other places. About an hour's work is all that is necessary to make it.



Order any of the above articles from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Twenty Thousand Grangers at Rochester

Seventh Degree is Conferred on Record-Breaking Class

ALTHOUGH the sessions of the National Grange at Rochester continued from November 12 to 21, there is little question but that Friday, the 14th, when twenty thousand farm folks poured into the city was the big day. It is no small task for a city and for those in charge of the program to take care of such a crowd, and the fact that there was so little confusion should be a source of satisfaction to every person who had anything to do with the program.

Friday was the big day for two reasons. On that day, 11,131 Grangers took the seventh degree, which so far as we can learn, is the largest number of folks ever to take any degree in any fraternal organization in one day. This record was made possible because of the wonderful Grange spirit in New York State, and because of the work done by the New York State Grange officers in making it possible for Grangers to take the sixth degree at a number of special meetings throughout the state during the past few months.

The second reason for the crowd was the list of speakers, which included Governor Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and Charles Wilson of the Federal Farm Board. The morning's program consisted of a masters' and lecturers' conference, under the direction of James C. Farmer, national lecturer. A big crowd

attended and were well repaid. Between talks the many friends of John McDermott, champion old-time fiddler of New York State, were again privileged to hear some of the old tunes which John knows so well how to play.

The weather was ideal and in addition to five

special trains from all parts of the state and innumerable busses, thousands of New York State Grangers drove many miles to be there for Friday's program. At first thought it would seem impossible to initiate nearly twelve thousand persons in one day, yet it was done without hitch or confusion. As the Grangers came into the city they went first to the armory where they secured their seventh degree tickets, which designated the hour at which they were to take the degree. The ceremony required about two hours and classes numbering about twenty-five hundred each were initiated throughout the day and far into the evening. It was interesting to note the number of young people taking the seventh degree. Rochester papers commented particularly on the fact that National Master Taber's fifteen-year-old son was among this number. Those who were in the five o'clock class counted themselves fortunate in that they took the degree with Governor Roosevelt, who has been a Granger for years and who joined the National Grange following his talk to a capacity crowd in the armory.

Vice-chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Board was the first speaker on the afternoon program and, as was expected, his talk centered around the activities of the Federal Farm Board. He urged Grangers to support the Farm Board and to be-

(Continued on Page 11)



At the left in the front row are Secretary Arthur Hyde of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and vice-chairman James C. Stone of the Federal Farm Board. The picture was taken at a luncheon in their honor during Grange Week given by Mr. Harper Sibley of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. The guests included: A. S. Goss of Seattle, of the National Grange executive committee; Mr. A. G. Miner of Rochester; Mr. F. E. Gannett, publisher of a number of daily papers; Mr. L. B. Jones of the Eastman Kodak Company; Dean Copeland of the Chamber of Commerce; Earl Merrill, formerly County Farm Bureau Agent and now farming; Dean Keyes, farmer; Mr. Van Allen; Samuel McCune of the New York Joint Stock Land Bank; Frank Lovejoy of the Eastman Kodak Company, and H. L. Cosline, associate editor of American Agriculturist.

A Central School Comes to Waterville

How Home, Community, and School Work Together

By T. H. TOWNSEND

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Some time ago we published an editorial suggesting that every community needs a Parent-Teacher Association to bring the school and the neighborhood closer together for the common interests of the boys and girls. Answering that editorial our friend T. H. Townsend of Waterville, said that they had such a Parent-Teacher Association in his community, and that as a result of its work, Waterville had one of the best central schools in the State "The best part of it is," says Mr. Townsend, "everybody, both in the village and on the farms, is an enthusiastic supporter of the school. Mr. Townsend was so enthusiastic about this Parent-Teacher Association that we asked him to tell you something about it and he has done so in the short article which follows.

AMOTION picture of Porto Rico, prepared under the supervision of Governor Theodore Roosevelt, had just been shown as the concluding number of our Parent-Teacher program.

"Before we adjourn," said our president, "I would like to ask how many present reside in the part of our community outside the village? I also want to know which one of our farmer members has traveled the farthest to this meeting?"

Count of hands showed that sixty residents of our farming section out of a total of one hundred fifty were in attendance at the meeting. Two parents had traveled six miles, which was the greatest distance.

The Waterville Parent-Teacher Association has tried to do just a little more than carry out the objects

as recognized by the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers. If one studies the handbook of the Association the objects will be found to be threefold; (1) to develop trained parenthood; (2) to raise the standard of child life, and (3) to bring closer relations between home, school, church, and state.

Our organization has become the center of activity for the entire community. It is the meeting place for both farm and village people.

A typical program may be of interest to the readers of the American Agriculturist. Meetings start promptly at 8 o'clock. The roll call is taken by grades to see which group has the honor of keeping the Parent-Teacher attendance banner

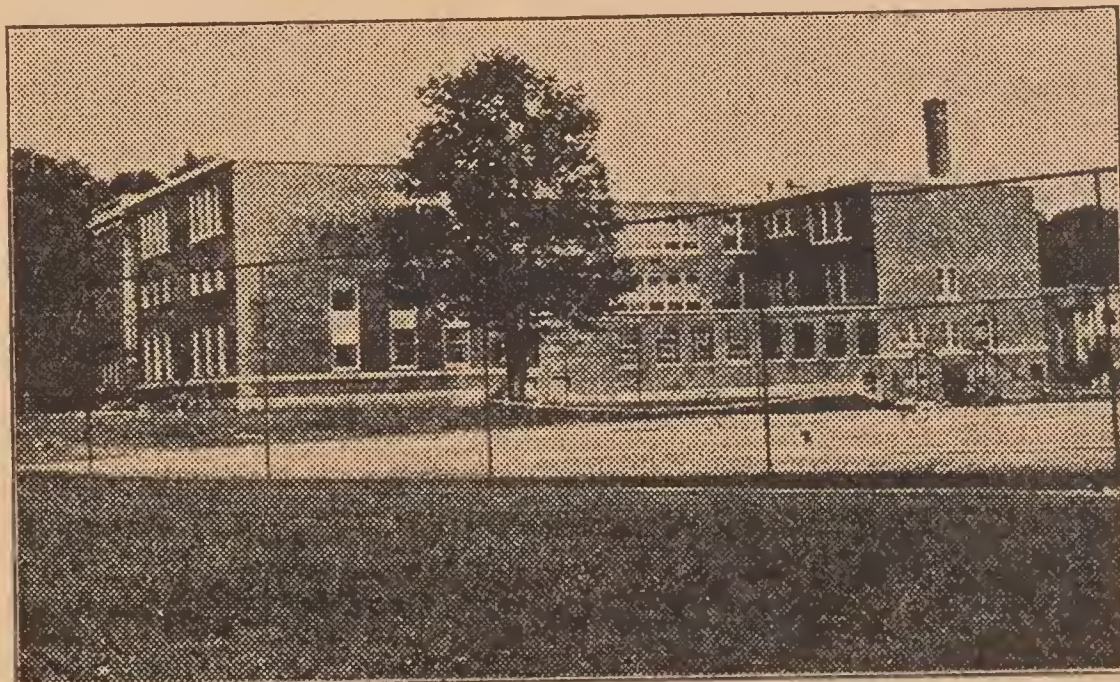
for the coming month. Parents present are able to vote for every grade in which they have pupils. Friends and teachers may vote once only. This contest keeps the children interested and the children are constant reminders to the parents that the first Monday in each month is Parent-Teacher night.

Musical selections are often given on the programs and these include group singing, led by the teacher in charge of the music department; accordion, piano and violin selections or vocal selections. Oftentimes we are able to secure, free of charge, exceptional talent from conservatories in the vicinity.

The meetings are always open to members of the Board of Education when they wish to discuss and present problems of interest to the residents of the district. Our Association has proved to be the place where the residents of the district have been able to really get acquainted with the members of the Board and with the faculty of the school.

Generally, there is a speaker from out of town. These include representatives of the State Education Department, Extension Professors from the State College of Agriculture, District Superintendents, health officers, representatives of farm organizations, etc. And the talks are not just "bologna." We like to be told we have a nice school with fine equipment. However, the speakers usually come right to the point and tell the parents how they can assist in training the young people, as well as handing out a few

(Continued on Page 15)



The beautiful central school building at Waterville, N. Y. The local Parent-Teacher Association helped to get the central district and this modern school building.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Vol. 126 November 29, 1930 No. 22

Thought for the Week—How Big Is An Acre of Land?

"ONCE asked an old gardener how much land he had and he said with pride that he had one acre; and he added, 'It is a wonderful acre; it reaches to the center of the earth in one direction and it takes in the stars in the other.' This man's farm included not only the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, but it contained the entire rainbow.

"The size of an acre of land varies directly with the size of the man who manages it. The larger the man, the larger the acre. I do not know that anyone has yet determined how large an acre of land really is; but judging from the size of a plant that a woman grows in a potful of soil, it must exceed all calculations that have yet been made . . . A man is not the best farmer until his acre grows larger every year, in produce or in serenity or in both."

—DR. LIBERTY H. BAILEY in "The Harvest"

"Women of No Occupation"

SOME days ago as we sat watching the upturned faces of a large number of farm women at a meeting and noted how care, hard work, and responsibility had set their mark upon them, we remembered what Uncle Sam calls the housewife in his census reports—"Women of No Occupation."

Someone has said that it takes more courage to wash dishes year in and year out than it does to shoot a bear. Some historian also remarked that it took two New England mothers to raise one New England family. All of us know that without the hard work and good management of the wife and mother, no home, and particularly no farm home, could last a year, and yet the housewife is called, "the woman of no occupation."

For this lack of respect for their profession, the women themselves are largely to blame. No one is going to think more of your own business than you do yourself, and unfortunately few girls ever think of homemaking as a career. Women compete with men in every other trade to the neglect of the greatest trade of all for which they are especially fitted. We have no quarrel with women in business but if more of

them were in homes there would be less unemployment right now and more successful homes.

Teachers and psychologists well know that a child is made or broken largely before he is ten years old. Who is the one person chiefly responsible for that child's early impressions? The mother, of course.

Everyone knows too that a husband's success in the world is largely dependent upon the quiet support of the wife in the home. If he leaves that home in the morning cheerful, contented and happy, his chances of success are increased a hundredfold.

More and more scientists have come to see, also, the vital effect upon the health of the individual of well selected and well cooked food and the whole general home environment for all of which the woman is responsible.

We have always been an enthusiastic supporter of the Home Bureaus not only for their teachings of better methods of homemaking, but more especially because they help to show women the tremendous importance and dignity of the profession of homemaking. "Women of No Occupation", maybe, but if homemaking is not a real occupation then none of the rest of us have any.

Only Eighteen Per Cent of Highways Are Improved

IT is estimated that more than ten billion dollars have been spent on the building and maintaining of hard roads in the United States in recent years—such a huge sum that it is beyond the grasp of the human mind. Yet in spite of all this expense and effort, only about eighteen per cent of our highway system is now improved. The rest is in the mud. It should be obvious that if the Federal and State governments really want to do something to help the great majority of American farmers, they can turn their attention to improving the dirt roads. On this point let us repeat what we have said several times recently. The Federal government is planning to expend large sums on the highways to relieve the unemployed. Instead of spending this money on great trunk lines why not put it where it will do farmers some good as well as the unemployed; that is, use these extra highway funds for building better dirt roads?

Much progress has been made recently in New York through the equalization of highway funds whereby the poorer sections of the State will receive two and three times as much State aid for dirt roads as heretofore. This new money is now under the direction of the county engineer, and it should result in much better local roads. New York is also experimenting to find the best and cheapest way to improve town highways for it is plain that there is not money enough to build these back roads as State highways are built, nor is it necessary. Someone has said that what is needed to replace these dirt highways is not "limousine" roads but "flivver" roads.

It is hopeful that so much interest is now being shown in the problem. When we began to talk about dirt roads in these columns years ago there was little said about it elsewhere. It has been a pleasure to see interest grow until now "how to improve the town highways" is one of the leading topics on the programs of all the great farm organizations.

The Country Is a Good Place to Live

TODAY on the streets of New York I saw unemployed women selling apples. It was nothing new to see men selling apples, but the movement was over two weeks old before women took it up. One woman had her little three-year-old boy seated on an apple crate beside her while she disposed of her apples. This is one aspect of city life that very often escapes those who feel that the farm is a hard place to make a living.

On my way to the office I passed a bread line which has increased in length every day since it

started. The papers are full of the talk of unemployment, public speakers are urging all kinds of remedial measures, and yet, until you have some concrete evidence, it is hard to visualize just how it affects people. There is no need of becoming hysterical over it, but the gospel of good cheer needs to be preached if ever it did.

There is a long, hard pull ahead, but gloom and pessimism will not lighten the load a bit. When the outlook is darkest is the time to brace up and meet it bravely without scattering depression and discontent. Farm people are bound to get the back-kick of the depression because of the lessened power of city consumers to buy, but, after all, the farm is much the best place to live this winter. Therefore, it is to farm folks that we must look for the light and cheer needed in all this talk of gloom, "Talk up and not down" is still a mighty good slogan to follow.—G.W.H.

Beautify the School Grounds

A PROJECT of lasting value to our rural sections is the Rural School Beautification Contest described on Page 5 of this issue. Taking, as it does, years to reach the full glory of perfection in growing trees, shrubs, and flowers, we can see that it will afford more and more pleasure as time goes on.

It has been figured that no investments yield so large returns as do plantings about a home or public building. They greatly enhance the actual value of real estate. But mere delight—like all esthetic values—cannot be measured in actual dollars and cents. It is chiefly to feed the soul of student and passerby that this contest is being sponsored by the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, encouraged by state prizes from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and Mrs. Henry Burden.—G. W. H.

Try Shipping Eggs by Mail

WITH possibilities of a difficult year ahead of poultrymen it is a good time for them to look around to find better markets for their eggs. An excellent market possibility is that of shipping eggs directly to consumers. It has its problems and drawbacks, of course, but the fact remains that hundreds of poultrymen are already doing it successfully.

One has to be a city consumer to realize how almost impossible it is to get fresh eggs from the stores, even when one buys the best grades and pays the highest prices. We believe that the market for eggs could be increased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent if consumers could be sure of getting a fresh product. Many consumers would go to some inconvenience to obtain good eggs regularly. Here is where the mail proposition comes in. Why not give it a trial? Write some of your city friends or put an advertisement in the classified department of a daily. As a general proposition, it is more satisfactory to send eggs C.O.D. Of course, there are exceptions, but they should be rare. Look up the best possible container for shipping eggs by mail. Write the A.A. poultry editor for suggestions, if you are in doubt about details. Start in a small way, be absolutely certain that every egg is strictly fresh, and it may be that it will not be long before you have a growing and profitable business.

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

A VISITOR to a meeting in rural district, after making a speech, announced that he would be glad to answer any questions that might be put to him. A voice came from the audience:

"You seem to know a lot, sir, about our difficulties. May I ask a question about something which troubles me?"

"Certainly," replied the speaker, nervously.

"How can you tell a bad egg?" went on the merciless voice.

The speaker waited until the laughter died away. Then he replied: "If I had anything to tell a bad egg, I think I should break it gently."

School Yard Improvement Gets Good Start

Contest Winners Plan To Buy Shrubs With Prize Money

THE Rural School Beautification Contest went along without a great deal of noise the past few months and it was a pleasant surprise to many at the recent Home Bureau Federation meeting to find out how much had really been accomplished.

American Agriculturist prizes to the winning schools went respectively to Hector District School No. 17 at Perry City, Schuyler County; to Brockville School, Orleans County; to Fleming School, District No. 2, Cayuga County; and to Ashford School, Township No.

ance completely before the newer educational ideas which make much of a child's play activities. The school which provides no play ground or no play equipment will soon be left behind the march of progress.

As for the plantings, New York State abounds in wonderful material and where there is co-operation to get it, the cost need not be prohibitive to any school group. But the main thing is to start right, with plans that are approved by experts at landscaping and then stick to the plan. In this way,

teachers are employed there, one of whom is Mr. Chadwick.

"Although the foreign element predominates in the school, the children are very interested in beautifying the grounds and are willing to help with the planting. Mrs. Theta Brown, a resident of the village, has consented to supervise the planting and arrangement of shrubs according to the drawing submitted for the contest.

"One of the first tasks of the school is to remove the present poor soil and replace it with more fertile soil to be used for the planting. This, of course, will take time and money. The prize of \$25.00 will be used to start this work and until this is accomplished little else can be done. The teachers are endeavoring to secure a small appropriation from the trustees of their district to aid them in the work."

Mr. Chadwick has his bit to say about the value of cooperation in this project: "The Rural School Beautification Contest somewhat surprised me. My name has been in the paper and congratulations have come in and I have felt rather guilty. I am a believer in cooperation. In our district there is Mrs. Theta Brown who loves flowers and also knows how to plant and grow flowers and shrubs. I called her in and we discussed the contest. Neither of us thought of the prize that might be won. What we were interested in was that we might work up a plan for beautification of the school grounds which we might get our district to develop. So the value of cooperation has again been proven.

"Now Mrs. Brown is still going to cooperate and with the help of the boys and girls we are going to try and develop the work so that our school surroundings shall be second to none."

Eunice Heywood, Home Bureau Manager of Cayuga County, writes the following: "This school receiving the prize is located in the village of Fleming, five miles south of Auburn, and there are not more than thirty homes in the village. It is a two-room school and the teachers were induced to enter the contest through the efforts of the Home Bureau. One or two Home Bureau women gave a good deal of their time in assisting with the plans.

"Both the teachers and Home Bureau women around Fleming are making plans to carry out the improvement in the spring of 1931. I believe a social of some sort is to be given to raise money for the grading as there is a good deal of grading to be done before any planting can be started.

"The money which they will receive from you, will be added to money which they received as prizes for exhibits displayed at the Cayuga County Fair to purchase shrubs and seed their lawn."

"The picture was taken from across the state highway and shows practi-

Country School

*There certainly will come
a day
As men become simple and
wise
When schools will put their
books away
Till they train the hands and
the eyes;
Then the school from its
heart will say
In love of the winds and the
skies:*

*I teach
The earth and soil
To them that toil,
The hill and fen
To common men
That live just here;*

*The plants that grow,
The winds that blow,
The streams that run
In rain and sun
Throughout the year;*

*The shop and mart
The craft and art,
The men to-day
The part they play
In humble sphere;*

*And then I lead
Thro' wood and mead
By bench and rod
Out unto God
With love and cheer.
I teach!*

—LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY,
in "Wind and Weather"



Hector District School No. 17 at Perry City in Schuyler County won the fifty dollar prize in the 1930 Rural School Beautification contest.

13, Cattaraugus County, the County Home Bureau in each case holding the prize money in trust until the school decides how it shall be used. And it will not stretch the imagination much to guess that the schools will want to make their dreams of beautiful surroundings come true by following out the plans which have been approved for planting.

But this is getting the cart before the horse; you will be wanting to know how it all got started, who did it and where we go from here.

The State Federation of Home Bureaus started it by the usual procedure of appointing a committee which got worthy assistance from the State Department of Education, from the State College of Agriculture, from 4-H Clubs, and from the Farm Bureau. Score cards were prepared telling what points were considered necessary in planning an attractive, useful school-ground, county committees were formed, county prizes arranged for, bulletins on planting were given out, and the schools started work on making plans, for this contest was on plans only. There will be a contest next year between those who put their plans into effect as well as another one for plan-making for those who did not enter the contest just completed. There is still so much beautifying to be done, you see.

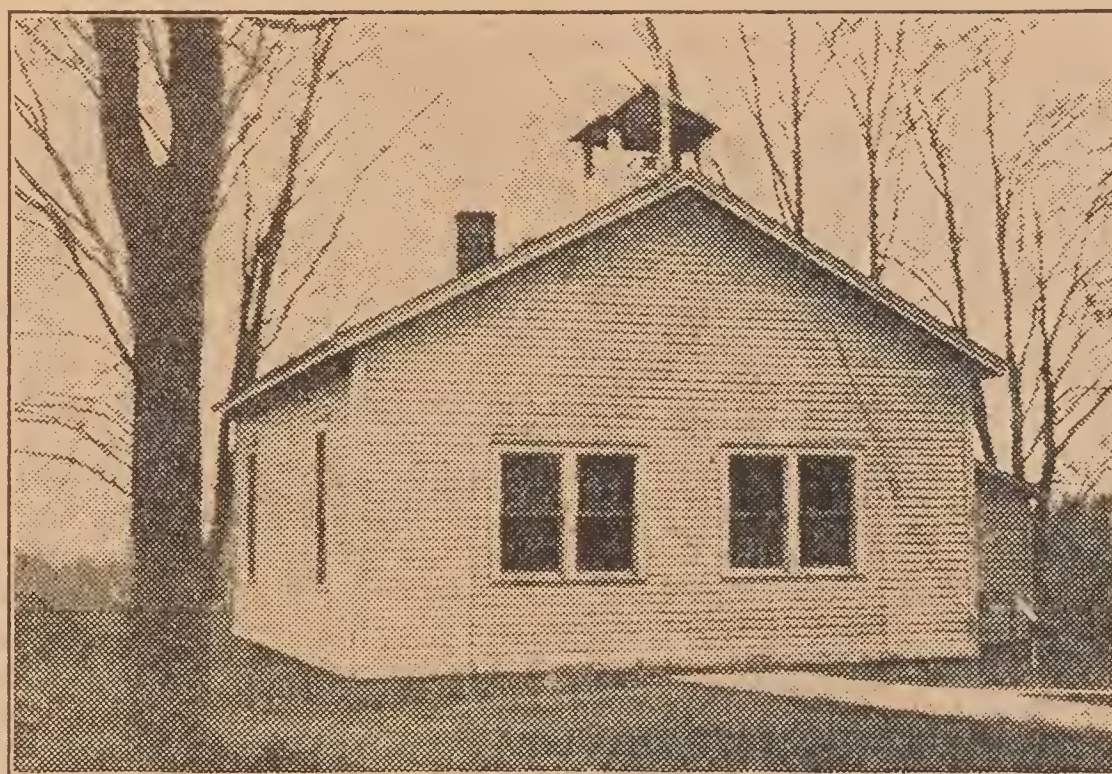
The accompanying pictures of two of the prize-winning schools show how bare the grounds are to begin with—but next year's pictures of these schools ought to tell a very different story. In every case where a school enrolled in the contest, there was interest on somebody's part in sprucing things up a bit. Perhaps it was the teacher; several times it was a good woman in the community who loved to see things grow. But the important thing is that the school children joined in the plan-making and that fact alone augurs well for the future appearance of rural school surroundings. Not only should the children take more interest in beautifying, but the tendency to destroy will be turned into more useful channels.

No school ground is complete without a place to play, so the plans included that feature. The old idea that it is wicked to play has lost counten-

mistakes are avoided and no work has to be undone.

The story of the contest for the Perry City School winning first prize is told by Miss Constance La Bagh, County Home Bureau Manager of Schuyler County: "Our plan in organizing was very simple. We held a meeting with the Farm Bureau, 4-H Club Leader, two school superintendents, the Farm Bureau chairman, and a Home Bureau executive committee member. At the regular spring conference of teachers I presented the plan and gave them a copy of the contest plans. Upon request the material was given to the school."

From J. Waldene Hine, Home Bureau Manager in Orleans County, comes this first-hand information about the winner of second prize: "Mr. Luther Chadwick is the teacher whose school was awarded second prize in the Rural School Beautification Contest. This school is located at Brockville, New York, and is called Brockville School. The little settlement has a population of approximately 150 people consisting mostly of Italians. The school building is a three-room structure and three



Fleming School, District No. 2, Cayuga County won the fifteen dollar prize awarded by American Agriculturist.

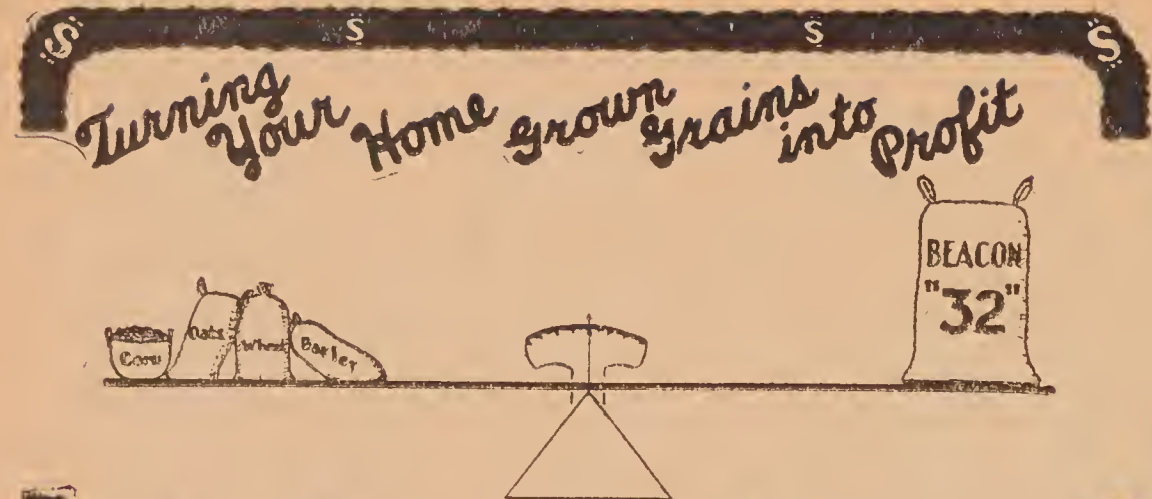
cally the full expanse of the front yard. There is a great deal of space in the back which, according to the plans, they plan to grade, for a lawn and a terrace down to a play ground at the back. As you can easily see, there is not a shrub, nor a spear of grass about the place but there are some lovely old trees."

Caroline J. Pringle, Manager of the Cattaraugus Home Bureau, tells us that Ashford school is in a purely rural section, rather inaccessible. The residents are tremendously interested in making their school more attractive. Stanley Dietz is the teacher and he has been fortunate in getting the cooperation of parents who donated nearly all the plants and shrubs. The children have helped with the planting.

And now we would remind you that these excellent records merely mark the beginning of greater efforts to make rural school yards beautiful all over the state. There will be a contest for plan-making, with prizes given by American Agriculturist, and another contest for actual planting, with prizes given by Mrs. Henry Burden of Cazenovia. If your school is interested, you should confer with your county home bureau manager who has the contest plans and understands about the various committees, the material needed, etc. In spreading this "ministry of beauty", Professor D. J. Bushey and Miss Lucile Smith who do the project work in connection with it can feel that the good they do now will live after them.—G. W. H.

A New Book

"Mrs. Humming Bird's Double and other Nature Stories" by Frances Joyce Farnsworth is not only the painless but very pleasant way of getting many facts about the beasts and the birds. Although each story is complete within itself there is a thread of continuity which would add to the interest for a boy or a girl. It is fine for bedtime stories when read aloud by the father or mother, yet it is quite within the reading ability of a fourth or fifth grader. It includes many of the familiar creatures as well as some not so well-known. The Abingdon Press, New York City. \$1.00.



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"Beacon 32" was specially developed for mixing 50-50 with home grains to give a balanced, high-milk-producing ration. Used in this

way it provides *exactly* the right proportion of such concentrates as Linseed Oil Meal, Corn Distillers Grains, Cottonseed Meal, Soy Bean Oil Meal, Gluten Feed and Gluten Meal, in the most palatable and digestible form.

In short, Beacon "32" enables dairymen having home grains to:

1. Make a high milk-producing ration at low cost.
2. Get more milk per cow, at lower cost per quart.
3. Make a greater profit on their grain crop.

That is why so many eastern dairymen are now using "Beacon 32". If you have a supply of grain on hand that you want to make a profit on, order "Beacon 32" from your nearest Beacon dealer—or write us for his name and address.

Send for 48 page book, "Profitable Dairy Management"

BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
BOX A Cayuga, N. Y.

Feed for HEALTH and you get PROFIT

LIKE spring pasture, Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is succulent and palatable. Dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep like its root-like flavor. It stimulates the flow of digestive juices and aids digestion of other feeds—it livens, invigorates, improves health, increases milk flow and brings rapid economical growth. It puts more money into your pocket!

REDUCES COST OF RATION

Replace some of the heavy feeds in your ration with the light and bulky Dried Molasses Beet Pulp. It's the great vegetable feed for all animals—the regular sugar beet after the extraction of sugar—all the nutritious vegetable tissues of the beet are retained. Present prices make it more than ever a profitable buy.

ORDER EARLY

Remember the demand by farmers who already know the value of Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is large and will pull heavily on early supplies—avoid disappointment and delay by ordering from your dealer now.

Shipments made direct from factory located nearest to buyer.

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Dept. A 5 Detroit, Mich.

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DRIED
MOLASSES
BEET
PULP

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

FUR DRESSERS AND TAXIDERMISTS
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150 SHEETS Writing Paper and
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Printed with your Name and Address—and \$1.00 C.O.D.
any additional wording. Quality bond paper

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ALFALFA, TIMOTHY AND STRAW
In carlots. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, New York

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Mention American Agriculturist

Now another IMPROVEMENT



SANITARY Single Metal Tube system—now with a new style Mouth Piece which means still greater profits! The improved Burrell meets the needs of modern dairymen. Both single and double units. There is a satisfied user nearby! Write for catalog.

"It Milks the Cows Clean"

Cherry-Burrell Corporation
27 Albany St., Little Falls, N. Y.

BURRELL
MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

The Question Box



Sweet Clover for Pasture

I have noticed different articles in your paper about the value of sweet clover for pasture. Will you kindly advise me as to culture and growing methods for sweet clover? Is it practicable for Lewis County? I do not know of any in this section of the state and have always understood it was necessary to have a warmer climate than ours for it. Does it have to be sown each year? Is it difficult to plow after it?

WE see no reason why sweet clover should not do well in your section of the state. The reports we get from dairymen who have tried it are rather enthusiastic.

I believe most dairymen find they can pasture about two cows per acre through most of the summer. Sweet clover is especially handy to have during the middle of the summer when the usual pasture is rather short. Sweet clover needs some lime, although not as much as alfalfa and needs a firm seed bed when it is put in.

Most farmers who have tried it use scarified seed, that is, seed which has been scratched on the surface so that it will absorb water and germinate promptly. The usual procedure is to sow sweet clover with oats as a nurse crop. It can be pastured to some extent during the fall, but its true value comes the following season. This is a biennial so you get a little pasturage in the fall and the following summer from each crop. This, of course, is a legume and adds nitrogen to the soil. You should have no trouble in plowing after this crop.

Sometimes it has been reported that cattle are likely to bloat where they are turned out on sweet clover pasture. I was talking with a dairyman in Washington County the other day who is very enthusiastic about sweet clover. He says that he finds no danger at all so long as the cows are not too hungry when they are turned out on pasture. It will probably not be advisable to turn cows who are very hungry on to sweet clover pasture, particularly when it is wet from dew or rain.

Disease Resistant Beans

"What progress has been made toward developing disease resistant varieties of field beans?"

WELLS Red Kidney and White Imperial are generally recognized as resistant to anthracnose and Michigan Robust is recognized as being resistant to mosaic. This variety also shows some resistance to bacterial blight.

Meaning of Fertilizer Terms

"We have heard reference to fertilizer analysis and also reference to fertilizer formulas. We suppose that these terms have the same meaning. Would you explain to us the difference in meaning?"—V. C., New York.

THE analysis of a fertilizer is usually given in terms of percents of plant food present. For instance, a 5-10-5 contains five per cent of ammonia, 10 per cent of phosphoric acid and 5

per cent of potash. On the other hand, a fertilizer formula consists of the number of pounds of various ingredients which go to make up a ton of fertilizer. For instance, there may be so many pounds of nitrate of soda so many of sulphate of ammonia, a certain amount of superphosphate and some carrier of potash.

Lime, Manure and Fertilizer

"Can lime, commercial fertilizer and manure be used the same year on a crop and get satisfactory results?"—R. M., New York.

THERE are several ways in which this can be done and so far as we know, there is no objection to the practice. If the fertilizer consists of superphosphate this can be added to the manure when it is spread and then the lime can be applied and worked in after the land is plowed. If a complete fertilizer is used it can be put in with the crop.

Clover Rustles Its Nitrogen

Is it ever advisable to add nitrogen carrying fertilizer when clover is seeded? Of course, nitrogen is commonly needed for the growth of a nurse crop, but so far as the clover itself is concerned the only necessity for nitrogen is enough to get the plants started. Then if it has been inoculated either artificially or because the soil has grown clover before, the nodules on the roots will take care of the nitrogen requirements of the plant.

Building an Underground Storage

"We are planning to build an underground storage house and are wondering if you can give us some idea as to where to get plans and ideas for it."

FARMERS' Bulletin 847 may be obtained by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City also has some valuable information available on building concrete storage houses.

Wet Soil Is Cold

Is there any experimental evidence back of the idea that a wet soil is a cold soil?

IT is well known that water heats up much more slowly than soil. In fact, about five times as much heat is required to raise the temperature of a pound of water one degree as is required to raise the temperature of a pound of dry soil one degree.

From these figures it will easily be seen that a well drained soil warms more rapidly than a poorly drained soil. At the same time evaporation is always a cooling process and there is likely to be more evaporation when the soil is wet.



FATIGUED FREDDIE: Dusty, I guess ye're right. A closed car is de t'ing nowadays.—LIFE.

With the A. A.
DAIRYMAN



Novel Cure for Pugilistic Cows

D. L. MEANS believes he has found a novel though effective cure for cows inclined to be pugilistic with their rear members of offense and defence. Mr. Means owned a beautiful young Jersey whose black coat shone like satin. She gave every promise of becoming a splendid milk cow, except that her heels would not remain in the proper place when she was being milked. Eyes that should have been soft and trusting glittered with fiery challenge. She repeatedly and effectively repelled all advances made in the vicinity of her nether aids to support and locomotion.

Mrs. Spitfire, as she was popularly known, was about to be sold to the butcher, but Mr. Means' sister pleaded for more time and patience arguing that the cow was worth the effort needed to break the vicious habit. The enterprising young dairyman secured some batteries and a coil and fastened them to Mrs. Spitfire's stanchion. He attached wires long enough to reach the offending members; experimented a little to estimate the proper amount of "juice" necessary.

When milking time came the door was opened and Mrs. Spitfire flirted with her usual amount of assurance and arrogance. The patient milkmaid sat down with her much battered milk pail and began the motions necessary to extract life's greatest food. Bam! Bam! went a hoof against the pail making one more dent in the long suffering milk pail and one more blow to the sorely tried temper of the milker. Mr. Means applied the ends of the wires! Down went the unsuspecting Mrs. Spitfire to her knees. Her head fastened in the stanchion kept her from rolling over. She quickly regained her feet if not her composure, walled her eyes around to ascertain who else could kick with such lightning-like force. Madam milkmaid sat down once more squeamishly but hopefully and squeezed a teat or two. Bam! bam! bam! echoed heels spitefully against the pail. Phist, went wires against sleek legs! Down came the surprised Mrs. Spitfire for the second time with a hoarse, distressed bellow. Realizing that the "powers that be" were somewhat gaining the advantage, she retaliated by "holding up" her milk.

Deciding this was a sufficient treatment for one time, the cow was turned out to ruminate and meditate. There were many repetitions of the above procedure before the stubborn creature became tractable. By the end of the summer anyone could stroke her legs or sit down and milk without danger to temper or limb.—L. H. M.

Cow Testing in Wayne Co. Shows Big Results

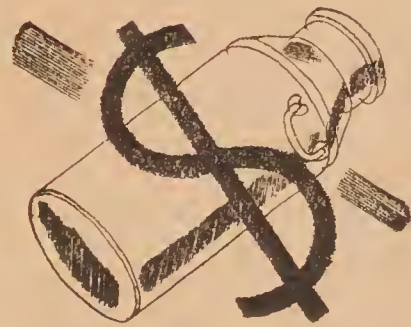
WAYNE COUNTY, one of the smallest and most fertile counties in New York State is noted the world over for its fine fruit and muck crops, light winters making it possible for such crops to produce well. Wayne County fruit has many times reaped the "Blue Ribbon" at the New York Fair for its fruit display.

In 1925 census figures show that there were 24,839 cows in the County producing an average of 4575 pounds of milk. This average was found to be too low, so in March, 1928 the first regular Cow Testing Association was organized with twenty-seven members. The average of this first association was 7660 pounds of milk which proved to be considerably higher than the county average of 1925.

On March 1, 1929 the second cow testing Association was organized with 27 more members. The average production was raised this time to 8461 pounds of milk.

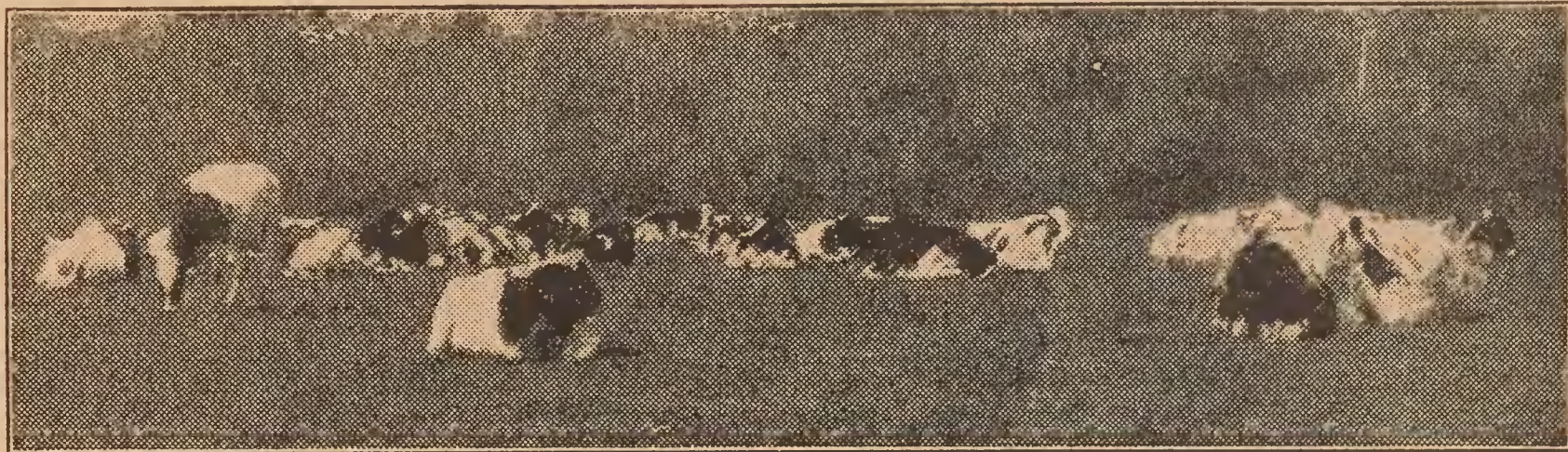
On March 1, 1930 the third association was formed, this making eighty-one progressive dairymen with 1020 cows in three regularly organized Dairy-Herd Improvement Associations.—H. M. HUGHES

MILK AND MONEY



flow in Kansas for
this Modern Farmer

This is the dairy herd of E. P. Miller, of Junction City, Kansas. He adds Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to his ration to get extra production.



KANSAS is not all wheat. It has its livestock and its dairy herds. And it has Mr. E. P. Miller, of Junction City, Model Farmer, and leader of the state for the last two years with his 40 head of dairy cows. You'll be interested in his records for these two years and the reason why the second year's production is so much higher than the first.

In his first record year Mr. Miller had an average production per cow of 312 pounds of butter-fat—8776 pounds of milk. In his second record year his production average jumped to 382.6 pounds of butter-fat—10,577 pounds of milk! In other words, he had a cow-average of 70.6 pounds more butter-fat and 1801 pounds more milk in his second year. And his cost of production was 43 cents less a hundred! Why?

Mr. Miller's cows received the same feed and care both record years and both years the herd was pretty much alike in every way. There was one and only one outstanding difference in their treatment. He gave them Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic the second year instead of the mineral mixture they had been getting.

Observations made by Mr. Miller show that only one cow was off feed during the entire year on Tonic, while he had no less than twenty cases of this kind the year before. During the year on Tonic he had only one case of retained placenta, and this a first-calf heifer, while there were nine such cases the previous year.

Mr. Miller now adds Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to his ration because he finds it pays a good profit. You can add dollars to your monthly milk check by following the example of this leading Kansas dairyman. See your local Dr. Hess dealer or write us. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess IMPROVED STOCK TONIC

a conditioner and mineral supplement

Save \$50 on Your Silo Now

SAVE CRAINE-LINE SILOS

At January Reductions

LET CRAINE
LIFT YOUR DAIRY
TO A HIGHER LEVEL
OF PROFIT



THE TRIPLE WALL THE WOOD STAVE
COVERS FOR OLD SILOS
THE NEW TILE THE CONCRETE

Prices now average \$50 less than in summer. Delivery when you want it. Terms within reason. For a few weeks only! Write today. Get full information, photographs, and details of the full line.

No obligation to buy. Get the facts first, then decide. We've been leaders for 29 years, and you'll get the advantage of this experience if you'll just write

"Send Me Your Silo Data"

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11 Wilson St. Norwich, New York

POST YOUR FARM And Keep Trespassers Off

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

Per Dozen \$ 1.00
Per Fifty 3.50
Per Hundred 6.50
Per Thousand 60.00

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

S. C. REDS, 19c
BARRED ROCKS, 20c

Write for special prices to broiler raisers. Started Chicks.

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE
ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN
Pullets and Baby Chicks
A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery,
DOVER, DELAWARE

CHICK PRICES CUT 6 1/2 Cents
IF ORDERED NOW FOR SPRING SHIPMENT.
Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs.
Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thou-
sands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big
catalog and special price list free.
GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FRANKLIN'S CHICKS
Bred from Proven Profitable High Productive
White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Vigorous
profit making chicks of healthy rugged strength.
Write for complete information and new low
prices. Franklin Hatchery Co., Berlin, Maryland

Pedigreed LEGHORN COCKERELS
Dams: 200-307 eggs, \$2.50 up. Certified and R.O.P. \$7.50-
\$25. Liberal Terms. RAYMOND DUBOIS, Gardiner, N.Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
Order your breeders from our flock of a thousand.
BRIDGEWATER TURKEY FARM, Bridgewater, N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS,
Mahood heavy laying strain. Cocks and Cockerels \$4.00
each. H. G. COMSTOCK, PENN YAN, NEW YORK

Purebred NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Healthy large
toms \$10.00 up. Martin Quarfeld, Stanfordville, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL early hatched WHITE RUNNER DRAKES
\$3.00; two for \$5.00. F. H. COVENTRY, Rome, N. Y.



Livestock Breeders

CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn A few choice
HEIFERS &
aged COWS;
Priced right. Baby Bull \$50.00 per.
L. R. HOTCHKISS, West Springfield, Erie Co., Pa.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BEEF CATTLE
ONE YEARLING BULL, 8 COWS AND HEIFERS.
C. C. TAYLOR LAWTONS, NEW YORK

SHEEP

CHEVIOT and SHEEP Burton Sheldon, Jr.
Oneonta
SOUTHDOWN New York

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE

Ship any number C.O.D. on Approval.
No Crating Charge. Carefully selected
White Chesters and Yorkshire crossed,
Poland China and Chester crossed.
6-8 WEEKS OLD, \$3.50 EACH
8-10 WEEKS OLD \$4.00 EACH
A few nice Chester Whites, boars and
unrelated sows 2 months old at \$5.00 each.
I have an extra nice lot of stock here
and can fill orders promptly with pigs
that will please you.
Dailey Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of
good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new
customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester
and Yorkshire crossed.
6-8 weeks old, \$3.25 8-10 weeks old, \$3.50
Choice Chester pigs, 6-7 weeks old, \$4.25. Will ship
C.O.D. on approval or send check or M.O. Crates free.
A. M. LUX
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.
Tel. Wob. 1415

GOATS

GOATS Heaviest milkers, gal. stock \$50-8 for \$100.
Trained driver, \$20, with cart & harness com.
\$30. Goldsborough Goats, R2, Mohnton, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

For Sale 20 choice select coonhounds cheap on trial
Kevill Kentucky Kennel, Bill, Kevill, Ky.

FERRETS: RAT or RABBIT. List free
GLENDALE FERRET CO., WELLINGTON, OHIO

WINTER BROILERS

DO YOU WANT to make more money from your
fall and winter broilers? Then buy chicks that will
live well and grow rapidly. More broiler growers are
turning to Hubbard Farms chicks each year because
they are assured of uniform quality chicks that will
live practically 100% and will make a 2 lb. broiler
in eight weeks. They know Hubbard Farms' chicks
are always dependable. Every chick we sell is pro-
duced from our own strain of Reds, bred for 14
years for vigor and rapid growth. We have 8,000
breeding birds here on our own farms and every bird is
blood-tested by the State University. Shipped 600,000
chicks last season, all from our own eggs. We guaran-
tee full satisfaction on every order. You cannot go
wrong with Hubbard Farms chicks. Get our catalogue.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 147, Walpole, New Hampshire.

The POULTRY ITEM.

tells how to have more eggs when eggs are
high. Gives you seven profit secrets FREE
—one a month—with seven months' sub-
scription. 10c brings all. Send dime now.
Poultry Item, Sellersville, 108, Penna.

OLDEST BEST BIG ISSUES 25c
POULTRY PAPER 12
Paste or pin this ad on a letter with your name and
address and mail it to us with 25c. (stamps or coin)
for the next 12 issues. American Poultry Journal
504 So. Clark Street Chicago, Illinois

CHICKS AND PULLETS OUR SPECIALTY
R.O.P. 200 to 290 Pedigreed breeding
LEGHORNs AND ROCKS

Save, by placing order early. We ship C.O.D.
Guarantee purebred and safe delivery. Catalog free.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Box 5, ZEELAND, Michigan

CATTLE

\$175.00 BUYS

KING PIEBE ORMSBY IDEAL 2d,
NO. 604903

Born Oct. 14, 1929. A very high class individual.
This fellow traces twice in his pedigree, to the great-
est living sire King Ormsby Ideal, Sire of thirteen
daughters with over 1000 lbs. of butter in a year. He
is a Gold Medal Son of a Gold Medal Sire.

He also traces three times to the great century Sire
"Sir Veeman Hengerveld" with twenty-one 30 lbs.
daughters.

Dam: P. A. IRENE. She has recently made in Semi
official test Class B. as a 2 yr. old, in 318 days.
Milk 12848.4. Butter 522.2.

She is a daughter of the great Prilly Adirondac,
from a daughter of King Ormsby Ideal.

W. D. Robens & Son, Poland, N. Y.

FOR SALE One, two-year old and
one yearling Registered
Ayrshire Bull priced for
quick sale. Dam of each a 10,000 pound cow
with 4 1/2 per cent butter fat test.
IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL

17 months old, large fine individual. Sire and Dam
both in Register of Merit class A.A.A. The very best in
Jerseydom back of him. Herd fully accredited. Write
for particulars. Price \$125. Eugene F. Wells, Tully, N. Y.

Live Stock Advertising Pays !

November 11, 1930.

Gentlemen:

I had over thirty inquiries, be-
sides three or four came in autos
and got pups. Some sent checks
soon as they saw the ad and I
had only fifteen pups.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. A. BROWN

E. A. Brown,
Chester, Vt.

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

November Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on
milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis
of 3%.

	Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2	Fluid Cream		2.00
2A	Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B	Cond. Milk		
3	Soft Cheese	2.41	
3	Evap. Cond.		
	Milk Powder		
	Hard Cheese	2.00	1.80
4	Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1929 was \$3.42
for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.
The above prices in each class are not the final
prices the farmer receives. The final price received from
the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Butter Closes Firmer

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 21, 1930	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 22, 1929
Higher than extra	35 1/2-36	35 1/2-36	43 1/2-44
Extra (92 sc.)	35	35	43
84-91 score	28	34 1/2	27 1/2-34
Lower Grades	27	27 1/2	32

The butter market closed a little firmer
as the week of November 22 ended. Dur-
ing the early part of the week there was
considerable fluctuations. On Monday, the
17th, the situation was so strong that the
price went to 35 1/2c, but the advance was
too much and business went to pot, caus-
ing prices to sag to 34 1/2c on extras. As
we have said, in the past, this kind of
business seriously disturbs the trade.
Buyers were cautious and held off to
await developments. Gradually, the mar-
ket settled down and trade again pro-
ceeded. It was not until Friday that the
situation had sufficiently cleared to per-
mit the return to 35c for creamery ex-
tras. In spite of the firmer tone of the
market, there is still considerable anxiety
and uncertainty. Chicago has reported a
slight decline which continues to disturb
our market. As a result, the trend is very
indefinite. The nearness of the holidays
will tend to hold the market steady for
the opening of the week on the 24th.

Cheese Trade Quiet

STATE FLATS	Nov. 21, 1930	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 22, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20-21 1/2	20-21 1/2	24 -24 1/2
Fresh Average	23	23	23
Held Fancy			26 -26 1/2
Held Average			23 1/2-24 1/2

The cheese market continues very quiet,
most of the business being done in small
lots. Fresh cheese especially is experienc-
ing very slow movement. There are in-
stances where fresh goods can be bought
at slightly lower prices due to the fact
that replacements can be purchased at
slightly lower prices. Short held cheese
is held with a little more confidence.
There is very little business in round lots,
most of the dealers being satisfied to
take on only enough stock to meet their
immediate trade needs. This hand to
mouth policy is not doing trade any good
and does not indicate any change in pros-
pects. In fact, the cheese market will do
well to hold its own, considering the sit-
uation in other branches of dairy
products.

Nearby Eggs Lower

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 21, 1930	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 22, 1929
Hennery	50-52	52-55	63-65
Selected Extras	46-47	48-50	61-62
Average Extras	35-43	35-45	53-60
Extra Firsts	29-34	29-34	47-51
Firsts	26-28	26-28	42-46
Undergrades	30-34	30-34 1/2	38-43
Pullets	27-28	27-28	35-38
Powes			
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	52-56	52-57	67-69
Gathered	33-50	33-50	50-66

Increasing supplies of large nearby
whites have been responsible for a grad-
ual reduction in prices. The trade is not
absorbing all of the offerings and as early
as Tuesday, November 18, prices were
shaded in view of the lack of outlet for
the offerings of large whites from Jersey.
While white eggs were more than plenti-
ful, browns were just as scarce. How-
ever, with cheaper white eggs on the mar-
ket, the preference for browns became
less marked and they too eased off al-
though they still bring a premium over
the best whites. As the market comes to
a close on November 22 a little steadier
feeling prevails. There is a shortage of
Pacific Coasts, that is purely temporary,
but the sudden bulge in nearby supplies
will fill the gap, and it is not expected
that prices will slip. Undoubtedly, No-
vember 24 will find fairly free buying
for the holiday period. However, we are
a little apprehensive about the market
after that time. This mild weather that
we are having, which is more like late
May or early June than late November,

is not having any detrimental effect on
the lay.

Holiday Poultry a Problem

FOWLS	Nov. 21, 1930	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 22, 1929
Colored	15-24	19-25	26-32
Leghorn	18-22	17-21	18-24
CHICKENS			
Colored	18-25	18-24	22-27
Leghorn	20-21	18-21	20-22
BROILERS			
Colored	26-33	25-32	28-36
Leghorn	25-28	23-26	31-33
OLD ROOSTERS	17-18	17-18	20-22
CAPONS	30-35		30-42
TURKEYS	26	15-22	28-32
DUCKS, Nearby	18-23	18-25	21-28
GEESSE	15-16	17	24-25

The market on live poultry for Thanks-
giving holiday is a real problem at this
writing as the market comes to a close
on November 22. Those who follow the
daily radio reports will get a better idea
how the market will be on the 24th and
25th. Turkeys are taking the center of
the stage as far as interest is concerned.
The outlook is a problem, although all
present indications point to a plentiful
supply and we doubt very much if real
choice turkeys go over 35c. At this writ-
ing, the general run of turkeys coming
in by express brings 26c, but some fancys
are worth 30c. Geese have been quite
cheap and there has been quite a swing
in that direction. This has stimulated
the demand and they closed firmer as the
market winds up. Colored fowls have been
slow and easier, while Leghorns are show-
ing more strength. The market has been
extremely good for express receipts of
small chickens, pullets and small broilers.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers moderately active,
steady; medium grassers \$8.75-9.15. Cows
slow, about steady. Common to medium
\$4.00-5.00. Low cutters and cutters \$1.50-
3.50.

VEALERS—Scarce, steady. Good to
choice \$11.00-13.50; medium \$7.50-10.50; few
culls \$5.00.

LAMBS—Lambs fairly active. Few good
to choice West Virginias about 50c higher
at \$9.50. Good New York lambs steady at
\$8.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Re-
ceipts moderate all the week but more
than required by the trade, demand being
very slow all through with some carried
over daily. Prices were irregular, ranging
from 8 to 14c per pound grades not count-
ing, mostly 8 to 9c on small, some as low
as 6c, and 10 to 12c on all others. Market
closed irregular with some still unsold.
Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 12-14c;
fair to good 10-12c; small to medium
8-10c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts mod-
erate during the week. Demand slow, all
through. Market weak. By the coop, 12-18c
per pound.

The bean market has been unusually
quiet. Demand has been restricted and the
tone easy on most varieties of beans.
Jumbo Marrows bring \$7 to \$7.75; average
Marrows \$6 to \$3.75; Pea beans \$5 to
\$5.75; Red Kidneys \$7.25 to \$8; White
Kidneys \$7.75 to \$8.50; round cranberry
\$5.75 to \$6.50.

The potato market is a sorry affair.
Trade is dull and draggy. Maines in 150
pound sacks bring \$2.35 to \$2.60, in bulk
per 180 pounds \$2.85 to \$3.10. Long Islands
in 150 pound sacks bring \$2.50 to \$2.85, in
bulk per 180 pounds \$3 to \$3.25.

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City.
Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet
for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and
free holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded
West Washington Market, N.Y. City Merchant

Ship Your Eggs

TO
R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants
GOOD OUTLET for PULLETS
358 Greenwich St., New York City

EGG CASES

Good used egg cases com-
plete, carlots & less car-
lots, also good used hold-
tite cup flats, fillers, excelsior pads, and hds.
LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Farm News from New York

Walker Gordon Farm Installs Labor Saving Milker

EVERY section of the United States turned its eyes towards New Jersey recently when the Walker-Gordon dairy farm at Plainsboro, introduced to agriculture the newest idea in labor saving equipment. The rotolactor, as it is called by the owner, is the idea of H. W. Jeffers and was built by the Walker-Gordon Laboratories of the Borden Research Foundation. Essentially it is a circular platform 60 feet in diameter, containing 50 stanchions, which revolves at the rate of 15 feet a minute, and on which 1680 cows can be milked in seven hours. As the platform revolves slowly the cows come up a chute and each, without hesitation, steps on the moving platform and puts her head in the specially constructed stanchion which is automatically closed. Almost immediately three sprays of warm water from different directions washes the hind quarters of the animal, the bath being completed by a man with a hose. Then as the platform revolves a blast of warm air strikes each cow and partially dries her, the drying being completed by another man with a towel. All this time the platform is revolving and each man has his own job to perform as the cows come to him.

Next an attendant milks a few streams from each quarter of the udder into a bucket covered by a fine mesh screen. If there is the slightest evidence of bloody milk or thick milk, the animal is tagged, the machine is not applied, and she is examined by a veterinarian and milked when she gets back to the barn. The machines are next applied and the milk is drawn into the glass container which you will see in the picture. During the remainder of the journey which requires twelve and a half minutes, the milking process is completed. As each cow nears the full completion of her journey an attendant removes the teat cups, turns off the vacuum, the stanchion automatically opens, and the cow finds herself before an open chute. She steps forward and travels down another lane back to the barn.

Looking at this giant machine from the tile and plate glass fitted observatory above the milking floor, one cannot help taking a long-time view of the effect of this new piece of equipment on the future of agriculture. Does this milking machine, as demonstrated at the Walker-Gordon farm, indicate a step towards the substitution of factory methods in the production of milk the same as applied to our industrial establishments? Or does it mean that the time may soon come when great combinations of capital can set up a dairy farm with 1,000 to 3,000 or more cows per unit and replace large numbers of individual farmers who are now producing milk as a cash product?

Should that time come, and it has already arrived at Walker-Gordon, we can look forward to another great change in the set-up of agriculture that will be even more revolutionary than the introduction of many of our major types of farm equipment.

No story of the milking barn is complete without a picture of the man who conceived the idea of industrializing the dairy industry. Henry W. Jeffers, the originator of the idea, is one of the keenest men in agriculture today. He is visionary, yet practical, as is demonstrated in the system of farming that he has developed and put on a highly profitable basis. His system of tenant farming, under which neighboring farmers sell their hay and corn to the dairy company on a contract basis, has proven practical to the milk company and profitable to the farmers who are growing the roughage.

Farm Board Buys More Wheat

THE Federal Farm Board bought wheat to the extent of a million dollars a day during the first fifteen days of November. This purchasing has added ten million bushels to the amount accumulated by the Federal Farm Board earlier in the year until it is now estimated that the Board is holding seventy million bushels of wheat. Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board in a recent interview stated that the Board is prepared to continue its purchases indefinitely.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, who on the whole have

been opposed to the activities of the Farm Board, give the Board credit for averting a panic. Even at that, prices went low enough when on November 18, December wheat went to seventy-three cents. Those men who are old in the business recall that in 1894, the last time that wheat in Liverpool sold as low as it did on November 18, wheat in Chicago sold for around fifty cents.

Three factors stood out as regarding stabilizing activities. First, by holding U. S. grain prices above world prices, the tariff of forty-two cents a bushel automatically became active in keeping out foreign wheat. Second, the activities of the Farm Board indicated further to American grain growers that the Farm Board has been serious in its appeals for the return of wheat production to a domestic basis. Third, the ability of the Farm Board to stabilize prices of wheat, even at a low level created a favorable impression even though former attempts to "peg" prices at \$1.18 were not successful.

National Acclaim for Agricultural Student

A YOUNG lad of seventeen years was the recipient on November 18th at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City, of the highest honor in its line that is offered in the United States. David Ridgeway Johnson, the fifth generation of an old farming family near Lambertville, N. J., and a Freshman at Rutgers, was presented by Governor Caulfield of Missouri with the \$1,000 award and title of "The Star American Farmer", bestowed upon him by the Future Farmers' Association of America as the outstanding student of vocational agriculture in the nation.

Fewer Tomatoes Imported

I HAVE absolutely no idea as to how many tomatoes there are in sixteen million cases, but I have no doubt but that it took a lot of ground to raise the crop. At any rate, we are told on good evidence, that American people every year consume sixteen million cases each of which contains two dozen, three-pound cans. Incidentally, we are told that due to the small Italian crop and to the rather heavy increase in tariff, imports of tomatoes from Italy decreased sixty per cent during the first nine months of this year, as compared to the same period in 1929.

Department Publishes Market Reports

THE New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, in cooperation with the Federal Department, publishes a number of market reports. Some are daily, some weekly, while others are more in the nature of reviews or forecasts and are put out only occasionally.

The following are officers of the State

Department of Agriculture and Markets. Readers who are interested in getting market reports may write to these offices and ask for a list of reports issued:

Federal State Market News Service, 310 Triangle Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, 53 Park Place, New York City.

Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, Walbridge Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, 53 Park Place, New York City.

Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, State Office Bldg., Albany, N. Y.

Milk Dealers' Association Again Under Fire

THE Harlem & Bronx Milk Dealers' Association which was organized by Aaron Sapiro, and its affiliated concern, the Distribution Stabilization Corporation, whose president is Samuel Roth, have been charged by Assistant Attorney General Groat, Jr., of New York State as "acting in restraint of trade." Mr. Groat goes further in recommending, when he turned over the minutes of his investigation and the books and records of these two companies to District Attorney Crain,

that these two companies be placed first on the list of "rackets" to be investigated by the committee of citizens to which the District Attorney has appealed for help in ridding New York City of "racketeers."

Samuel Roth, upon interrogation, stated that his company, the Distribution Stabilization Corporation, controlled the Harlem & Bronx Milk Dealers' Association which was, as we have stated above, organized by Aaron Sapiro. Mr. Roth admitted that he had set the amount of his own salary of \$15,000 a year, and also the \$250 per week which Mr. Sapiro receives from milk dealers as counsel in their affairs. But expenses, to which Mr. Roth is also entitled, are heavy, for Mr. Groat discovered that in the four months Mr. Roth has been president he has already drawn approximately \$10,000. Roth, who in his lifetime has had many interests, is known as a "stabilizer", and it was shown in the investigation that some of the \$10,000 of milk dealers' money has gone to "stabilize" the General Taxicab Owners' Ass'n, a new project since Mr. Roth became associated with Mr. Sapiro, although he could not state whether the milkmen knew that their fees were helping the taxicab business or not.

New York County Notes

ULSTER COUNTY—If the provisions of the will of Marion Borden are carried out, the Borden home farm in Wallkill, assessed at a half million dollars, will become a Masonic Home similar to the one now in operation at Utica.

Over fifty Farm Bureau committeemen and their wives met recently at Von Berg's restaurant to discuss Farm Bureau affairs. Mr. C. C. DuMond of Ulster Park, vice-president of the Farm Bureau presided.

It appears that Route 9W, ten miles south of the Saugerties town line, will be built next spring. A committee of the Board of Supervisors on the purchase of rights of way are to start work soon.

CHENANGO COUNTY—This county has recently cooperated with other surrounding counties in forming the Central New York Dairy Record Club. Headquarters will be at Ithaca and through the Club, dairymen will have an opportunity to secure records of milk and butterfat production on their herds at a very low cost. Dairymen will take samples from each cow one day a month and will weigh the grain and hay fed to each cow. The samples and the records will be mailed to Ithaca where the milk will be tested and records mailed back to the dairyman. The cost to the dairyman will be 12c per cow per month.

GENESEE COUNTY—Crop prices are so low that many farmers are discouraged. If farm yields had been fair, low prices would have been all right, but the farmer heavily in debt is hit hard this year. The more well-to-do farmers are holding their crops for higher prices

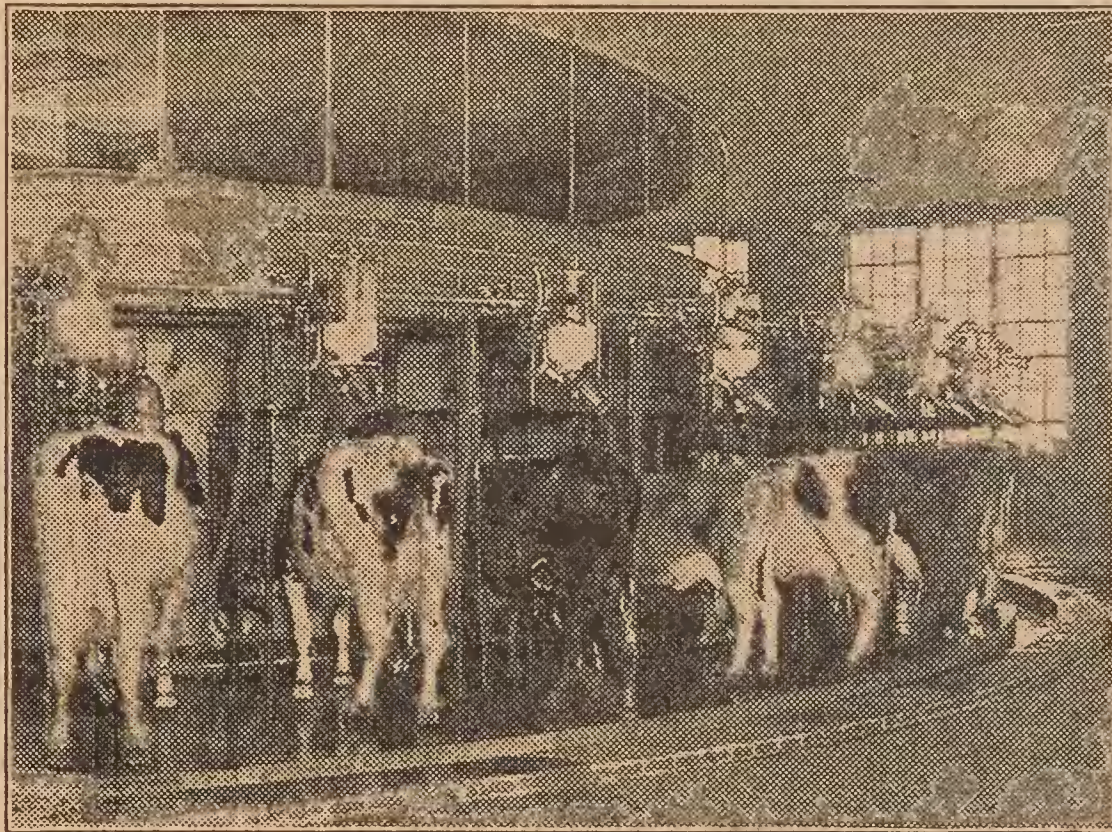
which I fear is hopeless unless work is found for the jobless. Pea beans are now only 4c a pound; buckwheat, \$1.40 to \$1.50 a cwt; oats, 35c a bushel; potatoes, 80c a bushel; hay has dropped to \$12 a ton; cabbage can be bought for 25c a bushel and can scarcely find a market by the ton. Cows are cheap except a good new milch cow which brings from \$80 to \$100. Ducks that cost 50c each at the hatcheries as ducklings are worth from \$1.00 to \$1.10, which shows a big loss. Poultry is cheaper as meat in the home than it would be to sell, some bringing as low as 50c each. Eggs are 45c to 50c a dozen, the only product that hasn't dropped in price. Apples are so low priced that they are scarcely worth picking. One farmer hiring extra help said he was getting \$5.00 a day which would hardly pay for the labor. Winter wheat looks good and there is lots of fall plowing being done. Farm labor is cheap because so many are facing the winter without a job, yet few farmers can afford to hire.—Mrs. R. E. G.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—It was stated that about 400 Grangers from this county would be in attendance at the National Grange Convention in Rochester. Some of them went by train, others motored. Local Granges campaigned vigorously for a big attendance. Quite a number of those from this county were to take the seventh degree of the Order.

Potatoes continue at 60c; butter, 37c in tubs, 38c in cases. Locally butter retails at prices from 40c to 50c. Prices quoted, unless otherwise stated, are market prices paid to producers. Fresh eggs, 45c to 50c; pea beans, \$3.40; dressed pork, 16c to 18c; Western beef, dressed, 12c to 17c; native beef, dressed, 9c to 11c.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—A heavy rainfall of Saturday night and all day Sunday benefitted wells and streams. Packing houses are closed for season. In the southern part of county guinea fowls were shot by hunters. Not so many deer in some parts of the county. Chicken thieves are busy in Germantown. Two hundred and fifty merit badges have been awarded to Boy Scouts of Columbia County. The Columbia County Poultry Club held its annual meeting in Hudson. Professor L. M. Hurd of the State College of Agriculture discussed various points connected with poultry raising, at the Farm Bureau meeting in Hudson.—Mrs. C.V.H.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—About forty people, mostly turkey raisers, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brede Pederson, to see their flock of 400 turkeys and to listen to a talk on the raising and marketing of turkeys. This talk was given by Professor Hurd of the State College of Agriculture. After the address, Mr. Pederson presented a turkey to the one guessing the nearest to its weight. The turkey went to Mrs. Harry Fuller, who guessed within one ounce. The market for apples and potatoes is slow. Eggs, 40c and 50c per dozen.—H.C.C.



A part of the circular revolving platform at the Walker-Gordon Farm.

Just David--By Eleanor Porter

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

The next morning David decides to go back to his mountain home and leaves without saying goodbye. He returns hurriedly when Mrs. Holly telephones to a neighbor to tell David that his father left a letter for him. The second letter seemed perfectly intelligible to David, but was not of much help to the Hollys inasmuch as it did not give David's full name.

Because no one else wanted him, David stayed with the Hollys. They soon found that David had queer ideas about work and play. One of his first tasks was to fill the wood box and although he started with good intentions, some exceedingly interesting butterflies soon lured him away from his task.

"Why, you're just like little people," he cried softly. "You've got faces; and some of you are happy, and some of you are sad. And you—you big spotted yellow one—you're laughing at me. Oh, I'm going to play you—all of you. You'll make such a pretty song, you're so different from each other!" And David leaped lightly to his feet and ran around to the side porch for his violin.

Five minutes later, Simeon Holly, coming into the kitchen, heard the sound of a violin through the open window. At the same moment his eyes fell on the woodbox, empty save for a few small sticks at the bottom. With an angry frown he strode through the outer door and around the corner of the house to the garden. At once then he came upon David, sitting Turk-fashion in the middle of the path before the pansy-bed, his violin at his chin, and his whole face aglow.

"Well, boy, is this the way you fill the woodbox?" demanded the man crisply.

David shook his head.

"Oh, no, sir, this isn't filling the woodbox," he laughed, softening his music, but not stopping it. "Did you think that was what I was playing? It's the flowers here that I'm playing—the little faces, like people, you know. See, this is that big yellow one over there that's laughing," he finished, letting the music under his fingers burst into a gay little melody.

Simeon Holly raised an imperious hand; and at the gesture David stopped his melody in the middle of a run, his eyes flying wide open in plain wonderment.

"You mean—I'm not playing—right?" he asked.

"I'm not talking of your playing," retorted Simeon Holly severely. "I'm talking of that woodbox I asked you to fill."

David's face cleared.

"Oh, yes, sir. I'll go and do it," he nodded, getting cheerfully to his feet. "But I told you to do it before."

David's eyes grew puzzled again.

"I know, sir, and I started to," he answered, with the obvious patience of one who finds himself obliged to explain what should be a self-evident fact; "but I saw so many beautiful things, one after another, and when I found these funny little flower-people I just *had* to play them. Don't you see?"

"No, I can't say that I do, when I'd already told you to fill the woodbox," rejoined the man, with uncompromising coldness.

"You mean—even then that I ought to have filled the woodbox first?"

"I certainly do."

David's eyes flew wide open again.

"But my song—I'd have lost it!" he exclaimed. "And father said always when a song came to me to play it at once. Songs are like the mists of the morning and the rainbows, you know, and they don't stay with you long. You just have to catch them quick, before they go. *Now*, don't you see?"

But Simeon Holly, with a despairingly scornful gesture, had turned away; and David, after a moment's following him with wistful eyes, soberly walked toward the kitchen door. Two minutes later he was industriously working at his task of filling the woodbox.

That for David the affair was not satisfactorily settled was evidenced by his thoughtful countenance and preoccupied air, however; nor were matters helped any by the question David put to Mr. Holly just before dinner.

"Do you mean," he asked, "that because I didn't fill the woodbox right away, I was being a discord?"

"You were what?" demanded the amazed Simeon Holly.

"Being a discord—playing out of tune, you know," explained David, with patient earnestness. "Father said—" But again Simeon Holly had turned irritably away; and David was left with his perplexed questions still unanswered.

CHAPTER VI

NUISANCES, NECESSARY AND OTHERWISE

FOR some time after dinner, that first day, David watched Mrs. Holly in silence while she cleared the table and began to wash the dishes.

"Do you want me to—help?" he asked at last, a little wistfully.

Mrs. Holly, with a dubious glance at the boy's brown little hands, shook her head.

"No, I don't. No, thank you," she amended her answer.

For another sixty seconds David was silent; then, still more wistfully, he asked:—

"Are all these things you've been doing all day 'useful labor'?"

Mrs. Holly lifted dripping hands from the dishpan and held them suspended for an amazed instant.

"Are they—Why, of course they are! What a silly question! What put that idea into your head, child?"

"Mr. Holly; and you see it's so different from what father used to call them."

"Different?"

"Yes. He said they were a necessary nuisance,—dishes, and getting meals, and clearing up,—and he didn't do half as many of them as you do, either."

"Nuisance, indeed!" Mrs. Holly resumed her dishwashing with some asperity. "Well, I should think that might have been just about like him."

"Yes, it was. He was always that way," nodded David pleasantly. Then, after a moment, he queried: "But aren't you going to walk at all today?"

"To walk? Where?"

"Why, through the woods and fields—anywhere."

"Walking in the woods, *now*—just walking? Land's sake, boy, I've got something else to do!"

"Oh, that's too bad, isn't it?" David's face expressed sympathetic regret. "And it's *such* a nice day! Maybe it'll rain by tomorrow."

"Maybe it will," retorted Mrs. Holly, with slightly uplifted eyebrows and an expressive glance. "But whether it does or doesn't won't make any difference in my going to walk, I guess."

"Oh, won't it?" beamed David, his face changing. "I'm so glad! I don't mind the rain, either. Father and I used to go in the rain lots of times, only, of course, we couldn't take our

violins then, so we used to like the pleasant days better. But there are *some* things you find on rainy days that you couldn't find any other time, aren't there? The dance of the drops on the leaves, and the rush of the rain when the wind gets behind it. Don't you love to feel it, out in the open spaces, where the wind just gets a good chance to push?"

Mrs. Holly stared. Then she shivered and threw up her hands with a gesture of hopeless abandonment.

"Land's sake, boy!" she ejaculated feebly, as she turned back to her work.

From dishes to sweeping, and from sweeping to dusting, hurried Mrs. Holly, going at last into the somber parlor, always carefully guarded from sun and air. Watching her, mutely, David trailed behind, his eyes staring a little as they fell upon the multitude of objects that parlor contained: the haircloth chairs, the long sofa, the marble-topped table, the curtains, cushions, spreads, and "throws," the innumerable mats and tidies, the hairwreath, the wax flowers under their glass dome, the dried grasses, the marvelous bouquets of scarlet, green, and purple everlasting, the stones and shells and many-sized, many-shaped vases arranged as if in line of battle along the corner shelves.

"Y—yes, you may come in," called Mrs. Holly, glancing back at the hesitating boy in the doorway. "But you mustn't touch anything. I'm going to dust."

"But I haven't seen this room before," ruminated David.

"Well, no," dignified Mrs. Holly, with just a touch of superiority. "We don't use this room common, little boy, nor the bedroom there, either. This is the company room, for ministers and funerals, and—" She stopped hastily, with a quick look at David; but the boy did not seem to have heard.

"And doesn't anybody live here in this house, but just you and Mr. Holly, and Mr. Perry Larson?" he asked, still looking wonderingly about him.

"No, not—now." Mrs. Holly drew in her breath with a little catch, and glanced at the framed portrait of a little boy on the wall.

"But you've got such a lot of rooms and—and things," remarked David. "Why, daddy and I only had two rooms, and not hardly any *things*. It was so—different, you know, in my home."

"I should say it might have been!" Mrs. Holly began to dust hurriedly, but carefully. Her voice still carried its hint of superiority.

"Oh, yes," smiled David. "But you say you don't use this room much, so that helps."

"Helps!" In her stupefaction Mrs. Holly stopped her work and stared.

"Why, yes. I mean, you've got so many other rooms you can live in those. You don't *have* to live in here."

"'Have to live in here!'" ejaculated the woman, still too uncomprehending to be anything but amazed.

"Yes. But do you have to *keep* all these things, and clean them and clean them, like this, every day? Couldn't you give them to somebody, or throw them away?"

"Throw—t h e s e—things—away!" With a wild sweep of her arms, the horrified woman seemed to be trying to encompass in a protective embrace each last endangered treasure of mat and tidy. "Boy, are you crazy? These things are—are valuable. They cost money, and time and—and labor. Don't you know beautiful things when you see them?"

"Oh, yes, I love *beautiful* things," smiled David, with unconsciously rude emphasis. "And up on the mountain I had them always. There was the sun-

rise, and the sunset, and the moon and the stars, and my Silver Lake, and the cloud-boats that sailed—"

But Mrs. Holly, with a vexed gesture, stopped him.

"Never mind, little boy. I might have known—brought up as you have been. Of course you could not appreciate such things as these. Throw them away, indeed!" And she fell to work again; but this time her fingers carried a something in their touch that was almost like the caress a mother might bestow upon an aggrieved child.

David, vaguely disturbed and uncomfortable, watched her with troubled eyes; then, apologetically, he explained:—

"It was only that I thought if you didn't have to clean so many of these things, you could maybe go to walk more—to-day, and other days, you know. You said—you didn't have time," he reminded her.

But Mrs. Holly only shook her head and sighed:—

"Well, well, never mind, little boy. I dare say you meant all right. You couldn't understand, of course."

And David, after another moment's wistful eyeing of the caressing fingers, turned about and wandered out onto the side porch. A minute later, having seated himself on the porch steps, he had taken from his pocket two small pieces of folded paper. And then, through tear-dimmed eyes, he read once more his father's letter.

"He said I mustn't grieve, for that would grieve him," murmured the boy, after a time, his eyes on the far-away hills. "And he said if I'd play, my mountains would come to me here, and I'd really be at home up there. He said in my violin were all those things I'm wanting—so bad!"

With a little choking breath, David tucked the note back into his pocket and reached for his violin.

Some time later, Mrs. Holly, dusting the chairs in the parlor, stopped her work, tiptoed to the door, and listened breathlessly. When she turned back, still later, to her work, her eyes were wet.

"I wonder why, when he plays, I always get to thinking of—John," she sighed to herself, as she picked up her dusting-cloth.

After supper that night, Simeon Holly and his wife again sat on the kitchen porch, resting from the labor of the day. Simeon's eyes were closed. His wife's were on the dim outlines of the shed, the barn, the road, or a passing horse and wagon. David, sitting on the steps, was watching the moon climb higher and higher above the tree-tops. After a time he slipped into the house and came out with his violin.

At the first long-drawn note of sweetness, Simeon Holly opened his eyes and sat up, sternlipped. But his wife laid a timid hand on his arm.

"Don't say anything, please," she entreated softly. "Let him play, just for to-night. He's lonesome—poor little fellow." And Simeon Holly, with a frowning shrug of his shoulders, sat back in his chair.

Later, it was Mrs. Holly herself who stopped the music by saying: "Come, David, it's bedtime for little boys. I'll go upstairs with you." And she led the way into the house and lighted the candle for him.

Upstairs, in the little room over the kitchen, David found himself once more alone. As before, the little yellow-white nightshirt lay over the chair-back; and as before, Mrs. Holly had brushed away a tear as she had placed it there. As before, too, the big four-posted bed loomed tall and formidable in the corner. But this time the coverlet and sheet were turned

(Continued on Page 14)

Twenty Thousand Grangers at Rochester

(Continued from Page 3)

come members of some cooperative organization so that they may avail themselves of its help. Although admitting that the Federal Marketing Act and the Farm Board are undoubtedly far from perfect, he emphasized the fact that it was the most important far-reaching farm legislation which had ever been passed. Vice-chairman Stone stated that he did not blame the grain dealers and others handling farm products for making all the profits they could, but in his opinion, the fact that these interests have been so bitterly opposed to the Federal Farm Board is good proof that the Board is really doing something to help producers get more for farm products.

Mr. Stone also called attention to the fact that the Federal Marketing Law is designed not only to take care of surplus production, but also to prevent it. He emphasized the necessity for balancing production so that it will more closely meet market demand.

Secretary Arthur W. Hyde of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, singled out surplus production and lack of adequate organization as the chief causes of current agricultural distress. "Many of us," said Secretary Hyde, "do not like the law of supply and demand and to some it appears to be a monstrous fiction created by buyers and dealers to beat down the price of farm commodities. But like it or not, there it is; nobody invented it. It is merely a statement of the way in which buyers and sellers have acted and will act when given conditions. It applies to every product of human toil from wheat to automobiles."

The Secretary pointed out that if one man owned all the wheat land in America he would undoubtedly cut production to meet demand. While the wheat land never will be owned by one man, the same problem faces every producer of wheat and, for that matter, every producer of any farm product. Although giving credit for work done by farmers' organizations, Secretary Hyde emphasized the fact that there is no one organization that can say, "Here is a body which speaks for most of the six million farmers in the United States, and which wields their collective power."

Governor Roosevelt, who arrived from Albany late in the afternoon, was driven on to the armory floor and spoke to a capacity crowd from his car. Although talking to a group which contained delegates from practically every state in the Union, he confined his remarks to New York State agriculture. He told those present of the activities of the New York State government, dating back to the selecting two years ago of an Agricultural Advisory Commission, composed of leading farmers and farm organization leaders, and headed by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist. As a result of the recommendations of this Advisory Board, taxes on farm property have been equalized and greater state aid given for better schools and better roads. The Governor also explained at some length the work done by the state and the different City Departments of Health, in maintaining the New York City milk market for dairymen in the New York Milk Shed.

The Governor's remarks, however, were not confined to what has already been done. Looking into the future, the Governor made the following pledges:

- 1.—To continue the equalization of the tax on real property.
 - 2.—Extension of the good roads system.
 - 3.—To work for revision of the code looking toward modern town and county government.
 - 4.—To aid in reducing the wide spread between what the farmer gets for his product and what it brings in the market.
- It may sound a little like putting the cart before the horse, but yet some mention should certainly be made of



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5. A Clean Motor. New refining process reduces to a minimum all harmful elements which cause carbon, gum and sludge. The new Socony Motor Oil insures a clean motor.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

the program the first two days. We know that National Master Taber is very popular in New York State and no doubt he is just as popular in every state. His address of welcome at the opening session stressed the necessity of equality for agriculture. He emphasized the need for stabilization of values, a higher price level for farm commodities, a more justly distributed burden of taxation, the extension of the Federal Farm Loan system, and a readjustment of the nation's freight rate structure.

Our readers will be glad to know that New York State came through to win first prize in a lecturer's contest recently started by National Lecturer Farmer. The lecturer who won this honor was Mrs. R. E. Simmons of Copenhagen Grange in Lewis County. New Hampshire ran New York a hard race and came in second through the efforts of Mrs. Hazel L. Smith of Mon-

roe, New Hampshire. In fact, the Eastern States took the majority of prizes as Robert T. Shelton of Fairfield, Connecticut, took fourth and Mullward Patten of Tophon, Maine, took fifth.

At Thursday's session, leaders of cooperative farm organizations had a prominent place on the program. Those who talked were: C. A. Ewing, president, National Livestock Marketing Association; Fred H. Sexauer, president, Dairymen's League; C. E. Huff, president, Farmers' National Grain Corporation, and Howard E. Babcock, manager, the Grange League Federation Exchange.

As this is written, the Grange is still in session and will be for several days. The meetings, however, are for the transaction of National Grange business which will be reported in coming issues.

Not the least of the benefits secured

from attendance at such a meeting, are the old friendships renewed and the new ones made. Everyone talked to the person next to him and exchanged news and opinions on farm matters. Seldom, we believe, has a more orderly crowd been assembled. The City of Rochester opened its homes to its farm friends and we know that the thousands attending the Grange sessions conducted themselves in such a way that the City of Rochester will be glad to have them come back again at some future date.

Owners of forest plantations in New York state should familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Fisher Law.

* * *

With timber prices where they are now, it is poor economy to cut and sell the smaller trees which will double their own value in a few years.

Little Recipes for Little Cooks

by *Betty*

Lesson Number
Twenty-one

Would You Like to Get a Dinner for All the Family?

Betty Tells You How!

DEAR LITTLE COOKS:

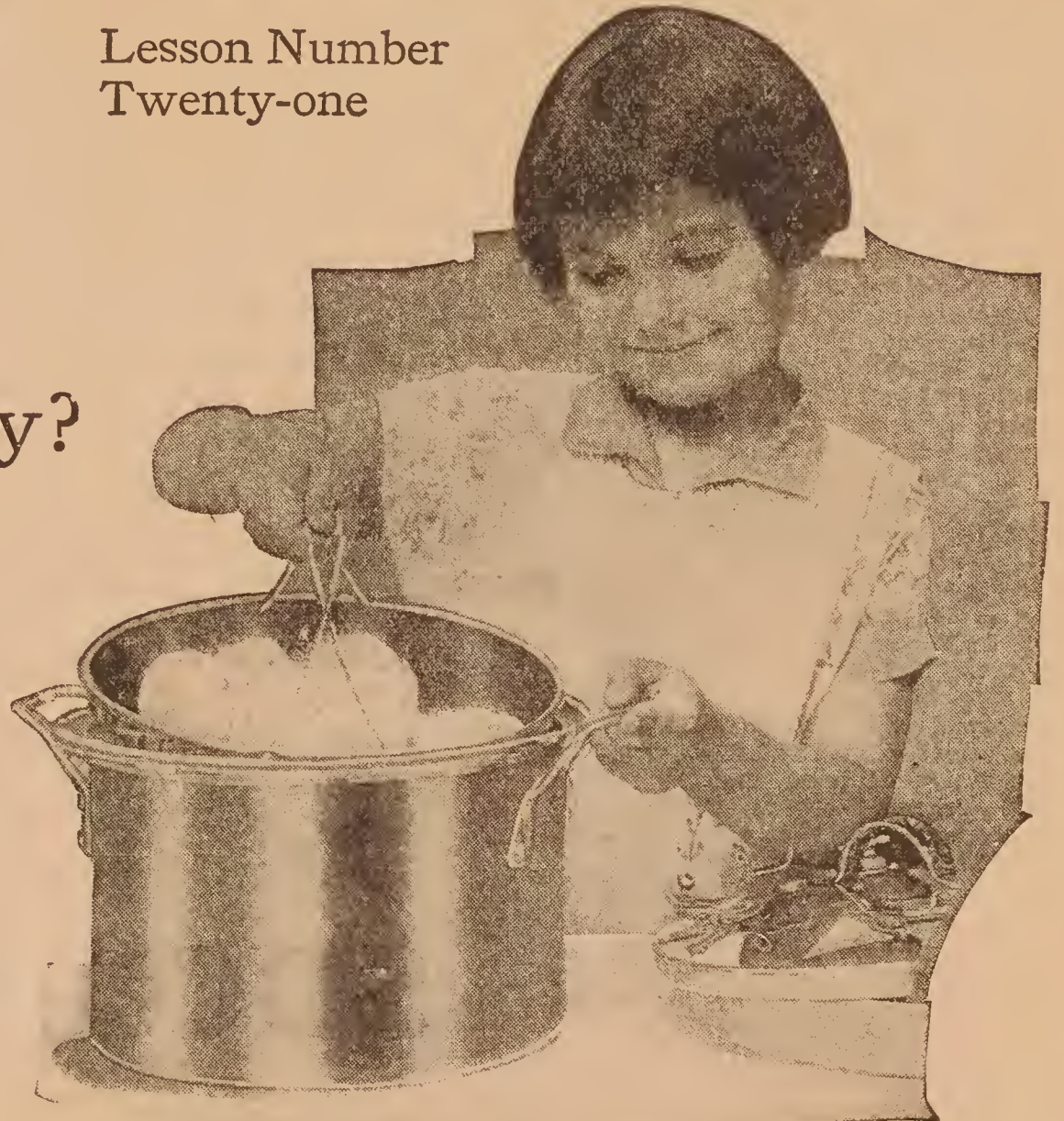
Isn't it lots of fun to stir up something good for supper while mother gets everything else ready? But did you ever try getting a whole meal for the family ready, on time, all by yourself? Not so easy, I know, because I've tried. It's so easy to forget to start things in time, or get busy on one dish and forget all about the rest of the meal. It looks easy when mother does it but, O, my! it wasn't for me. But when I have practiced as long as mother it will be easier.

This time I am sending you a few recipes that will help you to know what to fix when mother is gone or sick and you have to cook.

I wish you lots of good luck with the first meal you prepare all by yourself.

With love to the little cooks,

BETTY.



Criss-Cross Potatoes

First wash and peel as many potatoes as you think will be needed for the meal. Cut each potato into long strips like pencils and put in cold water.

Boil these potatoes in salted water for five minutes. Then drain off the hot water. Grease, or butter, a baking dish with butter or bacon fat and put in the potato, laying the long finger-like pieces criss-cross each other to look neat and pretty. Pour melted butter over the top, using about one tablespoon to each potato. Sprinkle the top with paprika and bake till brown and crispy. It will take about 30 minutes in a hot oven.

Finely chopped parsley looks pretty sprinkled over before serving. A deep glass pie plate is good for these potatoes because it gives them more of a nice brown appearance than if you pile them in a deeper dish. This is a fine dish to serve with eggs, fish, or cold meat where there is no gravy.

If there are cold boiled potatoes all ready and I am in a hurry I just cut the cold potatoes into pencils and put them in a baking dish and pour over melted butter and bake them. They are almost as good as freshly cooked ones and lots easier for a little cook.

Delicious Baked Ham

I take a slice of smoked ham about one and one-half inches thick and trim off the rind and put the ham in a baking dish. If it is pretty salty, I put milk on to cover at first. Mother will know how salty it is.

After the ham has baked in the milk half an hour I pour off the milk and spread the ham

with a thick layer of—what do you suppose?—apple butter! Bake it slowly until tender, adding a little water and more apple butter if it seems dry before it gets tender. This is awfully good, but if you want something very special—for company maybe—it is nice to serve sweet potatoes with the ham.

Best-Ever Prune Pudding

Here is a fine recipe for a dessert when you are doing the cooking. It is good to eat, not expensive, and it is one you can get ready early and then you don't have to worry about dessert when you are busy with potatoes, meat, and vegetables.

Small Recipe

6 or 7 prunes.
½ cup cold water.
¼ cup sugar.
¼ inch piece cinnamon.
¼ cup + 2 tablespoons boiling water.
1½ tablespoons cornstarch.
¼ tablespoon lemon juice.
½ teaspoon lemon rind grated.

Large Recipe

½ lb. prunes.
2 cups cold water.
1 cup sugar.
1 inch stick of cinnamon.
1 ½ cups boiling water.
¼ cup cornstarch.
1 tablespoon lemon juice.
½ tablespoon lemon rind grated.

If there are no prunes cooked, I need to begin this pudding the night before. I pick over and wash the prunes and soak over night in the cold water. In the morning I cook them slowly in the same water they were soaked in. I cook them a long time till they are soft. Then I cool the prunes.

Next I take the pits or stones out of the prunes. I put the prune meat or pulp back in the juice and heat it again. I add boiling water and cinnamon and let this cook slowly on the stove while I grate the lemon rind and squeeze out the juice.

Now I measure the cornstarch and add just enough cold water so it will pour when I have it well mixed. I add the cornstarch and water very slowly because if I dumped it all in at once it would lump and I don't care for lumpy pudding or gravy. Really, about the only lumps I am really fond of is lump sugar.

So I add the cornstarch slowly and stir fast so it won't lump. When it has thickened and begins to look kind of clear it is ready to add the lemon rind and juice. Now cool and serve with whipped cream. You can add nuts at the very last, but it is good enough without.

Of course, you will want a vegetable in the meal you cook because they are so awfully important for

See This Cooker!

This is a waterless cooker, which means that a very small amount of water is needed when using this method of cooking. It has a very close-fitting lid and retains the heat well. For the same reason, very little of the flavor and food value escape. Fresh vegetables that contain natural water can be cooked most satisfactorily by this process. After the heat is regulated, the kettle needs very little watching. Do not confuse the waterless with the pressure cooker with which a very high temperature may be secured.

good health. Mother and our school nurse both say so, so I guess it must be so.

You can make a nice vegetable salad from cabbage shaved off very fine and raisins and peanuts. Have you tried that?

There are lots of nice creamed vegetables any little cook can fix if she knows how to make the cream or white sauce (Lesson 4).

It seems to me that most any little cook could get a whole meal now from the recipes in her scrapbook if she had them well practiced before she tried to do enough for a meal all at once.

One little cook wrote me the cutest letter. It seems they had no bread for supper so her mother made muffins and the little cook teased to make baking powder biscuits, so her mother let her. Now, here's the joke: the mother forgot the baking powder in her muffins and the little cook remembered it in her biscuits so hers were best. Don't forget the baking powder if YOU bake biscuits or muffins for a meal when mother goes away.

Sweet Potatoes

I wash as many sweet potatoes as I have people to serve and boil the potatoes in their jackets till they are nearly soft. Then I drain off the water and let them cool a little. Then when I can handle them I peel them and bake them a little. I sometimes put them around the ham in the baking dish if it is large enough to hold them.

I pour a little butter and sugar that I have melted together over the potatoes. About one tablespoon of sugar, one-half tablespoon of water and one-fourth tablespoon of butter is enough to melt for each sweet potato. Put on a little of the sweet syrup and let the potatoes brown and pretty soon add more syrup to keep them from getting dry.

Put the slice of ham in the center of the platter and arrange the "sweets" around it. A few sprigs of parsley will make it look all dressed up and pretty.

Betty never guesses. When the recipe calls for certain weights, she always gets the exact amount by using the household scales. To be sure of getting good results, she finds it always pays to follow the directions carefully.



Winter Decorations

Berries, Seed-pods, Trailing Vine or Branching Thorn Can Add Beauty to the House's Interior

WHETHER the home is a three room cottage or a mansion, plant decoration forms a very important part in it. Those darker corners of the living and dining rooms, the walls of the hall and bedrooms can all be lightened by just the right arrangement of flowers, berries, or vines. Especially during the winter months do we need this added brightness when the days are cold and so often dark and gloomy.

If it is the walls that are to give us cheer then we will need some of the little wall pockets, as they are called, from the five and ten cent stores. The china ones with softly blended colorings are best. Never the highly colored, oriental-looking ones as they detract from our leaves and berries.

Gather a few branches of evergreens, the pine, cedar, or balsam, (the hemlock foliage falls too quickly to be of

it, uniquely, with branches from the locust tree. Nothing more. The glossy dark thorns and twigs of the locust contrast with the silver linings of the milkweed pods. In gathering the locust care should be taken not to pierce the flesh with the thorns which are very sharp and sometimes poisonous. This arrangement should be placed in bowls or vases that have small openings at the top, never in flaring holders.

The Chinese lantern plant hardly needs an introduction. It is very beautiful alone or with other plants. Black is its favorite background although brown or bronze can be used.

Oftentimes we find low, square or round glass jars in the rubbish or cellar. These can be given a few coats of black paint and will serve for many of our flowers and plants.

The mountain ash combines nicely with the seed pods of the common ash. Then there are the cat tails of the low wet places. And another shrub that we use with milkweed, the Japanese barberry. In fact, there are so many trees and plants that lend themselves to us for winter that all we need for original combinations is a walk across the fields or along the roadsides. And two things to remember; let simplicity be the guide in arrangement and never cross Nature by placing her plants in unnatural positions.—E. C. R.

Typically French



2809

GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 2809 is modeled after the most popular French imports of the season with its brief yoke and beruffled trim. If one wishes to omit the ruffles, the edges may be picoté. Matching bloomers add another desirable feature. Cotton broadcloth, pique, percale, swiss, jersey or challis could be made most attractive in this pattern which cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

use), and arrange about three branches to each wall pocket, letting the branches hang down against the wall. Place twigs of bitter-sweet or the black privet berries in the pocket letting them fall in natural positions. If the black privet berries are used, it will be well to add one or two branches of the dark red sumac. This adds richness and color.

The orange bitter-sweet is, in itself, a decoration. It may be used in any number of interesting and pleasing ways. It should never occupy a dignified vase or be combined with any of the stately plants. It is beautiful when allowed to twine naturally with ivy in a low green or bronze bowl, to trail over a plate of artificial or real fruit on the buffet or holiday table.

There are some very common plants that may be used in winter. The teasel is one, and, combined with sumac, will add greatly to the plan of any room. It should stand loosely in a medium-sized vase of pottery or metal, never in glass.

The milkweed, what possibilities it suggests, and in what numerous positions we may place it! Let us combine

Holiday Candies

Cracker-Jack

- 1½ quarts popped corn
- 1 cup brown sugar
- ½ cup molasses
- ¼ cup water
- ½ tablespoon vinegar
- 1 tablespoon butter
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 2 cups shelled peanuts.

Pop the corn and remove all unpopped kernels. Have corn in a large pan so there will be plenty of room to stir it while pouring over the syrup. Boil the sugar, molasses and water to 270° or a hard ball. Add vinegar, butter and salt. Also add the peanuts which have been browned in the oven. Pour over the corn and mix well, then press into small oblong pans about 3 by 5 or 4 by 6 inches. Press very lightly so the corn is not broken. Makes 6 to 10 cakes, depending on the size.

Apricot Panoche

- 3 cups brown sugar
- 2/3 cup condensed milk
- 2/3 cup water
- 3 tablespoons white corn syrup
- 3 tablespoons butter
- ½ cup chopped dried apricots

Mix sugar, water, corn syrup and butter and boil to 230°. Add apricots and continue boiling to 234°. Cool, to 120°, and beat till creamy. Pour into buttered pans.

Cocoanut Burrs

- 1 cup dates
- 1 cup figs
- Moist Cocoanut

The dates and figs should be put through the food grinder. Moisten hands with cold water, then knead the mixture to a uniform mass. Shape into small acorn or burr shapes. Toast the cocoanut a golden brown in the oven, then roll each acorn or burr in it, until well coated.

Chocolate Caramels

- 1 cup corn syrup
- 2 cups sugar
- 3 squares chocolate
- 1 cup milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- ½ cup butter
- 1 cup condensed milk

Mix together all but the vanilla and cook, stirring constantly, to the hard ball stage, 244°. Add vanilla and pour into buttered pan. Cool, mark, and cut into squares. Wrap in waxed paper.

Cream Caramels

- 1 cup walnuts
- 2 cups sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 cup water
- 2 cups corn syrup
- ½ cup butter
- 1 cup condensed milk

Combine all but vanilla and nuts and cook to the hard ball stage, 244°,

stirring constantly to prevent burning. Add vanilla and chopped nuts and pour into a buttered pan. When cool mark into squares and when cold cut and wrap in waxed paper.

Peanut Butter Fudge

- 2 squares chocolate
- 1/3 cup peanut butter
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 2 cups sugar
- 1 tablespoon corn syrup
- ½ cup evaporated milk
- ¼ cup water

Melt chocolate, add peanut butter and butter and stir till smooth. Add sugar and corn syrup and milk mixed with water and cook to soft ball stage, 234°. Cool, beat till creamy and pour into a buttered pan. Cut in squares when cool.

Notes for Home Milliners

THE basque beret might be said to have influenced the entire trend of millinery this season. The newest hats (caps is more appropriate) grow tinier and tinier with more and more of the forehead exposed until the on-looker catches his breath with alarm each time one passes, so positive is he

Smart All-Day Frock



2805

FROCK PATTERN NO. 2805 with the puffs at the elbows introduces new interest in sleeves, while the circular fullness of the skirt is cleverly arranged to make the hips look slim. For all-day use canton crepe is much used, but if for more dressy occasions black chiffon velvet is more elegant. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting and 1¼ yards of ¾ inch edging. PRICE, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps (do not send coin). Add 12c for one of the new fall and winter catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

that at any minute it will slip off the back of the fair head.

However, there is a practicality to the new mode that cannot be denied. Anyone can have one, or two, for just a few pennies. Glance at your last year's felts and decide which one fits you best and will best match this year's costume. The crown must fit your head snugly without a lining, or it will not do for this type of hat. Cut the brim off and up over the forehead in front as high as is becoming to you. It is best to shape it over the forehead a little at a time. Now that it is cut, if the crown does not hug the forehead as it should, take two or three tiny tucks in the middle of the back. Next, run gros-grain ribbon in the same or a contrasting color about an inch in width, around the inside of the crown so that the barest bit of it shows beneath the edge, say one-eighth of an inch. By the way, when one sews on felt hats, the method is a tiny catching stitch on the outside and a long stitch inside, evenly spaced. Now, put your hat on; take another length of the same ribbon, place the middle of it at the middle of the edge in back and draw it around the hat on both sides tying it in a bow at the side front. The bow should be about three inches long, and should be placed just above the edge of the crown. Flatten the bow, spreading the loops, and tack the loops to the hat. Then tie another piece of ribbon, which may or may not be of a contrasting color, around the crown so that this bow rests just above the first bow, say, a half inch above. Tack the loops of this bow, and tack the two ribbons together to the crown at the edge in back. No lining is necessary for this type of hat.

If your felt is black, white ribbon around the inside of the hat, black for the first and lower bow and white again for the bow above would be very smart. Dark blue and white is also good, as are dark blue and pink, black and pink, brown and orange, green and yellow or dark green and light green, and any number of complementary combinations.

NOTE—In an early issue will be directions for a hat for the matron.

—C. V. S.

Health to All



SINCE 1907 the sale of Christmas seals has been the chief means of stamping out and controlling tuberculosis. The death rate from this disease has dropped from 178.5 per 100,000 population of 79.2 per 100,000

in 1928, more than a 50% drop. But even so, tuberculosis kills more people between the ages of 18 and 45 than any other disease.

It is to prevent further losses from this dread disease which prompts the National Tuberculosis Association to sell Christmas seals every year. The funds received in this manner go to provide open air classrooms, preventoria and health camps where the under-par children can be taught to make health a habit. Since tuberculosis is primarily a disease of youth, the efforts of the association are directed towards the safety of childhood.

Buy and use as many as possible of the Association's Merry Christmas seals. They are only a penny apiece, but pennies make dollars and the dollars do the work of the Association health program.



SILK REMNANTS VELVET

WONDERFUL 3-POUND SILK BARGAIN ONLY \$1.98. Just think! Enough gorgeous silks for 3 beautiful quilts or other patchwork. SEND NO MONEY. Pay postman \$1.98 plus postage. Special 80c Remnant Gift Package Free with order, also 24 quilt designs and illustrated book listing velvet and other remnant bundles, with suggestions for making quilts, coats, rugs, etc. for profit. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Keep the 80c gift package Free. Est. 1897. Agents Wanted. UNION S. WORKS, 260 GROVE ST., BOONVILLE, N.Y.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Advertisements for Livestock, Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Dogs, and Pet Stock are not accepted by our classified department.

The rates for this type of advertising, which will be run in the regular advertising display is as follows:

BABY CHICKS AND POULTRY
90c per line.

**OTHER LIVESTOCK
INCLUDING DOGS AND
PET STOCK**
75c per line.

Approximately seven words to the line.

WANTED TO BUY

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps on before 1880 bought. Old stamp collections bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

\$5 to \$500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10c for illustrated coin value book, 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25, LeRoy, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM—300 ACRES, 55 head stock, equipment, etc., \$13,500. Terms. Farm 140 acres, 18 head stock, equipment, etc., \$6500. Easy terms. Write Mr. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y. free list.

FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY, 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

525 ACRE DAIRY FARM, one of Cortland's best. 75 cow spring pasture, estimated cuts 150 tons hay, several thousand cords wood, fine lot timber, 2000 sugar maples, 150 fruit trees. Good 10-room 2-story house, basement barn 34x80, poultry house 16x30, 8-room tenant house, sheds, etc. Redding owners low price \$8800 with \$5000 down. If taken soon 24 cows, bull, 4 horses, hens, turkeys, geese, pigs, wagons, sleds, binder, potato tools harnesses, some house furniture, hay, corn, potatoes, cabbage, apples, etc., etc. thrown in. J. H. Elcy, BONDED STROUT AGENT, 19 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.

FARMS INCOME \$4800—\$3000 from dairy, \$1500 cauliflower, \$300 poultry, 280 acres in good old Delaware County, 40 cow spring pasture, estimated cut 80 tons hay, 700 sugar maples, sap house, 85 assorted fruit trees. Good 8-room house, bath, glorious valley view. Cemented basement 70 ft. barn, sheds, shop, 4 poultry houses. Owner has other business. Low price for this money-maker \$9000, good terms. If taken soon 20 cows, 3 calves, 3 horses, 125 poultry, tools, wagons, sleds, machinery, hay, corn, potatoes included. A. W. Redmond, BONDED STROUT AGENT, Arkville, N. Y.

25 COW STATE ROAD FARM, Chautauqua County, N. Y. Sinclairville 3 miles, short distance over all state roads to Jamestown. On mail and milk routes. 50 acres in fertile easily worked tillage, 113 acres pasture and woodland with brook. Comfortable cottage house, electricity and telephone available. Near neighbors. Barn 40x80, slate roof, excellent stable with 30 ties. Good buildings, splendid location and pleasant home. \$6500 for early sale. Terms arranged. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

GOATS

\$1500 SECURES MONEY-MAKING FARM, 11 cows, 3 horses, 6 yearlings, 3 bulls, tools, wagons, sleds, reaper, machinery, harnesses, 109 acres, loam, clay subsoil, near village, milk collected door. Estimated cut 75 tons hay, 20-cow spring pasture, private ice pond, 500 cords wood, owner refused \$2000 for standing hemlock, abundance fruit for home use. Years income \$1789. Two story 9-room house, 50 ft. barn, silo, shed 18x24, double garage, hop house 40x50. To settle estate \$3500 takes all, \$1500 down. J. E. Palmer, BONDED STROUT AGENT, Worcester, N. Y.

EQUIPT FARM AND WINTERS LIVING—Pictures attractive \$4000 bldgs. on productive 51 acres shown pg. 67 Strouts catalog; mile village in famed Coopers-town section; 40 acres tillage, 66 fruit trees, good barn, hen house, etc.; spring watered pasture, sugar grove, wood; good 12-room house. Big value at \$2800 and owner throws in horses, 4 cows, 4 young stock, 3 shoats, implements, furniture, hay, corn, oats, potatoes, etc. for quick sale; part cash. Write today for free catalog. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Avenue, New York City.

BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY—5 lb. pails, prepaid 3 zones. Clover, Basswood or Buckwheat, 1-85c; 2-1.60; 12-36.00; 20 (Buckwheat) \$9.00. HOMER VAN SCOY, Candor, N. Y.

HONEY, our finest White Clover, 60 lb. \$5.50; 12, five lb. pails \$7.00. Clover Autumn flowers 60 lb. \$5.25; 12 five lb. pails \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Clover or Buckwheat 5 lb. pail \$1.15 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

HONEY—prepaid 3 zones, 5 lb. Clover \$1.00; 10 lb., \$1.75; 10 lb. Buckwheat \$1.50; 60 lb., \$4.80. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HONEY—FINEST QUALITY white or dark pure table honey, 5 pound cans, 90c; 10, \$1.75; 60, \$6.00, delivered third zone. ELTON LANE, Trumansburg, N. Y.

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders this winter for its "first prize winning" Shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

WOMEN'S WANTS

YARN: KNITTING at bargain. Colored wool for rugs, \$1.15 pound. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT (Mfr.), Box R, Harmony, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.20; 6 1/2 in., \$1.45; gauzed-faced 6 in., \$1.45; 6 1/2 in., \$1.70, postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

SECOND HAND EGG cases for sale with flats and fillers. BROOKLYN CASE CO., 17 E. 89th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PEANUTS, HAND SELECTED shelled, 10 pounds \$1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

PERSONAL PHOTO CHRISTMAS CARDS from your own negatives 10c each, envelopes included. Hand colored mounted 8x10 enlargement 75c. Kodak film developed 5c roll, prints 3c each. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

TRAPPER'S NAME TAGS. Copper or aluminum. Name and address stamped on each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags \$1.00; 100 tags \$2.00, postpaid. BIVINS, Printer, Box A, Summit, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

75 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25c. 25 Trap Tags 30c. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.09 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNs. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

TOBACCO

18 CHEWING or SMOKING TWIST \$1.00 postpaid. FORD TOBACCO CO., D95, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.25; smoking, 5 pounds \$1; 10, \$1.75. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Postpaid 5 pounds \$1.25. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

CIGARS—Buy your smokers direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our sample case containing 25 cigars, 4 different brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

Just David

(Continued from Page 10)

back invitingly—Mrs. Holly had been much disturbed to find that David had slept on the floor the night before.

Once more, with his back carefully turned toward the impaled bugs and moths on the wall, David undressed himself. Then, before blowing out the candle, he went to the window kneeled down, and looked up at the moon through the trees.

David was sorely puzzled. He was beginning to wonder just what was to become of himself. His father had said that out in the world there was a beautiful work for him to do; but what was it? How was he to find it? Or how was he to do it if he did find it? And another thing; where was he to live? Could he stay where he was? It was not home, to be sure; but there was the little room over the kitchen where he might sleep, and there was the kind woman who smiled at him sometimes with the sad, far-away look in her eyes that somehow hurt. He would not like, now, to leave her—with daddy gone.

There were the gold-pieces, too; and concerning these David was equally puzzled. What should he do with them? He did not need them—the kind woman was giving him plenty of food, so that he did not have to go to the store and buy; and there was nothing else, apparently, that he could use them for. They were heavy, and disagreeable to carry; yet he did not like to throw them away, nor to let anybody know that he had them: he had been called a thief just for one little piece, and what would they say if they knew he had all those others?

David remembered now, suddenly, that his father had said to hide them—to hide them until he needed them. David was relieved at once. Why had he not thought of it before? He knew just the place, too—the little cupboard behind the chimney there in this very room! and with a satisfied sigh, David got to his feet, gathered all the little disks from his pockets, and tucked them well out of sight behind the piles of books on the cupboard shelves. There, too, he hid the watch; but the little miniature of the angel-mother he slipped back into one of his pockets.

(Continued Next Week)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

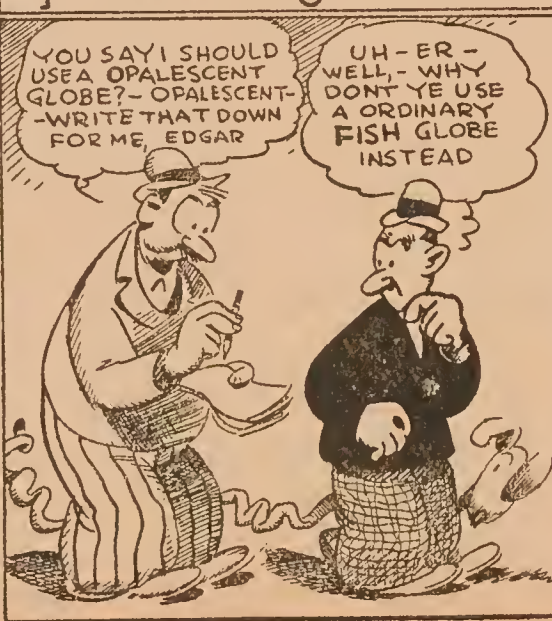
To Brighten Up the Home

By Ray Inman

Brighten your home life with a bright kitchen . . .



If kitchen has one ceiling light, use 100 watt bulb in a large opalescent globe.



A LIGHT CREAM TINT ON WALLS AND CEILING WILL BRIGHTEN ROOM AT LEAST 100 %



Add light over sink and table if possible





The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Subscribers Claim Misrepresentation

TWO subscribers from different sections of the state have written us practically identical letters of their experiences with the National Board of Trade of New York City. Both men report that an agent of the National Board of Trade called on them and asked for a list of delinquent accounts which was to be published in a "credit rating directory." Our subscribers claim they were promised a free copy of this credit rating directory if they would cooperate with the company and give them a list of delinquent accounts.

This was done and in a short time our subscribers learned that their creditors were getting dunning letters from the National Board of Trade. On writing to this concern both subscribers were informed that they had signed a contract giving the National Board of Trade the right to collect these debts.

We Are Glad to Help

I RECEIVED a check from _____ for \$6.60 for eggs shipped to New York in June. I had written four times on this claim but received no response. I send my sincere thanks for your help as I feel sure that without it I could never have collected this. I consider it a Christmas gift.

I am showing your letter to my friends and telling them of your excellent service, which, I hope, will help to boost your paper.

Both these men emphasize the fact that they had no intention of placing these accounts in the hands of any collection agency. We are mentioning this in order that our subscribers who may be in business will investigate very carefully before they put their names on any paper which has to do with accounts due them.

Right now we are getting an unusual number of complaints against collection agencies. It appears that some at least of these companies put out a contract which is very favorable to them, but not so favorable to the men for whom they are collecting. We also get stories now and then from men who have given accounts to collection agencies stating that they are unable to get any accounting from the agency as to how much they have collected.

The whole trouble in this case lies in the fact that the agent of the collection company tells one story but when it comes to a show down is court the name of our subscriber on a contract is the best evidence that the company can present. A subscriber may say that the agent told him this or that, but that is not likely to hold much weight in court when they can show his name on a contract. Do not sign anything that you have not read and do not understand.

How to Get Permission for a Cattle Pass

On our place it is necessary for us to turn cows across the road to another pasture. Because of the heavy motor traffic this is rather dangerous and inconvenient. Under what circumstances could we build an underpass under the road which is soon to be improved and who would stand the expense for this?

WE referred this letter to the Division of Highways, Department of Public Works who reply as follows:—

"Replying to your inquiry as to how to proceed to procure a cattle pass where a new road is being built, I have to say that if the highway is a town highway you should make written application to town superintendent for permission to build a passageway. The town superintendent with the consent of the town

board, may grant the permission therefor.

If the proposed passageway for a cattle pass is to be on a state or county highway you must obtain the permission of the county superintendent and the consent of the Superintendent of Public Works who will prescribe certain conditions and regulations for its construction.

The best way to go about this is to lay the matter before the district engineer, if the pass is to be on a state or county highway to be improved, and he will give the approximate cost for installing the cattle pass; and, if your application is granted and all conditions met by you, he will include it in the plans or arrange for its construction, at your expense, along with the whole improvement. If the highway is now being improved, the district engineer, upon request, will send a representative from his office to go on the ground with you and determine as to the best location for the pass, and give you an estimate of its approximate cost to you."

Putting Up "Trespass" Signs

TRESPASSING signs are all right but from the way a number of them are tacked on trees, I think it a good plan to call attention of your readers to a better method.

Some people just nail those signs on trees with roof nails and in a very short time the sign is lost, although the nails are still in the tree. They should be put on a board 12 or 13 inches square and then nailed on the tree. In this way the tree will not be damaged and the signs will last longer.

This may be out of season but it just came to my mind as I rode by a piece of woods the other day and saw fine trees with signs nailed on them.—F. L. K., New York.

A Central School Comes to Waterville

(Continued from Page 3)

doubtful compliments to the school teachers.

Just recently a Superintendent of Schools said to the parents, "Don't wait until you get mad to come to school. Go call on your youngsters' teachers before something has gone

Have You a Friend in This List ?

HERE is a list of claims paid to American Agriculturist subscribers in another county. For your information and to show you what a service we are giving to our readers, we plan to continue to print these lists for a few weeks.

If you live in Tioga County you doubtless know of several of those who have been protected against travel accident injuries at low cost.

TIOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

Charles Leasure, Nichols	\$20.00
Beryl McDowell, Lockwood	50.00
Charles Armstrong, Tioga Center	50.00
Auto collision—fractured eye and back	
E. L. Williams Est., Berkshire	1000.00
Thrown from bobsled—mortuary	
Percy Alliger, Waverly	74.28
Thrown from wagon—injured hip	
L. J. Garlow, Waverly	68.57
Auto skidded, turned turtle—contusions	
Fred Hotalen Est., Waverly	1000.00
Brakes failed—mortuary	
Nathan Meade, Owego	30.00
Auto hit tree—lacerated nose, forehead	
L. Brown, Halsey Valley	30.00
Thrown from car—lacerated knee	
Henry E. Barnes, Nichols	130.00
Thrown from sleigh—bruised back, rib	
Olin Friedah, Owego	30.00
Auto accident—incised wound forearm	
E. W. Morton, Richford	20.00
Thrown from wagon—contused chest	
A. T. Thompson, Owego	20.00
Thrown from wagon—punct. sole of foot	
T. B. Wilson, Apalachin	30.00
Thrown from wagon—crushed hand	
H. J. Elshree, Nichols	20.00
Harry Sharp, Berkshire	30.00
Train struck auto—scalp wounds	
E. B. Snyder, Candor	10.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured rib	
Charles Meade, Newark Valley	30.00
Auto accident—fractured ankle	

wrong. Get acquainted with the members of the faculty," and to the teachers, similar advice was given.

And as to accomplishments, our Association was instrumental in securing a fine new central school building. It was through an educational campaign carried on at the Parent-Teacher meetings that the residents of village and farm became thoroughly acquainted with the central school proposition, and what it could accomplish. Would the new central district want a kindergarten? Should a school nurse be employed? These matters were discussed at the meetings and the information passed on to the Board of Education that they met the approval of this representative group.

The suggestion that a motion picture machine be purchased was made to the members of the Board and this piece of apparatus has become one of the most used in the entire school. Pictures of history, geography, and science classes are secured, as well as for the Parent-Teacher meetings, Girl Scouts, Firemen's meetings, Farmer organization meetings, etc.

Our Association has sponsored an entertainment course consisting of four numbers, a concert, and health talks for the school children. The latter are carried on through cooperation with the school nurse.

One object at the meetings for the present year is to acquaint the parents of the district with the new courses which have been introduced. The Agriculture Department, under its professor, will give a demonstration at one meeting. The Home Economics Department, under the supervision of the teacher in charge, will give another program; the school nurse, the kindergarten teacher and the athletic director will each have a turn.

The year is closed with an annual banquet at which the school athletic teams and the school orchestra are always honored guests.

Such is the work of this rural Parent-Teacher Association, which has become the one organization in the community where everyone can meet together for educational and recreational purposes.

To the objects listed by the State Congress of Parents and Teachers, our local group has added, "To become the center of educational and recreational activities for the farm and village people of the Waterville community."

D. C. Ballou, Owego	4.28
Auto collision—cut hand	
Carrie Sabin, Spencer	60.00
Auto collision—fractured forearm	
C. E. Bill, Richford	70.00
Thrown from buggy—fractured leg	
L. F. Dewey, Candor	60.00
Auto overturned—lacerated and contused legs	
Raymond Scharf, Candor	20.00
Auto accident—cut face and scalp	
Geo. D. Wait, Owego	100.00
Struck by auto—injury to hip	
F. J. Maloney, Apalachin	100.00
Sleigh tipped over—injured leg	
Mrs. Carl Terpenning, Newark Valley	20.00
Travel accident—cut face	
Amos Cortright, Owego	40.00
Travel accident—sprained ankle	
Edward MacPherson, Newark Valley	30.00
Auto collision—bruised head, ear and face	
Mrs. E. MacPherson, Newark Valley	30.00
Auto collision—fractured nose, general bruises	
Ward O. Sherwood, Nichols	20.00
Auto overturned—bruised back and hip	
Roy Pitcher, Newark Valley	14.28
Travel accident—contused and sprained shoulder	
Mrs. Roy Pitcher, Newark Valley	14.28
Travel accident—injured hand, chest and spine	
Mary Eliz Kenyon, Newark Valley	20.00
Auto collision—cut hand	
Mrs. F. E. Waterman, Newark Valley	80.00
Auto accident—fractured pelvis	
Dr. S. W. Pope, Newark Valley	10.00
Auto accident—contused chest, loosened rib	
Mrs. Alta M. Pope, Newark Valley	20.00
Auto accident—cut lip, contused head, arm, leg	
W. A. Goodfellow, Newark Valley	20.00
Auto accident—fract. sternum, cut chin	
Leo. Coad, Barton	30.00
Cut elbow	
A. W. Galpin, Newark Valley	22.86
Injury to chest and back	
John Pastalon, Newark Valley	10.00
Injured arm	
C. B. Wiggins, Lounsburg	5.00
Fractured ribs	

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Rub antiseptic Japanese Oil on aching spot. It generates a pleasant soothing heat that drives out pain QUICK. Won't blister like old type liniments.

JAPANESE OIL

46 Yrs. Success. At Druggists

POST YOUR FARM

And Keep Trespassers Off

Reduced Prices on TRESPASS SIGNS

Effective October 1, 1930, trespass signs are offered to subscribers of American Agriculturist at new reduced rates in quantities of fifty or more. The new rates are as follows:—

Per Dozen \$ 1.00
Per Fifty 3.50
Per Hundred 6.50
Per Thousand 60.00

The price for smaller quantities remains at \$1. per dozen.

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

American Agriculturist

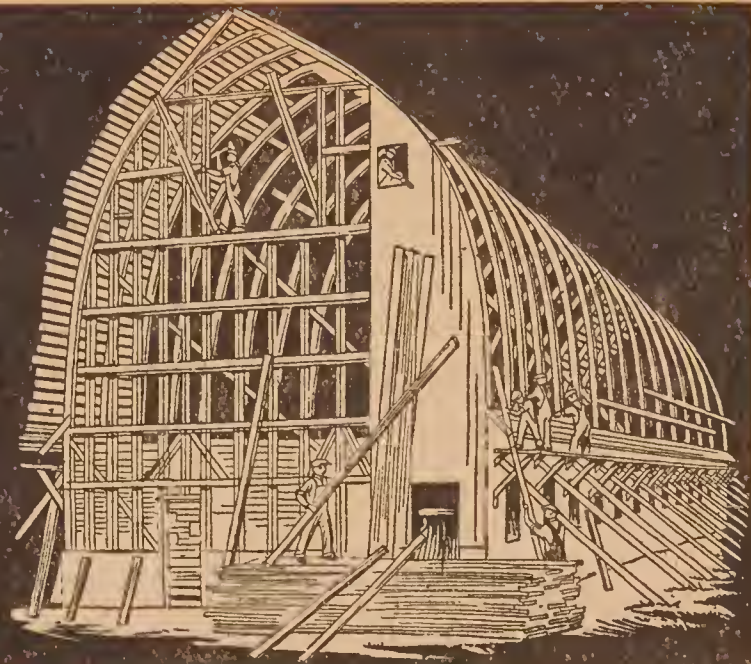
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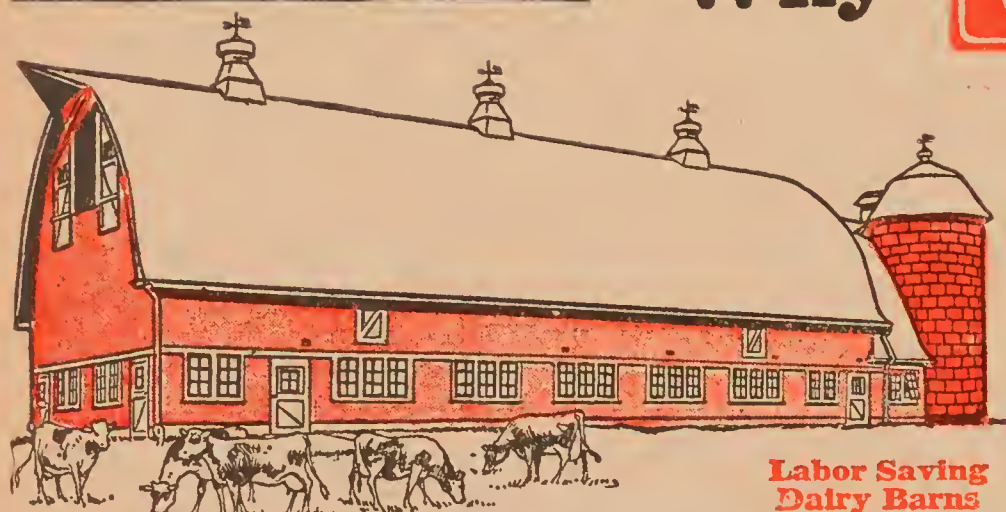
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House Until You Get
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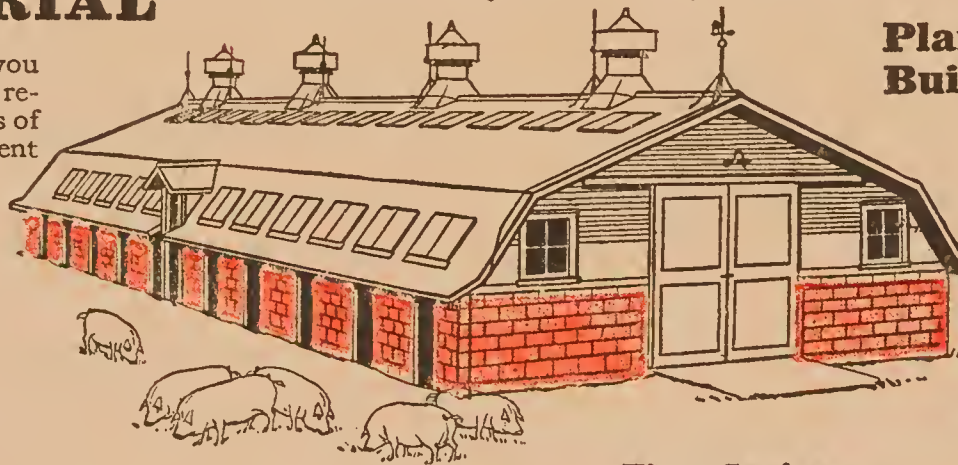


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**FREE How to Save Money
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The Jamesway book which we send you FREE will show you how to save money in many ways when you are building, remodeling or equipping any farm building. Our many years of experience in planning and designing practical, convenient layouts for farm buildings has taught us how to plan buildings to save cost of material and construction. We can also tell you how best to plan your building so as to

save steps and save work at chore time. We know just how every door, every window, every stall, should be placed and the whole general arrangement should be made so that the light, air, heat and moisture will all be properly taken care of. In short, the Jamesway service will save you all regrets and costly mistakes.



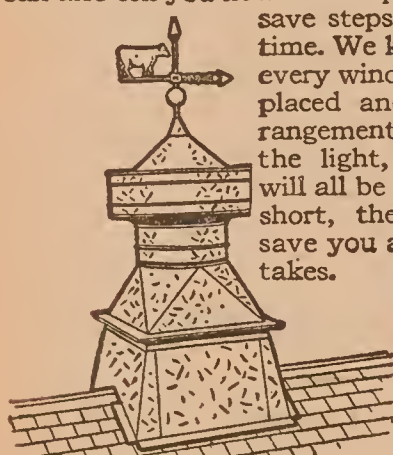
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Planning New Buildings Our free book tells how Jamesway farm engineers and service department

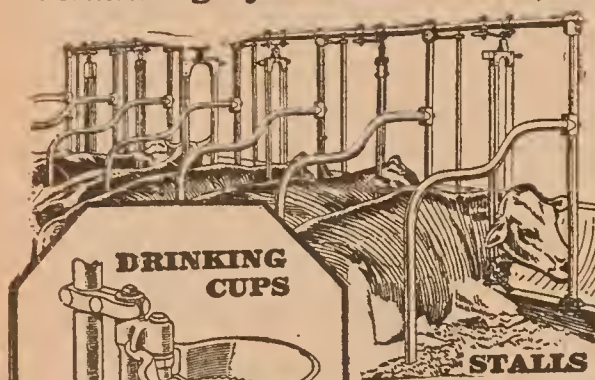
will help you plan your buildings to give you exactly the arrangement you want, convenient, handy, yet save you a lot of money in construction and material costs.

Remodeling Get the most out of your old building. The Jamesway Book and the Jamesway Service Department will show you how to get the most for your money on any remodeling job.

Jamesway Ventilation Find out how Jamesway Engineers have perfected the Ventilation System for Barns and Poultry Houses so as to keep them warmer in winter—cooler in summer—drier the whole year round—prevent disease—increase production and make you more profit. Send the coupon below and find out all about it.



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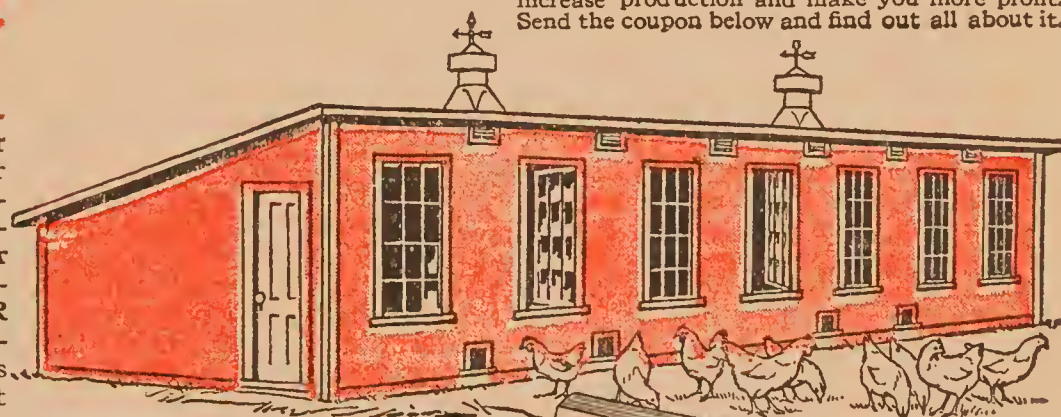


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Our FREE Book also tells about the complete line of Jamesway Equipment—Stalls, Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc., for the cow barn. Troughs, Waterers, Pens for the hog houses. Feeders, Nests, Waterers, Incubators, Brooders and Baby Chick Equipment for the poultry house. Here again our extensive experience in designing and manufacturing enables us to put out BETTER designed—MORE practical—LONGER lasting equipment for the cow, the horse, the hogs or the hens. Jamesway offers you the most complete line of every kind of labor-saving, money-making equipment for any farm building. That's why Jamesway equipment always gives better service and costs less in the long run. Get our FREE Book and see for yourself.



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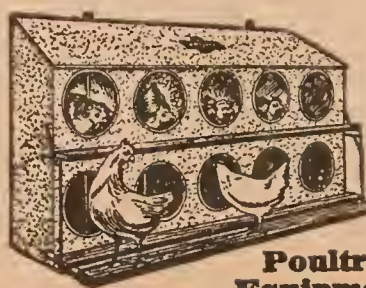
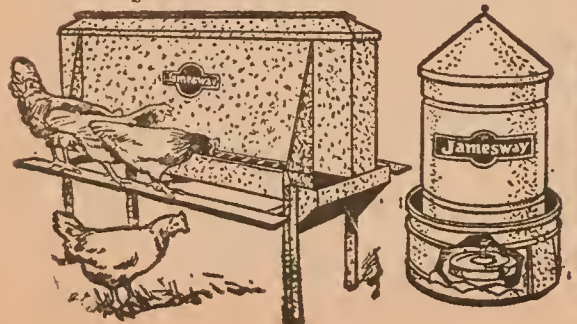
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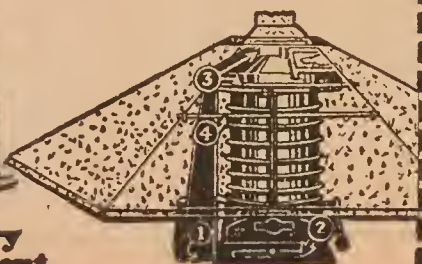
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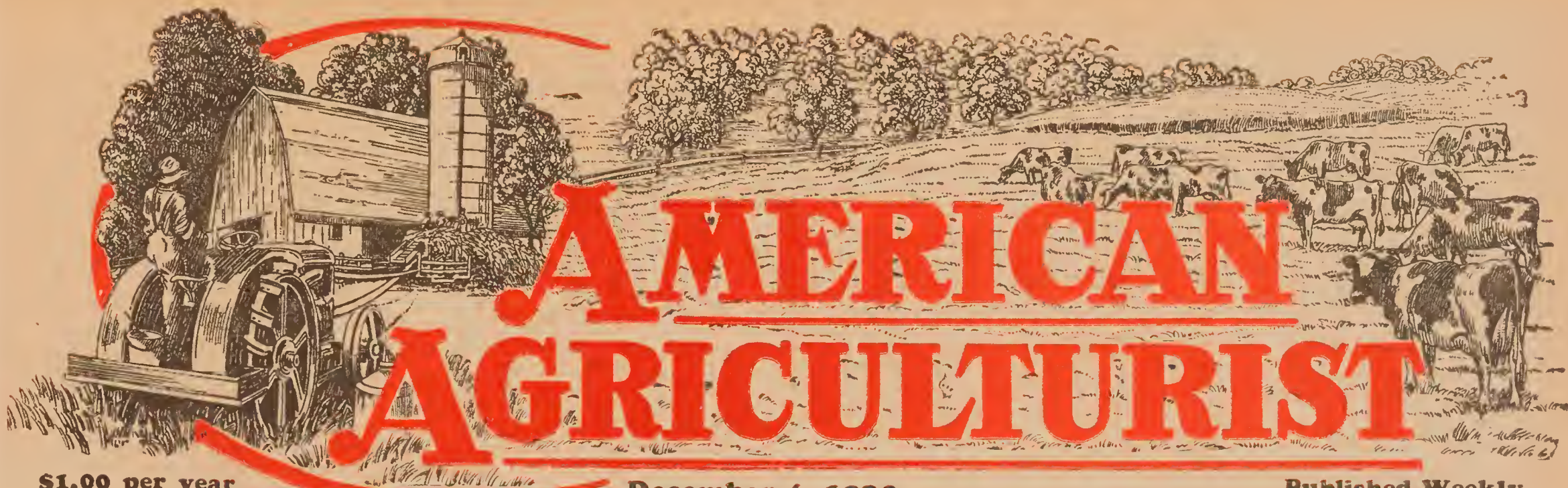
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December 6, 1930

Published Weekly

What About Tomorrow?

What May Happen When All Move to the Cities

EDITOR'S NOTE—George Russell, famous in literary circles the world over, is a great Irish poet and philosopher. He has also had a leading part in organizing Irish farmers. Mr. Russell, whose pen name is AE, is now lecturing in America. The address on this page is similar to several delivered by him in various parts of this country. His theme is "If America is to endure, we must preserve our rural civilization." He is issuing a great challenge to America.

I HAVE come to your country to speak not only on poetry but on the building up of a rural civilization. You may wonder whether I, who come from the smallest state in the old world, could have anything wise or fitting to say on this to you who are citizens of the vastest and wealthiest state in the new world. My answer is, that in this size matters nothing. The small state may be regarded as laboratories, where principles can be applied and tested, and problems solved more swiftly than in great states. You may remember that in ancient Greece there were states no larger than an Irish county or an English shire, and it was there that the political wisdom of Europe was born and neither Plato nor Aristotle have ceased to be profound thinkers to our imagination.

Well, Ireland is so small a state that an

By GEORGE RUSSELL, (AE)

intelligent man can see all its important problems in relation to each other. And agriculture was our greatest problem. For the big cities in America and England were devouring our people. You may wonder what authority I have to speak upon a rural civilization. When I was last in your country I was speaking as a poet of my comrades in the Irish literary revival, and it is not customary to regard poets as wise counsellors upon economic problems. But in my country the poets have always been as much concerned about their country as about their art, and there was no important movement in my lifetime in which the poets did not play an important part. It was their part to give vision and imagination and warmth to movements which might otherwise have been dull and uninspiring.

I was for twenty-five years a colleague of Sir Horace Plunkett in his famous Agricultural Organization Society, which was the first body among the English speaking people to promote agricultural cooperation in a considered and scientific way.

You will remember

that economics has been known as the dismal science. Lest you should think I am impractical, I, who speak to you, have organized thousands of farmers into agricultural and dairy societies, and have drawn up rules for agricultural banks and organized scores of them, and by not one of these did any member ever lose a penny.

It was delightful to me to meet farmers, to be present at their committee meetings, and listen to the rich humor and practical wisdom with which they transacted their affairs. I was present at a committee meeting of an agricultural bank where a member had applied for a loan of five pounds to enable him to get a new suit of clothes. But by the rules money could only be lent for profitable or productive purposes, and the committee did not see how this young man could make a profit out of his suit of clothes and pay the society back. So, they called the man and questioned him, and he explained that there was a girl down the lane who had a tidy little farm of her

(Continued on Page 17)



A contrast in environments. Cities doubtless have their advantages, yet who of us would not prefer that our boys and girls have the advantages of wholesome, fresh food, pure air and sunshine, and the opportunity to roam the fields and have their own pets?

If you tried to lift
this *Shorthorn Bull*
with your foot!



EDELLYN FAVORITE, Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, 1929 International (after a drawing made from a photograph).



Men's short brown boot: comes in knee to hip lengths

LIGHTER!
TOUGHER!



Men's 15-inch black Du Bois



Women's Zipper in swagger-tan



Men's four-buckle all-rubber gaiter

Goodrich

Rubber footwear for every member of the family
—another B. F. Goodrich Product

And yet the excess weight in ordinary boots makes you waste that much energy every day

THIS prize bull—Edellyn Favorite, Grand Champion Shorthorn at the 1929 International—tips the scales at 2,250 pounds . . .

Every day that you wear ordinary boots, you lift more than that much weight *with your feet!* The strain on your energy is the same whether you do it bit by bit or all at once—whether you drag too-heavy boots around, or try to lift that bull.

If your pair of Goodrich boots weighs only four ounces less than your former pair of ordinary boots, you save lifting 2,420 useless pounds in a single day! For you cover at least 5½ miles in a working day; you take at least 9,680 steps doing it. In ordinary boots, that means lifting at least 2,420 pounds unnecessarily.

Wear a pair of Goodrich boots! You will discover that they are not only *light* boots, but *tough* as well! The B. F. Goodrich Footwear Corporation, Watertown, Mass.

A Handful of Mail

Commends A.A. Yellowstone Tour

IN receiving my copy of the American Agriculturist today I was very much interested to read of the proposed tour to beautiful Yellowstone Park and it is because of that interest that I write you to commend and congratulate you in planning such a trip for your readers and to request of you to mail me whatever literature you may have on the trip. I, of course, do not know what the future has in store for me, nevertheless I intend making the trip with my wife if it is at all possible. I would also like to know what the rate of fare will be for a couple occupying a drawing-room in Pullman car. It is undoubtedly a fact that a great many of the A. A. readers have often times expressed a desire to make a trip to the West and to the nation's playground and only neglected doing so because of the many questions entertained regarding traveling, etc. and which could not be decided, as referred to in the A. A. But as it is, with everything being arranged for on the trip, I feel that a great many of us will make the trip, particularly those that have never been to the Park—and to those I will say—"Join the A. A. party on the trip to Yellowstone and you will not only fully enjoy your stay in the Park, but you will have a most pleasant time on the way."

Fare Is Reasonable

Add to this the reasonable rate of fare and the fact that everything in regard to travel will be taken care of and that the tour will be conducted to everyone's satisfaction. My wife and I had many times talked of making a trip to California and visiting some of the many places enroute, but years went past and still we merely talked about it. Finally two years ago I decided that we would go and after being assured by my wife that she could be ready in four days, I made reservations and on the fourth day we left on what really was the most wonderful trip we had ever experienced. We made several "stop-offs" and while I again say that the entire trip was a very pleasant one, the five and a half days at Yellowstone Park will never be forgotten. We have many pictures, taken by us, to act as a very cheerful reminder.

The meals and the various hotels in the Park are the very best, all that anyone can possibly eat and everything the very best. The Rangers and, as a matter of fact, all employees of the Park and hotels are of high class and certainly very polite and courteous. The help generally is high school and college students, teachers, etc. spending their vacation while working in the Park. The bears in the Park attract the attention of most people as they come from the woods to the road sides begging for sweets. These are the black and brown-faced bear of the one family, while further back in the woods one may see the grizzly, moose, elk, etc. One can have any questions answered, regarding animals, their habits, etc. or on anything in the Park by the Rangers, whose duty it is to do so.

It is my hope that as many readers as possible will take advantage of your

tour to the West with their cameras and enjoy nature as it produces in the Park, and during the long winter nights after the stock has been fed and supper dishes put away, pull the chairs up to the fireside and once again go over the trip to Yellowstone pointing to the pictures that were taken and I will wager that when A. A. again plans a trip we will all want to be No. 1 on the list of tourists.

With my kind wishes to you, I remain,
F. G., N. J.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Following our recent announcement that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would conduct a ten-day tour from New York State to the Yellowstone Park and return on August 1st next summer, we have received a large number of letters asking for more information. We are very glad to send pamphlets describing the trip in detail and pointing out all the interesting things that may be seen. You are under no obligations, of course, in asking for this information. Reservations do not have to be made yet. If you did not see the article describing the proposed trip, you will find it on the first page of the November 15th issue.

How We Solved the Fire Problem

OUR community has done a great deal to solve the rural fire hazard. New Berlin and vicinity have purchased the first rural fire truck to be owned in New York State, I believe. This consists of modern fire fighting apparatus mounted on a Ford A chassis. The booster tank holds eighty gallons and of course is always filled ready for use. There is two hundred feet of hose connected to the booster tank and the truck also carries eight hundred feet of two and one half inch hose to use in connection with the pumper which is three hundred gallons per minute.

Now to explain how this rural truck was purchased, is of interest. Some of the local firemen canvassed the outlying districts and asked for pledges to buy a fire truck for use at county and farm fires. Nearly all of the farmers and farm owners in the community for perhaps a radius of five miles subscribed and then collected to buy our rural fire truck at a cost of \$3500. Now when there is a fire in the country there is modern fire apparatus and volunteer firemen to go to do what they can to put out the fire and save other buildings nearby. The success of the equipment really depends on the water supply available. If there is a pond, river or brook nearby much can be done in saving buildings in case of fire. Since January 1st, the rural fire truck has been to 19 different fires. The truck is kept in the fire house with the village owned truck. Certain men are appointed as drivers for the rural truck by the village board the same as for the other truck.

Every community should have a rural fire truck I believe and the expense to the farmers is small in comparison to the amount of protection such service gives to farm buildings.

Here's hoping every community may have the needed protection against fire.

R. R. S.



"Darn it, if one o' me big brothers was littler, or one o' me little brothers was bigger, maybe I'd get shoes 'round here that'd fit—almost!"—LIFE.

A Correspondence Course for Cows!

Orange County Dairymen Mail Milk Samples to State College

DOWN in Orange County, New York, there is a group of dairymen who have found a way of reducing production costs at least twenty-five cents per hundred pounds. This group of progressive dairymen have been religiously keeping these records on their individual cows now for over a year and are beginning to get results.

In order to find out more about this dairy record keeping work in Orange County, I decided to make a trip to Middletown. Upon arrival at the Erie Station, I inquired for the Farm Bureau office, because I have learned to know that when in search of any information concerning agriculture, the Farm Bureau is the place to head for. Upon arrival, I asked for Mr. Davis, the County Agent, and related the purpose of my visit. My first question was:

"What can you tell me about that system of dairy record keeping which is being carried on by many dairymen in this county? I have heard considerable about it."

"Well," Mr. Davis replied, "just come downstairs with me and I think you can get the whole story about this dairy record club which is being carried on in Orange County."

We went down one flight of stairs and at the bottom I saw a door upon which was lettered, "Orange County Dairy Record Club Laboratory." County Agent Davis lead the way in.

Inside, I saw a well arranged milk testing laboratory. There was a large thirty-six bottle electric Babcock test machine, test bottles, water baths, sink, drying ovens, and other mis-

By C. G. BRADT

cellaneous equipment. On the left were located two desks, a typewriter, and a calculating machine. I gained the impression at once that it was in this part of the laboratory where all the records were computed for the members of the club. I found out later that I was correct. Next, I was introduced to Mr. Ray Bender who is in charge of the laboratory and Mrs. Davis, his assistant. While at the record club laboratory, many questions came to my mind. The first was, "How does this record club operate and what

does the dairyman get in return for his membership?" Mr. Bender replied, going into detail regarding the whole set-up and operation of the service.

"In the first place," he said, "the dairyman joins the club for one year, paying six months in advance at the rate of twelve cents per cow per month. A minimum charge of \$1.20 per month is made. After enrollment the service is started at once unless the dairyman specifies a later time.

"After the member is enrolled, he is mailed a small wood box in which are a number of tin sample cans. If the dairyman has twelve cows, he is sent a box with twelve cans; if fifteen cows a box with fifteen cans. Also in the box is a report sheet, a stamped envelope in which to return the completed report to the laboratory, and an address sticker with return postage attached which the dairyman pastes on the outside of the box when he is ready to remail it back to the laboratory. The whole system is complete in every detail and arranged for the convenience of the dairyman.

"When this sample box arrives in the mail, the dairyman knows that it is time to weigh the milk from each cow in the herd and to take a sample of her milk. He does this both night and morning on but one day each month. He will also record the pounds of grain fed each cow, the per cent protein, and the price. The kind of roughage is also reported. All the equipment that the dairyman needs is a milk scale. All other things are

(Continued on Page 8)



Janet Armstrong of St. Lawrence County and the Jersey calf that won sixth place at the National Dairy Show. Records are necessary in order to breed this kind of a calf.

The Progress of Rural Electrification

An Analysis of the Situation and a Suggested Program

By M. C. BURRITT

ON January 1, 1930, electric central station power was available to 53,060 of the 160,120 farms in the State of New York, according to the latest available estimates of the Empire State Gas & Electric Association. This means that not more than one-third of all our farms now have electric service.

Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell University is sponsor for the statement that

"The time has come when all the farms in the moderately prosperous areas of this State need electric power. Electric light for barns, poultry houses, and the homes; power for household work, for operating milking machines, and for many other farm operations, is now essential. It seems probable that electric cooling of milk will become a general practice in the near future."

With this broad statement of an ideal, most of us will agree. Of course, we do not expect that electric power will be made instantaneously available to all. Ability to meet the necessary expenditure for building the lines and installing the equipment, and the necessity of utilizing the remaining useful life of present gas engine equipment, require time for adjustments. It seems to me, however, that we will achieve this ideal more rapidly and more completely with an adequate program upon the objectives of which we are in practical agreement and which the public agencies and the farm organizations concerned can unitedly support. It is such a program that I intend to propose.

We must deal with a multiplicity of conditions. There is a wide variation in electric rates. There

has been wide variation in the plans of extending lines to farms, but much progress has been made in this respect during the past year as a result of the initiative of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, in discussing the matter and securing the cooperation of the

If You Are Interested in Electric Service

THE story on this page is a summary of an address given recently by M. C. Burritt, at a meeting of the Genesee Country Association. Mr. Burritt is well known to all readers of A.A. as our Western New York contributing editor, and a member of the New York State Public Service Commission.

There is so much interest in extending rural lines that we know you will be interested in what Mr. Burritt has to say. In giving the talk, Mr. Burritt emphasized the fact that inasmuch as the Public Service Commission has not taken definite action on the points he brought up, he was merely expressing his personal opinion about these matters.

If you are interested in getting electricity for your farms, do not fail to read Mr. Burritt's story. It will be continued in an early issue.

electric companies of the State. But there is still much opportunity for improvement in the direction of simplification and standardization of both extension plans and rates.

The merging of small local companies and the consolidation of groups of these operating companies into still larger units under a unified control, ought to result, and to a degree has resulted, in the simplification and the lowering of rates. I anticipate that we shall realize still further benefits from these mergers and consoli-

dations. Unless they are practically interpreted into improved service and rates satisfactory to the public it will be increasingly hard for the companies to justify them. Few consumers are likely to be satisfied with rates so complicated in form that they require an expert to explain their meaning and application. Nor will the majority of us be satisfied that the consolidations and mergers really affect the economies and efficiencies in operation and management claimed for them, unless early and substantial reductions in rates are the practical results of them. Simplified and lower rates are easily understood and constitute the best evidence of whether or not these latest developments in the public utility field are in the public interest.

The electric companies do not generally seem to realize the potential importance of the farm as a consuming unit for electricity. Heretofore, they seem to have regarded the farmer, generally, as a household user only, when in fact he uses electricity in production as well. Extension plans in the past appear to have been based solely on the number of customers, with no regard for their potential use of current. The possibilities of growth in average farm consumption of electricity are illustrated by data gathered by the New York State College of Agriculture, on 100 farms, in 1926, 1928, and 1929. In 1926 the average consumption was 609 kwh per farm; in 1928 these same 100 farmers increased their average kwh consumption to 967; and in 1929, to 1230 kwh. And there is a record of at least one farm in this state whose annual consumption approximates 12,000 kwh.

Although the consumption of electricity on farms has heretofore been but a small percent of the total consumption, it is clearly apparent that when practically all the farms are on service

(Continued on Page 6)



M. C. Burritt

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Thought for the Week

THE day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON—*A Morning Prayer.*

Argument Over Long Island Potatoes

POTATO growers of Long Island are much concerned because the chain stores are buying potatoes from the West and from Prince Edward Island and selling them on Long Island right in the heart of one of the greatest potato regions in the world.

Our sympathies are, of course, with the farmers always on an issue of this kind. It does seem as if a great commercial concern doing a retail business in a farm community should give some thought, even at some inconvenience, to the welfare of the local community.

Yet there is, it seems to us, something for farmers to think about in this situation. We understand that one of the arguments given by chain store people as to why they import outside potatoes is that they are carefully graded to uniform size, and that is what the consumer wants. Now, looking at this from the consumer's standpoint, we know that this is so. Every housewife knows that either for baking or boiling, potatoes all of the same size are much better. Here again is another example of the constantly changing demands of consumers and the need of farmers of so adjusting their business as to give consumers what they want when they want it.

Cutting Off Our Noses

ONE of the troubles of American farming right now is caused by increased production of farm crops in Europe. For much of this increased competition, Americans are themselves to blame.

Take Russia, for example. For thousands of years the Russian peasants have farmed with crude tools and hand labor, little better than the methods of Moses' time. Then suddenly, the Soviet government imports millions of dollars worth of modern farm machinery from this country, hundreds of American mechanics to direct the operation of the machinery, and more hundreds of American scientists to help organize

Russia's new agriculture and apply scientific methods in farming. The natural result, of course, is more production which comes back to swamp the world's markets and to plague our farmers.

Russia has millions of fertile acres. It has more millions of the cheapest labor in the world. Add to this combination American machinery and brains to direct the machinery and to use new methods and what can we expect?

A press release on the desk as we write enthusiastically, reports a great importation of new tractors into the Nile Valley in Egypt. Every little while we read, too, about some party of agricultural scientists and professors off to Europe for a year or two to teach our competitors how to farm. This has been going on for years and is one reason why there is no export demand for wheat.

Feeding Straw to Horses

THIS is the beginning of the time of year when the average farm horse "eats his head off".

On thousands of farms, from now to spring, a horse eats more than he can earn during the rest of the year. How can these costs be cut down some?

One answer is, of course, the tractor, which costs nothing when it is not working, but horses must still be used to some extent on practically all eastern farms.

We are wondering if horses are not fed a little too well during the winter months. Some cost figures from Iowa show that one group of farmers fed each horse \$54 worth of grain, \$18 worth of hay and \$4 worth of pasture with only a limited amount of straw during the year. Another group fed only \$24 worth of hay and grain. During the working season these farmers turned their horses out nights and during the slack time the horses were fed chiefly on straw and cornstalks. Each group of farmers got about the same amount of work out of the horses, but it cost one group about \$48 a year more to keep each horse than it did the other.

A good many farmers take considerable pride in keeping their horses very fat and sleek. We are not advocating any starving process, of course, but is there not something to think about here in the way of cutting down expenses? Another suggestion is to keep horses warm in the winter time. Some time spent fixing up the stables so that they are above the freezing point may save a lot of feed which the horse has to burn up to keep warm.

Old Sayings in Your Neighborhood

IN every neighborhood there are from one to a dozen old slang sayings that have a certain meaning not recognized outside of the community. Wallaces' Farmer, a Standard Farm Paper, calls attention to the word "workbrittle", used in certain sections of Pennsylvania, which means "hands not idle" or "busy working". The meaning of this word was followed back and found to have originated in Warwickshire, England, as early as 1670.

Some time ago two good friends from Schoharie County—laughingly called each other "slughters" in the A. A. office. The term was new to us, but it seems it is a common one in Schoharie County, and means "poor white trash". It came originally from the name of a governor who was thoroughly detested by the people of Schoharie County and vicinity.

How many of you have heard the expression, "He kicked the bucket"? Nearly everyone knows what it means, but how did it get started? What connection has it with dying? Back in the neighborhood where the writer was raised there was a good old farmer who never believed in swearing, but he could put considerable emphasis on occasion into the expression, "ginger to grindstones". We have always remembered this because it seemed to be rather expressive, in spite of the fact that it has no particular meaning.

Where did the slang, "Not on your tintype"

originate, and "23, skiddoo", and dozens of others. We think it would be very interesting to have a lot of letters from our readers giving some of the old sayings that have been familiar to you since childhood, and if possible telling some of the history of these sayings. Let us hear from you. We will pay a dollar for every good letter on this subject that we can use.

The Farmer Buys at Retail and Sells at Wholesale

YESTERDAY we were in a little country village store when a farm woman came in and bought some supplies for her home. Every time, before purchasing an article, she asked the merchant the price of it, and of course had to pay the price without any question.

Last fall, I stood in the door of a freight car visiting with a dealer who was buying potatoes from farmers, and every time a farmer drove up with a load of potatoes, he asked the dealer what he was giving that day.

Right there in those two situations you have the chief trouble with the farm business today. It is a subject that has been talked about over and over, and one that is difficult to remedy, but real, lasting prosperity and practical farm relief will never come to the country until the farmer can at least put his own price on his product instead of asking the dealer, "What will you give?"

No other business in the world could have lasted so long on a system of buying all of the supplies at retail prices and selling all of the products at wholesale prices, with all of the prices both ways dictated by the other fellow.

A little progress is being made. Farmers are cooperating better than they used to, and this may be part of the answer. Certainly no one individual farmer is in position to put his own price on his product and get it. The only way he can do it is in cooperation with other farmers.

Another answer to the problem is more knowledge on the part of the farmers as to what the consumers want, and when they want it, so that the right product can be offered to the market at the right time. This brings in the question of storing the surplus and distributing the proper quantity of the product evenly throughout the year.

Some day we are going to wake up to the absurdity of our present marketing custom of farm products. If agriculture is to endure, Old Man Necessity will slowly but surely force farming into some kind of a system of orderly marketing.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the best old scouts working for the farmers in New York State is Charles Taylor of Cornell University. Although Charlie is not so old, he has had a long and enviable record in agricultural work. He was a farm boy, a teacher of agriculture, a County Agent, Assistant County Agent Leader, and now he has charge of the short courses in agriculture given at the State College each winter. He is also responsible for the farm programs broadcast by Cornell Station WEAL.

Best of all, Charlie is a prince of good fellows, one whom we all like to see coming for a visit. His hobby is fishing. Did you ever notice that most chronic fishermen are good fellows? Well, the story goes that Charlie was on a fishing expedition for a little vacation in the Adirondacks. A stranger came along.

"Doing anything?" he asked.

"Doing anything", said Charlie. "Why, I caught forty bass out of this creek yesterday!"

"Say, do you know who I am?" inquired the stranger.

"No, can't say as I do."

"Well, I am the county fish and game warden."

Charlie did some quick thinking and after a moment's hesitation, he exclaimed, "Well, say, do you know who I am?"

"No. Who are you?"

"I am the biggest liar in Tompkins County!"

Notes from the Publisher's Farm

THE last of my 1930 apple crop has gone to market and has been sold. It has been my policy for the last five years to sell the whole crop at once and not speculate on future prices by putting apples in storage. I feel that the plan of selling my crop outright each year has proven,



HENRY MORGENTHAU JR., a private individual who is an expert in the distributing of fruit and produce handle my output.

I sold 2,504 bushels of No. 1 apples for \$2,904.40 and 7,070 bushels of No. 2 apples for \$6,174.00. The No. 2 grade were apples which had been damaged by hail.

I sold more cider apples this year than ever before as a lot of them were so badly injured by hail that they would not make even a No. 2 grade. I took to the cider mill 391,960 lbs. of cider apples which brought \$1,633.70. I do not think that I have to point out to our readers that I did not make any money in the apple business this year. The sad part of the story is that there would have been a handsome profit if it had not been for the hail storm.

* * *

I have been breeding registered Holsteins since 1916 and I must say that I got a real thrill when the yearly records came through this week for six cows, five of which are the daughters of FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGGERVELD DEKOL and the sixth cow is a full sister of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol. Not only was Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld born and raised on my farm but every one of these six cows as well. I am listing below the records of these cows because it proves conclusively to me that it is possible through the consecutive use of a proven herd sire to build up a uniformly high producing herd:

Daughters of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol

Fishkill Girl Colantha Sir May

At 2 yr. 7 mo. 16 da.
Milk 18,180.1 lbs.
Butter 823.9 lbs.—In 365 days.
Butterfat 3.6 % Class B.

Fishkill Steuben Aaggie Sir May

At 2 yr. 7 mo. 27 da.
Milk 17,670.0 lbs.
Butter 834.0 lbs.—In 365 days.
Butterfat 3.8 % Class B.

Fishkill Ulster Colantha DeKol

At 2 yr. 6 mo. 24 da.
Milk 14,558.4 lbs.
Butter 673.4 lbs.—In 365 days.
Butterfat 3.7 % Class B.

Fishkill May Clothilde Inka

At 3 yr. 3 mo. 19 da.
Milk 12,978.0 lbs.
Butter 669.3 lbs.—In 342 days.
Butterfat 4.1 % Class A.

Fishkill Cedar Hengerveld Inka

At 3 yr. 6 mo. 14 da.
Milk 18,356.5 lbs.
Butter 862.1 lbs.—In 365 days.
Butterfat 3.8 % Class A.

Full Sister of Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol

Fishkill May Segis DeKol

At 4 yr. 7 mo. 13 da.
Milk 19,232.8 lbs.
Butter 832.4 lbs.—In 365 days.
Butterfat 3.5 % Class B.

During the past twelve months we have been milking all of our test cows three times a day and we have found that we are getting approximately 30% more milk and butterfat from these cows than if we had milked them twice a day. I feel that in Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol we have really a great herd sire and I believe that after you have read the latest records of his five daughters and one full sister that you will agree with me. I want

to draw your particular attention to the butterfat test of these cows. You will note that they average well above 3½%. Practically all of my cows trace back to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA. His daughters were all low testers. By this I mean that they would test between 3% and 3.3%, so it seems that in Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld Dekol we have a bull which has the faculty of not only increasing the production of his daughters over their dams but the extremely rare power of having the butterfat percent of his daughters uniformly higher than their dams.

I have just received our herd summary from the Dairy Improvement Association for the year January 1929 to January 1930. We ran our herd in two parts—one part being a purebred Holstein herd and the other a purebred Jersey herd. Our Jersey herd consisting of 26 animals, averaged 6,469

lbs. of milk that tested on the average 5.15% of fat—equalling 333.2 lbs. of fat per animal for the year. Our Jerseys returned us \$6.07 per hundred pounds of milk. The value of their product was \$393. The cost of the feed was \$112. per cow and the income over the feed cost was \$281. per cow. Our feed cost per hundred pounds of milk was \$1.73.

Now let us compare this with our Holstein herd:—54 cows produced on an average for the year of 8,895 lbs. of milk that tested 3.53% of butterfat—equalling 314.5 lbs. of fat per cow for the year. The average return per hundred pounds of milk was \$4.31 and the total value of the product per cow was \$383. We gave each cow \$128. worth of feed, leaving an income over feed cost of \$255. per cow. Our feed cost per hundred pounds of milk was \$1.43.

It is interesting to note that our

Jerseys gave us \$1.76 more per hundred pounds of milk than did our Holsteins and that our Jerseys returned \$26. per cow more income over feed cost than did our Holsteins. Finally, due to the fact that our Holsteins produced 2,426 lbs. of milk more per year than our Jerseys we find the interesting fact that the cost of feed per hundred pounds of milk for our Holsteins was 30c per hundred pounds less than for our Jerseys.

It seems to me that any dairyman who expects to stay in business during these difficult times will find it necessary to have a real knowledge as to his cost of producing milk and the only way I know of getting facts and figures similar to those I have given above about my own herd, is for a dairyman to be a member of some kind of a Dairy testing and recording Association.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

What Hard Times in the City Mean

By E. R. EASTMAN

dressed, and evidently very poor. She came in and shyly held out her hand in which was an old crumpled one dollar bill. "For the poor", she said, and while the father bowed low, she turned and hastily went away. It was the widow's mite.

"What kind of men", I asked, "are these who come seeking charity?"

"All kinds," said he. "Many are panhandlers and deadbeats, but there are also many men of character who never have asked for charity before, men who possibly have gone for days with no place to sleep and little to eat, and who are sadly under-clothed."

"Let me tell you the story of one of these," continued the father. A policeman found him leaning dejectedly against a post near but not in the bread line. The policeman began to talk with him and found that he was nothing but a child, only nineteen. He had tried but had failed to get work and for days had had little to eat. The policeman brought him to my study. "What can you do for this boy?" said he. Well, I found him a suit of underclothes, a pair of old but whole shoes, a suit of clothes, and a worn but warm overcoat.

"Now," I said to the boy, "go forth. Try to get work, but come back here when you are hungry and we will keep you alive."

"The boy left. A few days later he

showed up again a different person, eyes bright, body erect and shoulders back, a smile on his face.

"Father, I found some work," said he. "Now, thanks to you, everything is going to be all right."

As the father concluded the story there were tears in his eyes; a smile illumined his face. "Such experiences," he said simply, "bring me happiness and repay me for all the hard work and worry."

A day or so later I went down for a visit with W. T. Clemens, Secretary of the Social Welfare Committee of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, a group which, perhaps more than any other agency, has done more to help the unemployed get jobs and to take care of those who are destitute because of lack of work.

"We dislike to see too much publicity about the bread lines," said Mr. Clemens, "because they are the havens of the deadbeats. Whenever the bread lines are started, tramps and panhandlers from all over the country flock into the city to get the free handouts. The majority of the men in the line are not worthy of help. Unfortunately, there are some there, particularly in times like these, who do need help, so they have to be maintained."

"Our great problem, however, goes back of the bread lines. It is to take care of those worthy but destitute people who never would think of entering a bread line."

"There are in this city alone," continued Mr. Clemens, "probably at least 300,000 people without work, and of this number, at least 150,000 are destitute. To take care of these, especially the women and the children, is our problem and our job, and of course the best way to do this is to help them by putting them in a position to help themselves."

One could fill this paper with harrowing stories of literally thousands of city families who are now living in want and destitution. Many of these poor people had one wage earner, maybe earning \$25 a week in prosperous times. These families, often consisting of several children, live in small flats of two or three or four rooms heated with a small coal stove. There never was money enough to go around in good times. At present hundreds of these families do not have money to buy coal. Therefore there is no heat in their flats, and often not enough food for one good square meal a day. They have been taught to drink milk, but in recent months there has been no money to buy milk, one reason, incidentally, for the surplus.

The city of Yonkers where I live is generally regarded as a prosperous city, but I am informed that many children are now coming to school each day with no underclothes.

Mr. Clemens went on to outline for me what the churches cooperating with other welfare agencies are doing in the way of organizing employment

(Continued on Page 22)

At Your Doorstep

By DR. J. W. HOLLAND

The A. A. Philosopher

THE papers carry this story. A farmer at Moose Lake, Minnesota, started out to kill a deer. All day he tramped the bush in search of his quarry.



Dr. John W. Holland

At evening he returned tired and hungry, only to find that two hunters had killed a fine buck in his barnyard.

He said, "The next time I start out for a deer, I will look well to my own doorstep."

What a wealth of truth there is in such an incident.

A man in Oklahoma sold his "well-nigh worthless land", and moved to Texas to prospect for oil. A few years later he came back to Oklahoma in rags, to learn that a "big gusher" had been struck on his former farm.

John Howard Payne thought little of his home until he found himself lonely in a foreign land. Then he wrote the world's heart classic,—

"Home, Sweet Home."



Through the rosy haze of distance common things seem precious.

We are all richer than we know.

At our own doorsteps is the truest love that we shall ever know. The reciprocal affections of happy home-life do not need the housing of a mansion. So often when riches come in at the front door, love and contentment fly out at the back.

Not long ago a woman complained to me of what she supposed was trouble. Three children and a husband's meagre salary, constituted her cross. When she told me that they had never had to call a physician, that they owned their little home, that they loved each other, I told her that she was a millionaire and did not know it.

"Having therefore food and raiment let us therewith be content" is one of the wisest sayings in the Bible.

At our own Doorstep is our supreme chance at life. Not "off" somewhere, but beneath our own feet is where glory is. He who cannot find happiness where he is, will rarely find it elsewhere. The habit of looking far off for the blessings of God is the pursuit of a mirage. Rainbows have no pots of gold at their iridescent ends. Men find their pots of gold under the bows of their hat bands.

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The Progress of Rural Electrification

(Continued from Page 3)

lines, and their household and farm consumption approximates its possibilities, that this percentage will be very materially increased—at least doubled. And the distribution of the load will make it very desirable business.

Progress Depends on Four Factors

Progress in reducing the costs and increasing the use of electricity on farms depends, I believe, upon four factors. These are:

1. The plan of extension of lines.
2. The rates and the form of rates.
3. The adequacy and cost of wiring of farm premises.
4. The purchase and use of electric appliances.

There are, of course, other factors which enter into the problem, to some of which I shall refer, but these four are, I believe, the vital ones. While the method of extension of the lines and the amount and form of the rates are important, from the standpoint of getting electricity actually used on farms and in farm homes, more depends at present, in my opinion, on the adequacy and the cost of wiring of premises and upon the purchase and use of electric appliances than upon the other two factors. I believe that I can show that this is true. I do not mean to minimize the need for better extension plans and rates. It is important and necessary that both cost less. But they are not now the principal factors limiting the use of electricity.

1. Extension of Electric Lines

Electric companies estimate the annual cost of owning and operating a rural line at from 18 per cent to 20 per cent of the cost of making the extension, so that it is obvious that the cost of the line enters largely into the price of electric current. The cost per consumer obviously depends on the density of the population on the line. The number of residences on country lines varies from two to six and averages about four customers per mile of line. In the past there have been many different plans for assessing and distributing these costs among the customers, most of which have been unsatisfactory and all of which have been expensive.

The Adirondack Plan

The so-called "Adirondack" plan, or modifications of it, has now been filed with the Public Service Commission in this state for, and is now available to practically 90 per cent of the state. This plan is simply a name for a standard line construction plan which results in a minimum charge of \$24 per month per mile as a revenue which must be guaranteed to the company by one or more individuals residing on each mile of line. Thus, for example, if there were only one customer on a mile of line under this plan he would have to guarantee the company \$24 per month. Four customers on a mile would have to guarantee \$6 each, or twelve customers, \$2 each, per month. Although this plan is not entirely satisfactory it is generally conceded to be the best plan available and should be the basis of any effort for improvement.

Advantages of the Plan

The principal advantages of the Adirondack plan are, that it is definite, simple in application, that it eliminates bargaining and barter, and that it requires no capital contribution on the part of the consumers. This latter has been a very objectionable feature of most of the extension plans in the past. The form of the plan also results in an effort on the part of the applicants to obtain as many consumers as possible on each extension. It further limits extensions, because those who have little chance of using more than \$1 worth of electric current per month, for example, would probably not want to make a minimum guarantee of \$2 or more per month. The plan also simplifies the problem of serving the isolated summer camp, which is a troublesome one in certain areas.

The Disadvantages

Great step in advance though it is, the Adirondack plan has certain disadvantages. Under it the company deals

with the applicant as an individual rather than as one of a group of consumers. It imposes a heavy burden on small consumers, or those whose monthly consumption is below the required minimum guarantee, but none at all on the large user whose monthly consumption is above the minimum guarantee.

The plan is also dependent on the number of users rather than on the potential use, and does not tend to stimulate large consumption per user. It does not favor the gradual development of the line. If all the possible consumers are not ready for service at any one time, those who do want service may not then be able to afford to build the line, and may buy home plants, which then makes it more difficult than ever for the group as a whole to get station service.

The Area Plan

These disadvantages have led to the consideration of the so-called area plan as a means of developing a more economical basis for the extension of lines for both the company and the consumers and as a more equitable arrangement. Such a plan would basically involve an extension or an expansion of the Adirondack plan over a much larger area than that served by the single line, and provide practically for serving all of the economic farm units within the proposed area. This plan was given consideration by a special committee of the last legislature and on its recommendation provision was made, among other things, for the study and development of Area plans by the Public Service Commission. Some of these area studies are now being made.

Under the Adirondack plan the more accessible and thickly populated areas are always developed first to the practical exclusion of the back and more sparsely settled areas, because of the fact that the larger the number of users per mile the less the minimum charge for each user. The effect of such a piecemeal development is to make it increasingly difficult for the poorer areas to get service. The cream having been skimmed off, the objection is now raised that further extensions are uneconomic.

Lighting Districts

One of the means which may be useful in working out a practical area plan is a possible modification of the so-called lighting district. Section 260 of the Town Law provides that the town board of a town, or the town boards of contiguous towns together, may establish one or more lighting districts for these towns, and that they may enter into contracts for the furnishing of power for lighting the highways. It is well known that many of these lighting districts have been established. It has been said of this law that it permits people to do something which they do not generally want to do in order to do something which they do want to do; in other words, many lighting districts are established in order to aid persons residing in those districts to get electric power lines built and available for private use and not really because they want the highways lighted. We have not been able to give sufficient thought to this matter to have definite suggestions to make at this time, but it might be possible by extension of the lighting district idea to use that as a means of encouraging the development of the area plan for the extension of electric lines.



MECHANIC—Just what I thought, mister. Yuh got a dirty spark plug!
—JUDGE.



With the A.A. Crop Grower



Seed Potato Growers Adopt New Grades

THE New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association, composed of approximately 150 growers of Certified Blue Tag seed potatoes of all varieties, has grown to the point where it reaches out into most commercial potato sections where seed potatoes are bought. In meeting the demands for seed potatoes they have found that the buyers wanted something better than table stock grades when they buy certified seed at seed prices. To meet this demand they have adopted new grades which result in a more uniform seed potato than the former product which was graded according to U. S. No. 1.

The new grades consist of potatoes which have passed the field inspection requirements of the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association and consist of potatoes of one variety which are well shaped, free from blemishes and damage. Each of the different kinds of defects is explained explicitly in the grade so that the buyer and the grower who packs the seed each has a very clear understanding of what the potatoes are to be when packed under these grades. By this grade the buyer of certified seed gets a superior article, uniform in size, certified as to disease freedom, and a certainty that he has the best seed potato that can be grown.

This Association, whose trademark, is a "Blue Tag", also found that there was a demand for small size certified seed as well as the larger size which has heretofore been most popular. Therefore, the new grades call for a Blue Tag Fancy which meets all the grade requirements and is 2 inch minimum to 14 ounces maximum in size. The Blue Tag Standard size is also graded according to the new grade and consists of potatoes 1½ inch to 2 inch in diameter. Both these sizes are certified by the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association and graded as above indicated.

This is regarded by both the customers of the Association and the membership themselves as a great step in advance. The buyer is satisfied and a satisfied customer is the best advertisement. The grower of seed takes a great pleasure in his product and likes the idea of having the two sizes, both of which are certified. This step is going to result in a better reputation for Blue Tag Seed, satisfaction for all concerned, and an increase in volume and demand for Blue Tag seed potatoes.

Sunflowers Make Good As a Green Manure Crop

SUNFLOWERS are proving a highly satisfactory green manure crop in New Jersey. They are replacing stable manure on many of the market gardens in the New York metropolitan area, and have been found equally as satisfactory under all conditions.

In a three year test conducted by H. E. Harmon, agricultural agent of Essex County, sunflowers have out-yielded all other green manure crops that can be grown. In competition with sudan grass, buckwheat, soybeans and corn, the sunflower produced more humus than any of the others. It has been estimated that a crop of sunflowers, within six weeks of seeding is equivalent to 15 tons of good stable manure to the acre. This demonstration has been conducted on 19 farms in the county during the test period and similar results have been secured in each instance.

The Essex County area, where the sunflower has been tried out, is the center of a great suburban development, situated within a few miles of New York City, where farm land is worth from \$1,000 to \$4,000 an acre. In recent years, the market gardeners in this area have been finding it very difficult to secure a sufficient amount of stable manure to maintain the fertility of their soils, and they have been forced to turn to substitutes in the form of cover crops.

The sunflower has proven a double

blessing to the growers. It not only produces a large amount of humus in a short time, but it can be sown in the fields between crops and then plowed under without interfering with the usual crop rotation. The usual practice is to sow the sunflower seed at anytime between June 15 and August 28, depending on the time that the land can be spared. It is customary for the growers to take off a crop of spring lettuce, spinach, early beets or bunch onions. Then follows a few weeks when formerly the ground would be idle until it was time for the planting of the fall crop as celery, lettuce, carrots or spinach. It is during this period that the growers have turned to sunflowers for their green manure crop.

The seed is sown broadcast at the rate of one and one-half to two bushels per acre. The seed is usually harrowed

in the ground as the soil is mostly in a fairly loose condition, free from weeds or other grasses. Most of the growers are sowing ordinary poultry feeding sunflower seed. This grade has been found to germinate equally as well as the more expensive stocks on the market. Outside of the cost of sowing it has been found that the crop can be put in for less than \$5 an acre.

As Essex County is an intensive market garden area, and the growers usually keep the land busy throughout the season, and the sunflowers do not have a very long period to make a growth, some fields are plowed under within three weeks after planting while others are left for a six week period. It has been found that the sunflowers turned under at three weeks have made a growth of about 12 inches while those left for six weeks have stood 45 inches in height. County Agent Harmon, estimates that where the sunflowers are left for five weeks, the growth is equivalent to an application of 15 tons of stable manure to the acre, worth approximately \$75 at current prices.

So satisfactory has this plan proven that many growers are arranging to cover their farms at least once in every two years with the sunflower green manure crop and to discontinue the use of stable manure.

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**Is Your Crop Short?
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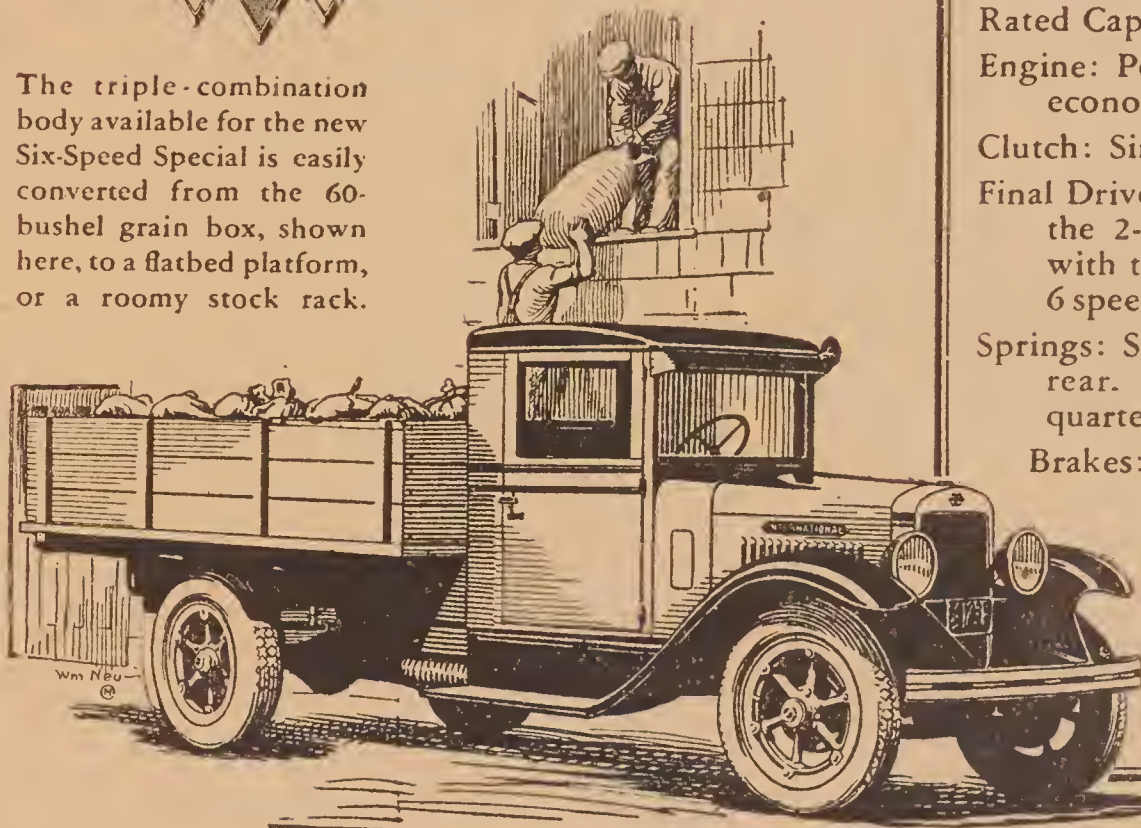
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The triple-combination body available for the new Six-Speed Special is easily converted from the 60-bushel grain box, shown here, to a flatbed platform, or a roomy stock rack.



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Brakes: 4-wheel mechanical

The new Six-Speed Special is sold and serviced by 161 Company-owned branches and dealers everywhere.

It's the NEW International SIX-SPEED SPECIAL

NOW we round out the new line of International Trucks by announcing an up-to-the minute Six-Speed Special.

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The original Six-Speed Special gave the world something new in performance. Its 2-speed rear axle won the approval of truck users the world over. It was the first heavy-duty speed truck to offer six forward and two reverse speeds, providing instant speed for the hard, smooth roads or tremendous pulling power for tough going under full load.

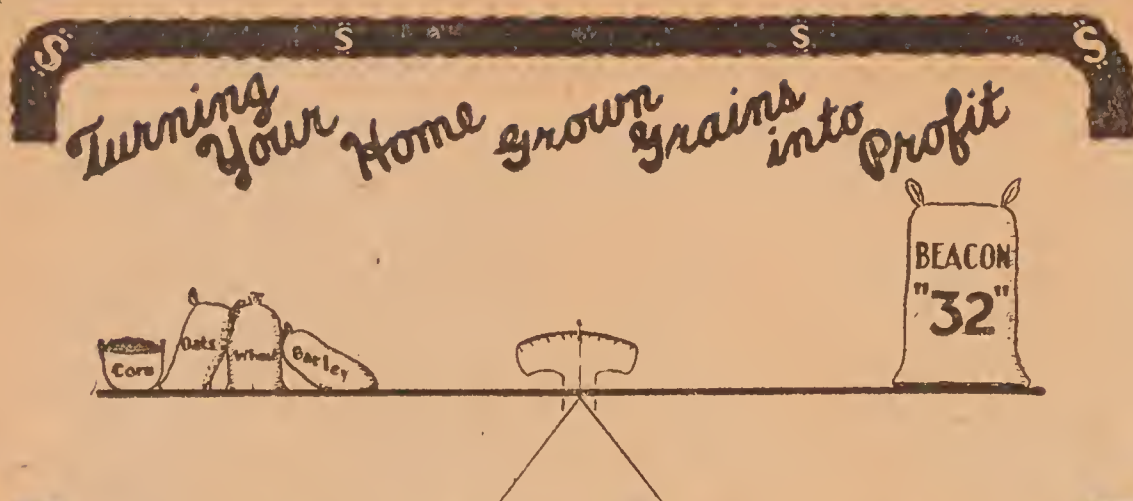
If you need real cost-cutting economy and efficiency in your hauling, let the new Six-Speed Special handle your loads. Ask the nearest branch or dealer to demonstrate. Write for the "Six-Speed Special" folder.

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Perfectly Balanced for Maximum Milk Production

"A way to turn low-price grains into high-grade rations" is the discovery of hundreds of eastern dairymen this year.

Faced with little market demand, they have found a more profitable way to turn their home grains into money. They have combined them with "Beacon 32" to balance them for profitable feeding. And they are getting more milk at a higher profit than they ever thought those grains could produce.

No other protein concentrate ever gave them such results. No ordinary mixture could. For "Beacon 32" is made with the same care, in the same scientific way as the famous Beacon 24% Dairy Ration.

"Beacon 32" was specially developed for mixing 50-50 with home grains to give a balanced, high-milk-producing ration. Used in this

way it provides exactly the right proportion of such concentrates as Linseed Oil Meal, Corn Distillers Grains, Cottonseed Meal, Soy Bean Oil Meal, Gluten Feed and Gluten Meal, in the most palatable and digestible form.

In short, Beacon "32" enables dairymen having home grains to:

1. Make a high milk-producing ration at low cost.
2. Get more milk per cow, at lower cost per quart.
3. Make a greater profit on their grain crop.

That is why so many eastern dairymen are now using "Beacon 32". If you have a supply of grain on hand that you want to make a profit on, order "Beacon 32" from your nearest Beacon dealer—or write us for his name and address.

Send for 48 page book, "Profitable Dairy Management"

BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
BOX A Cayuga, N. Y.



Apple Pomace Gets Results

Mis one of the essentials for successful dairying. It is, therefore, very interesting to find a successful cow man who gets an average production from his herd of around nine thousand pounds but who grows practically no corn. Here is how he does it.

A year or two ago this man and his son who works with him, heard of feeding apple pomace and decided to try it out on a small scale. At first they fed only a little, but later learned that it might be fed up to fifty pounds a day, so they immediately increased the feeding up to this amount. The other day I was on this farm when the pomace was being fed. It had a rather strong, sour odor, but not much stronger than corn silage. The cows seemed to like the feed and cleaned it up thoroughly. At present, the entire herd is being fed about fifty pounds once a day and are also being given one feeding of pea vine silage.

The apple pomace costs nothing, except the drawing and there has been practically no time during the past year when it has been impossible to get a supply. It is not stored on the farm, but enough for a few days is drawn as needed. It seems to keep perfectly in a pile at the cider mill.

The pea vine silage costs this dairyman \$2.00 a ton, which he says is much cheaper than the cost of raising corn silage. It would be logical to ask how this farm is operated without raising corn. The answer is that most of the cultivated land is in alfalfa and sweet clover. The alfalfa is used for hay and the sweet clover for pasture. When it is necessary to plow up a piece it is put into cash crops and as a result, very little grain is grown on the place. This way of managing might not fit every farm, but it is making money for this dairyman.

How to Get More Out of Dairy Feed

DAIRYMEN are well aware that the cost of feed totals pretty close to one-half the entire cost of milk production. At the same time, it does not pay to skimp on the dairy ration so the problem revolves itself into ways of feeding a well balanced ration at as low a cost as possible.

Dairymen who are interested in lowering feed costs will find some valuable information in farmers' bulletin 1626 which can be obtained by writing to the Office of Publication, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The following are some of the conclusions about cattle feeding, found in the bulletin:

In planning the winter ration, provide at least one hay (legume preferred), one succulent, and a concentrate mixture containing three grains.

The order of feeding roughage, suc-

culents, and concentrates has no effect on milk production.

Feed concentrates as often as the cow is milked. Roughage and succulents may be fed twice a day.

Feeding concentrates wet has no advantage over feeding them dry.

Soak at one time only as much beet pulp as can be fed in 24 hours.

Cows will eat more of a coarse, stemmy hay if it is run through a cutter, although the digestibility of the feed is not affected. Grinding hay or other dry roughage does not pay.

There is no advantage in mixing ground roughages and ground concentrates except that a small quantity of ground roughage may be used to lighten a heavy ration of concentrates.

Corn fodder cut and treated with a converter, which changes some of the starch to sugar, has been found to possess no advantage over corn silage in cost, palatability, or quantity of milk produced.

Always feed highly flavored feeds just after milking. It is advisable also to do all the feeding at this time.

Immediately after a cow has calved, give her a small quantity of a warm bran mash.

Before feeding such feeds as root crops, potatoes and apples, run them through a feed chopper.

A cow not in good condition because of disease may be helped by a tonic. The tonic is a medicine and should be used as such. A healthy, well-fed cow needs a tonic no more than a healthy person needs medicine.

A Correspondence Course for Cows!

(Continued from Page 3)

furnished by the club, even the sample dipper and a book in which to file the completed reports."

Now what does the dairyman get in return? "In the first place," Mr. Bender said, "the dairyman will get milk and butterfat production records on every cow in his herd. He will know which are high testers and which are low testers. He will have a record of the grain consumed and the pounds of grain fed for each one hundred pounds of milk."

"These records, when carried along from month to month, will tell the dairyman which are his good cows and which his poor ones. The record club makes a splendid means of culling the boarder cow. These records will also assist him to feed economically according to production."

At the end of the year, I was told that each club member receives a herd summary record which gives the yearly records on the whole herd and also the record on the high cow and the low cow in the herd. The milk produced in the year is valued at an average price and the grain consumed by each cow is figured at a fair price. This difference between value of product and cost of grain will equal the return above grain cost.

Another important part of this series (Continued on Opposite Page)

Feed for HEALTH and you get PROFIT

LIKE spring pasture, Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is succulent and palatable. Dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep like its root-like flavor. It stimulates the flow of digestive juices and aids digestion of other feeds—it livens, invigorates, improves health, increases milk flow and brings rapid economical growth. It puts more money into your pocket!

REDUCES COST OF RATION

Replace some of the heavy feeds in your ration with the light and bulky Dried Molasses Beet Pulp. It's the great vegetable feed for all animals—the regular sugar beet after the extraction of sugar—all the nutritious vegetable tissues of the beet are retained. Present prices make it more than ever a profitable buy.

ORDER EARLY

Remember the demand by farmers who already know the value of Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is large and will pull heavily on early supplies—avoid disappointment and delay by ordering from your dealer now.

Shipments made direct from factory located nearest to buyer.

Write for Free Booklet, "Profitable Feeding"

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Dept. A 5 Detroit, Mich.



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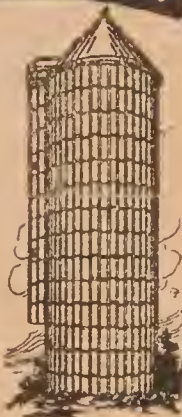
Were you among the "profit" class this year—with a full silo of rich succulent food for reducing milk costs? Or must your cows extract milk this winter from expensive icy-cold field fodder of low food value. Don't pass another season without a silo. Ask us at once about our new

Price Protection Guarantee

giving you benefit of lowest prices of year. Cash or time payment. Exclusive features. Rib-Stone Concrete Stave Silos, Metal or Tile Silos, "GLOBE" Wood Silos. Ask for money-saving facts, carload savings, winter discounts.

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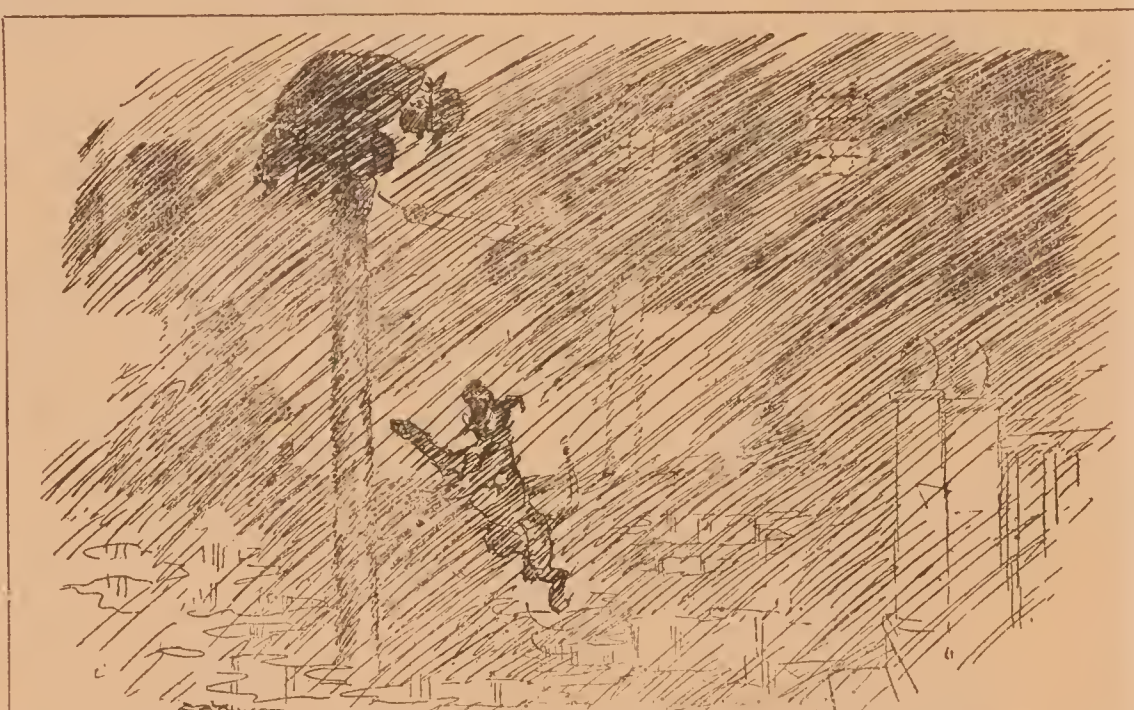


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"Oh, the inhumanity of it! Leaving a poor dog out all night in a storm like this!"—LIFE

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application
so
penetrating



BAG BALM will help you restore smooth, easy, full milkings from healthy udders and teats. This refined, medicated ointment, with its exclusive Sanitas antiseptic oil, heals as it penetrates the delicate tissues. Keep it always on hand for many dairy and home uses. Cannot taint the milk. Sent postpaid if dealer is not supplied. Valuable Cow Book mailed free.

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JUST send us your name and address—no money—and we'll mail you C.O.D. the sweater and pants at once. This is an amazing money-saving bargain!

Both \$1.98

Sweater \$1.98
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SWEATER is comfortable coat style, knitted of heavy weight cotton and wool yarn, with two patch pockets, double roll collar, and ribbed cuffs. Color: Gray. Sizes, 34 to 44 chest. **TROUSERS** are made of durable, heavy cottonade cloth, with cuffed bottoms; usual pockets and fittings. Very serviceable for every day. **Black and gray striped.** Sizes 30 to 42 waist.

Delivery FREE

When you receive the sweater and trousers from the postman, pay him \$1.98. We have paid all postage. If they're not better than you expected, return them at our expense, and get your money back. Be sure to give sizes when ordering. **Order by No. 42.**

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Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

vice is the personal help and attention which each member receives. Mr. Bender plans to visit each member at least once a year and to discuss the club records with him. Monthly service letters giving valuable dairy hints are also sent each man.

"How many cows are now enrolled in the record club," I asked. "Two thousand sixty during the month of September," was the reply.

Couldn't this valuable service be extended to some of the surrounding counties providing, of course, that you were able to take care of it without interfering with the work in your county?"

"Yes," said Mr. Bender, "that is exactly what we are doing. We now have twenty members in Sullivan County, nine members in Delaware County, and three in Rockland County. The Farm Bureaus in these three counties are in charge of all enrollments in their respective counties. We merely do the work of testing and record-keeping. This cooperative plan is functioning very well and enrollments in these outside counties are growing from month to month."

"It seems to me," I said, "that since this record club is accomplishing so much in Orange and surrounding counties that the service should be extended to other counties of the state."

"That is exactly the plan. Already, another regional laboratory has been established at Gowanda, in Cattaraugus County, and another is under way at Ithaca. "I believe, in time," said Mr. Bender, "that other laboratories will be established in the North Country and in Eastern New York. With five of these regional laboratories located about the state, the dairy record club service will be made available to every New York State dairyman, no matter where he lives. What greater service could the Farm Bureaus and the State College render the dairy industry?"

Questions About Cleaning Solutions for Milking Machines

How frequently should the hypochlorite solution be renewed? What causes the solution to lose its strength?

A general rule which is sometimes given is that the solution should be changed once a week in cold weather and twice a week in warm weather. A hypochlorite solution gradually loses strength and this action takes place more rapidly when it is warm. Light also increases this depreciation so that the solution should at all times be kept covered and away from the light. Any organic matter which goes into the solution also causes it to lose strength rapidly, and consequently the jar in which the rubber parts are kept should be covered to keep out dirt and the milking machine parts should be clean before they go into the solution.

At what strength should commercial hypochlorite solutions be used in disinfecting rubber parts of milking machines?

The following method is given by Professor James Brew in a publication on cleaning and sterilization of milking machines, prepared for the New York State Department of Health:

"Divide the percentage of active chlorine in the sterilizer by the number of parts of chlorine per million parts of water desired in the solution, then multiply the quotient by 10,000. The product obtained indicates the number of ounces of water to be used for each ounce of sterilizer. Any other unit of weight can be substituted for the ounce. To illustrate: A solution is to be prepared which will have 50 parts of chlorine in 1 million parts of water, a commercial product being used which contains 2.5 per cent chlorine:

2.5 plus 50 equals .05.

.05 times 10,000 equals 500 (ounces of water to 1 ounce of sterilizer). Hence, to make a solution the strength of which is to be 50 parts of active chlorine in 1 million parts of water, from a sterilizer containing 2.5 per cent of active chlorine, it is necessary to use 1 ounce of the sterilizer to 500 ounces of water."

What strength hypochlorite solution should be used?

According to the regulations of the New York State Health Department the strength of a hypochlorite solution for milk containers or utensils other than bottles should be 100 parts of available chlorine per million parts of water.



LARRO Keeps Her Hitting On All Four...

Do you have any two or three teated cows in your herd?

A cow with a lost quarter or two can no more produce milk at a profit than a carbon-clogged motor can pull a car up a hill on two cylinders. **You've got to keep them hitting on "all four"!**

Variation in the cow's feed upsets her health—causes off-feed condition and constipation—results in **UDDER TROUBLE** and very often lost quarters.

Larro Dairy Ration is a protector of good udders for the same reason it is an unequalled milk producer. **Larro builds health that boosts production and holds it up.** Larro builds health that eliminates off-feed days, constipation and **UDDER TROUBLE.**

Larro Health and greater dairy profits are facts—facts that prove themselves wherever and whenever Larro is fed—for Larro is always the same, yesterday—today—tomorrow.

Put your cows on Larro! Keep them "hitting on all four" then—you'll get better results from every cow—and more profit.



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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
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Larro Family Flour, best for Bread,
Biscuits, Cakes and Pies

Less than 2¢ PER RUNNING FOOT

New Kind of Fencing

Lower Prices on Farm and Poultry Fence

My New Copper Steel Farm and Poultry Fence. Greatest improvement in fencing in 50 years! Lasts TWICE as long as ordinary fencing. Saves you HALF. Direct from Factory. I Pay Freight, Easy Payments. Write for new free catalog today.—Jim Brown. [73]

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 3073A, Cleveland, O.

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Moore Bros. Purpl Medicated Wax Dilators are wonderful for test troubles. They keep the test open and hasten healing. And they're safe—contain no metal or wire core. Use for Spiders, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, after removing scabs from test tips, after operating. 25¢ a Doz.; 5 Doz. \$1. at your dealer or direct, postpaid. Send for a liberal supply free, also catalog.

MOORE BROS., Dept. 11, Albany, N. Y.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Classified Ads get results. Try one.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.00
2A Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.41	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.00	1.80
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1929 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Butter Fails to Regain One-Half Cent Loss

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 28, 1930	Nov. 21, 1930	Nov. 29, 1929
Higher than extra	34 1/2-35	35 1/2-36	43 3/4-44 1/2
Extra (92 sc.)	34		43
84-91 score	27 1/2-33	28	34 1/2-42
Lower Grades	26 1/2-27	27	27 1/2-31

With the opening of the last week in November, the butter market suffered another upset which caused a 1/2 cent loss on the price of extras. The market opened in an unsettled condition and presented a decidedly irregular tone, extremely variable due to the uncertainty in the immediate outlook. Buyers cannot be criticized for showing caution. No one knows which way the trade is going and therefore the only course to pursue is a hand to mouth policy. Statistically, the market is in a sound condition, but that has no bearing under the present circumstances. Business conditions in New York City are very unsatisfactory and they dominate the sentiment in the market infinitely more than statistics.

On Tuesday, November 25, the market continued unsettled although trade in fancy butter was reasonably good, due mainly to the fact the trade was taking on stock for the holiday. Although most of the buying was over by Tuesday P. M., nevertheless, trade continued reasonably good on Wednesday. The sudden turn to colder weather had a bolstering effect both in New York and Chicago. However, the recovery was not sufficient to revise prices on fresh goods. The improvement was more noticeable in the future market and Thursday, of course, was a closed holiday. Friday found the market well cleared of stocks and in some quarters top grades were short of requirements, which held prices full firm. Poultry shipments had taken precedent over butter and considerable of the latter was delayed in arriving. It is expected that this will be available very shortly and accordingly the trade deemed it unwise to force prices up, fearing another disastrous break.

As we go to press, the market is just fair. The demand is nothing more than ordinary as most of the buyers had stocked up pretty well on Monday and Tuesday for the balance of the week. Due to the fact that the late shipments are expected before the market opens on Monday, we look for no increase on the first day of December. If, by chance, storms develop and transportation is hindered, then we expect to see an upward revision.

The statistical condition of the market that we mentioned previously is worthy of note. Up to November 21, the four principal cities reported over seven million pounds less butter in storage than they had on hand at the same time last year. From November 14 to November 21 the out of storage movement in the four cities this year was approximately 500,000 pounds short of the out of storage movement during the same period last year.

Cheese Market Very Quiet

STATE FLATS	Nov. 28, 1930	Nov. 21, 1930	Nov. 29, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20	20 1/2	24
Fresh Average			23
Held Fancy			26
Held Average			23 1/2-24 1/2

The cheese market has been extremely quiet, especially on fresh goods. There is so little business transpiring that it is difficult to establish quotations. This gives the market a decidedly weaker trend, which is further emphasized by the fact that cheap replacements obtainable in the West give the market a slightly easier tone. The Western markets have been showing less strength of late. However, New York gets little or no fresh cheese from the West, being interested chiefly in early fall and summer

made goods. Well cured cheese is held with reasonable confidence. Fresh cheese is easily bought at concessions. It is only due to the fact that very little fresh cheese is arriving from upstate New York that prices hold as they do. Upstate producers will do well to hold their cheese and give it some curing before they send it to the Metropolis. A flood of fresh cheese in New York City would knock prices to "smithereens."

Cold Weather Helps Eggs

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 28, 1930	Nov. 21, 1930	Nov. 29, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	45-47	50-52	60-62
Average Extras	42-43	46-47	58-
Extra Firsts	35-41	35-43	51-56
Firsts	29-34	29-34	47-49
Undergrades	26-28	26-28	42-46
Pullets	30-33	30-34	39-45
Pewees	27-28	27-28	
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	48-52	52-56	64-
Gathered	33-47	33-50	50-63

The sudden turn to cold weather throughout the country has been a blessing to the egg market. Values have stiffened considerably, although as yet prices have not reached last week's level. The market opened on the 24th about 3 cents under the close of the week previous. Offerings of fresh eggs showed considerable increase and receivers showed a desire to move goods promptly. It was felt that after Tuesday buying would quiet down and that just before and after the holiday the market was going to register pain and agony.

On Tuesday, receipts continued liberal. The anxiety of the dealers was more apparent and their desire to clear fresh goods caused another slip in prices on practically all classifications. Even at the decline eggs did not move out any too readily. Supplies of large fresh whites were heavy from all sections. On Wednesday, the market showed a little more strength following the reports of a cold wave in the West. However, the reports did not entirely overcome the burdensome supply of fancy white eggs.

There was no business on Thursday, but on Friday, there was a considerable change in sentiment. New York suffered record low temperatures which continued on to the end of the week. In spite of the liberal supplies of fancy nearby eggs trade showed consistent improvement and the market closed firmer on nearbys. Whether or not there will be any improvement over the week-end remains to be seen. There are plenty of eggs available at the moment and for several moments to come. A prolonged cold spell will undoubtedly help the egg market. However, a prolonged cold spell will work untold suffering on thousands of people in the cities, where the unemployed are enduring untold hardships.

Statistically, the market is just a shade better than it was. On November 21, the ten cities making daily reports had slightly less than three million cases of eggs in storage, while a year ago at the same time the same cities reported somewhat over two million cases. From November 14 to November 21, the out of storage movement in the ten cities was approximately 25,000 cases in excess of the movement during the same period last year.

Holiday Poultry Cleared Well

	Nov. 28, 1930	Nov. 21, 1930	Nov. 29, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	21-26	15-24	27-33
Leghorn	18-20	18-22	18-25
CHICKENS			
Colored	21-26	18-25	23-26
Leghorn	19-20	20-21	20-23
BROILERS			
Colored	28-35	26-33	26-35
Leghorn	27-30	25-28	28-30
OLD ROOSTERS			
	17-18	17-18	21-22
CAPONS			
	32-35	30-35	30-40
TURKEYS			
	40-	-26	21-22
DUCKS, Nearby			
	18-25	18-23	20-28
GESE			
	18-25	15-16	21-22

The New York live poultry market is not as bad as some would have us believe. All lines of poultry moved well. Turkeys did especially good. Many in the trade attributed this to the fact that fancy roasting chickens in some cases brought more money than good quality turkeys. In talking with retailers and wholesalers on Wednesday evening, it appeared that the turkey market was pretty well cleaned up and it was said without fear of contradiction that the Christmas turkey market was going to see better prices. Some nearby turkeys reached over 40 cents on Wednesday, showing how strong the market wound up. The best price they brought on Tuesday was 38c for choice birds, while just fairly good stuff brought no better than 37c. In order

to bring top prices however, the birds had to show class.

Slaughter houses reported that turkeys, ducks and geese had excellent sale. Fowls and chickens did not move so readily and on Friday, the terminals reported slow sale of fowls and chickens. The extremely cold weather was expected to help the fowl market over the week end.

Express receipts are light and the demand was very selective on fowls. It is well that supplies are not heavy for the express market on colored fowls is closing weak, and Leghorns show a downward trend. The freight market is dominating the express market on chickens, which are slow. Capons are not moving well. It is a little too early for them and other lines of poultry offer more advantageous buying. Capons are at their best around New Years and a little thereafter.

The Thanksgiving market on poultry once more showed the demand for quality goods. It is not too soon to consider your Christmas market. If you have not a good local market communicate with some of the reliable receivers in New York City and let them know what you have. However, do not expect any money for ordinary produce. Holiday buyers do not wish it.

Fruits and Vegetables

The first touch of real winter bumped the apple market and improvement was experienced all along the line. Nice stock not only held firmer but prices advanced. As yet, ordinary stock is not bringing any more money but is moving out more freely. Pears are also selling well, offerings of which are light.

State cabbage is holding steady. The cold weather is going to make corned beef and cabbage a favorable dish and we would not be surprised to see prices show some improvement. Bulk cabbage from New York State closed at \$17 to \$20, with some Danish bringing \$22 to \$24.

The onion market was favored by the colder weather and prices show improvement. Store sales of Orange County yellows and reds range anywhere from 90c to \$1.50 per hundred.

The cold weather has practically finished the Jersey lettuce and spinach deals.

New York State celery is steady at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per crate. State hearts are bringing 90c to \$1.25 per dozen bunches.

Cold Weather Should Help Beans

The sudden change in the temperature should prove beneficial to the bean market which has been more or less in the doldrums for a long time. Demand has been very weak and most of the varieties have been showing a tendency to work downward. There has been some improvement in country prices on red kidneys, but up to this writing there has been no material change in the city market. Average Marrows are still bringing from \$6 to \$6.50, while Jumbos bring from \$7 to \$7.50. Common pea beans are worth only \$5, while choice stock brings up to \$5.75. Some Red Kidneys can be had for \$7.50 per hundred, while nice stock, grading choice, commands \$8.50. White Kidneys sell over the same range as Red Kidneys. It is hoped that bean soup will become popular as the winter advances.

Potatoes Show Improvement

Cold weather has stimulated the demand for potatoes and the market shows an upward trend. Maines in 150 pound sacks are bringing \$2.50 to \$2.75, while Long Islands are worth 25c more. Bulk goods per 180 pounds from Maine have been bringing \$2.90 to \$3.20, while Long Islands generally bring from \$3 to \$3.35. As yet there has been no pronounced improvement in the price levels, but we would say that the trend is toward higher levels.

Hay Market Quiet

There has been very little snap to the demand for hay this week. However, receipts have been extremely light which has been a distinct advantage to the market. Prices are no higher, but they show a much steadier tone. Straight timothy of which there is practically no No. 1, to speak of, has been bringing from \$22 to \$28 per ton. Very little hay has sold at \$28 because of its scarcity. Sample hay has been bringing from \$15 to \$20. Mixtures of grass or clover have been bringing from \$19 to \$25. Oat straw \$12, rye straw \$14. The indications are

that we are going to see another week of light supplies and if this continues we would not be surprised if values advanced before our next report.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—No Steers nor bulls on sale. Few cows strong to 25c higher. Good grades up to \$6.75. Common to medium \$4.00-5.50. Low cutters \$2.00-3.50.

VEALERS—In light supply, around 50c higher. Good to choice New York \$11.50-14.00. Medium \$8.00-11.00. Cull and common \$5.50-7.50.

HOGS—Around 25c higher. Choice 160 lbs. \$9.25. Good 260 lbs. \$8.15.

LAMBS—Lambs in light supply, 25c to 50c higher. Good New York lambs \$9.00. Medium \$7.00-8.50. Common throwouts \$5.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts light to moderate all the week. Demand slow in early part improving at end and better and firmer feeling existing. Market steady. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 14-15c; fair to good 12-14c; small to medium 9-12c.

COUNTRY DRESSED PIGS—Receipts light to moderate. Sales in small quantities only. Per pound: Roasting, 12-15 lbs. 22-24c; Pigs, 15-20 lbs. 18-20c; 22-30 lbs. 16-18c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts moderate during the week. Demand slow all through with prices higher in early part only. Market weak. By the coop, 15-20c.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Nov. 28, 1930	Nov. 21, 1930	Nov. 29, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (Dec.)	.74 3/4		1.26
Corn, (Dec.)	.74 1/2		.87 3/4
Oats, (Dec.)	.33 3/4		.46

CASH GRAINS	Nov. 1, 1930	
(At New York)		
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.96 3/4	.98 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.91	.90 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.47 1/2	.46 1/2

FEEDS	Nov. 22, 1930	Nov. 30, 1929
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	30.00	35.50
Sp'g Bran	20.50	31.00
Sp'g Bran	24.00	32.50
H'd Bran	19.00	31.50
Standard Mids	26.00	37.50
Soft W. Mids	25.00	35.00
Flour Mids	26.00	39.00
Red Dog	31.00	40.00
Wh. Hominy	30.00	39.00
Yel. Hominy	32.00	40.00
Corn Meal	32.00	42.00
Gluten Feed	37.00	54.00
Gluten Meal	31.50	40.00
36% C. S. Meal	33.50	43.50
41% C. S. Meal	35.00	45.50
43% C. S. Meal	36.00	54.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal		

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Stanek Wins Husking Championship

HUSKING corn is not exactly a lost art in New York State, although by far the greatest part of the crop now goes into the silo. We doubt, however, if there is a New York resident that could keep within hailing distance of Fred Stanek of Iowa, who has just won his third national corn husking championship. Out in the West they get just as enthusiastic over these husking championships as we do in the East over pitching horseshoes. Stanek at the recent contest husked 30.34 bushels of corn from the field in eighty minutes. This means that he had to husk forty-five ears of corn a minute or pretty close to an ear every second.

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y. City

Ship Your Eggs

TO
R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants
GOOD OUTLET for PULLETS
358 Greenwich St., New York City

EGG CASES

Good used egg cases complete, carlots & less carlots, also good used hold-tite cup flats, fillers, excelsior pads, and lids.
LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Say
no more—
I'm sold!



THAT'S what I told the chap who introduced me to pipe-joy, with a first load of P.A. I knew I was slipping the instant I opened the tidy red tin and got a full whiff of that tantalizing Prince Albert aroma. "If the taste is half as good as *that*," I said . . .

Half as good? It was cool as the wife's reminder of an anniversary—sweet as her smile when you prove you've remembered the date. Refreshing? Yes, sir! Mild and mellow

and long-burning, that's what it was. Was I sold? Ask me another!

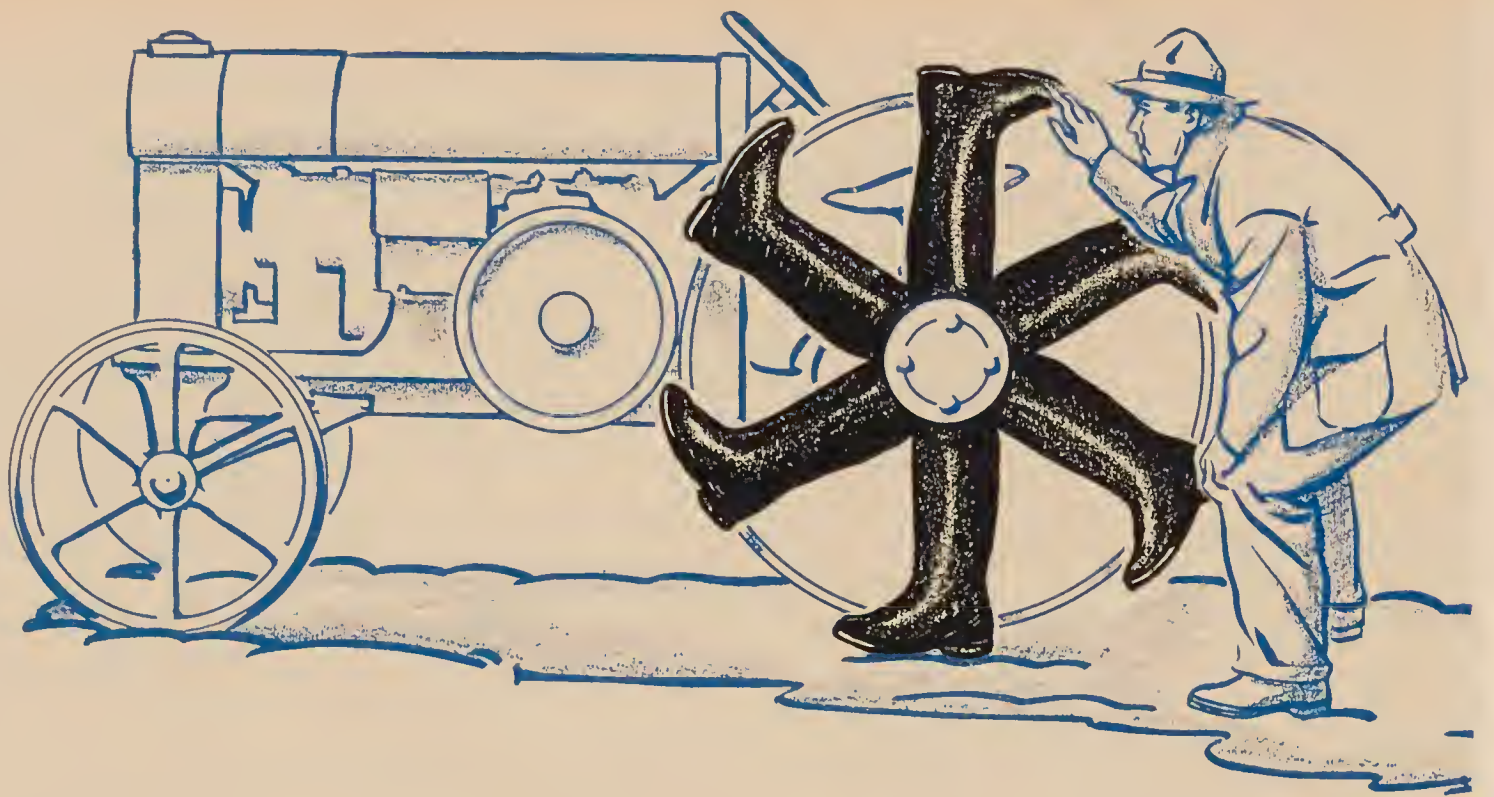
As far as I'm concerned, Prince Albert is the world's greatest tobacco for pipes or roll-your-own. There must be millions of others who feel the same way about it, because P.A. is sure a world-beater, any way you figure it. On the word of a friend, get some P.A. this very day. Load-up and light-up . . . and learn the truth direct!



Here you are—TWO full ounces of downright pipe-joy.

PRINCE ALBERT
—the national joy-smoke!

"No work today...



the tractor has bunions!"

If your tractor wore boots, you would buy it the very best boots you could find. Just think what it would cost you in time wasted and repair charges if that tractor broke down right in the middle of the spring plowing.

But your feet are a lot more important pieces of farm machinery than your tractor. If your *feet* break down, *everything* stops. It's even painful to get out and feed the hogs, let alone doing a full day's work. And there isn't any service station that can do a quick repair job on a pair of broken-down feet.

So it's mighty important that you protect your feet—and nothing protects your feet against breakdowns like a fine

pair of boots. Good-fitting, comfortable boots help to prevent corns and bunions, chilblains and blisters, and many ordinary foot troubles.

**Rubber footwear for the entire family.
For work, dress and play.**



"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots—The minute you slip on a pair you recognize the superior qualities—fit and comfort. Red uppers with white soles or Ebony black with white soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip.

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus—(All-rubber arctic.) Try this one for that early morning cold weather work. You'll like it. Slips right over your leather shoe. Kicks off in a jiffy. Built to stand the hardest usage. Four, five or six buckles.

Style for the modern farm wife—Do you know that Paris style authorities have declared Gaytees the most stylish women's overshoes in the world? You'll be especially attracted by the many different colors and fabrics of Gaytees—there's one that will just match your coat.

Gaytees come in cloth or all rubber—in high or low uppers. Snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4 buckles. Look for the name "Gaytees" in the shoe.

For Son and Daughter—Keds are the most popular canvas rubber-soled shoes in America. They give barefoot freedom—encouraging the feet to healthy growth—yet afford the protection you want. They are not "sneakers." They are the chosen shoe of star athletes because they are so comfortable and healthful for the feet. Recommended by physicians and gymnasts.

We know that. So, when we make a pair of "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots, we start with the design of your feet. We mould these boots on special aluminum lasts that duplicate the shape of your right foot and your left foot. We build each boot, inch by inch and piece by piece, so that it will fit around your toes and instep and ankle like a glove. We leave plenty of room for free movement, but not enough to cause chafing. We put extra thickness at the wear-points, but we're careful about too much weight—we don't want your Blue Ribbon Boots to weigh you down. **The boot that's comfortable is the boot that fits!**

"U.S."

BLUE RIBBON



foot-saving footwear



A FREE book you ought to have

We'd like you to have a copy of this valuable book, "The Care of Farmers' Feet." It was written by Dr. Lelyveld, nationally known foot specialist. We believe you'll find it mighty handy to have around the house because it tells all about corns, bunions, itching feet, chilblains, etc. And suggests good common-sense remedies. Check the coupon below.

United States Rubber Company
Dept. FFF-120, 1790 Broadway, New York
Gentlemen: Please mail me your free book,
"The Care of Farmers' Feet."
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
TOWN _____ STATE _____

this Christmas own the radio praised by MARCONI



Senatore Guglielmo Marconi, the great scientist who invented radio, acclaims the new Radiola Super-Heterodyne as "a great advance in Radio."

In performance and price the new Radiolas are especially suited to the farm!

WHAT a useful, practical gift... not only affording glorious hours of home entertainment, but also home education for the young, helpful household hints for mother, weather forecasts, crop news, market reports and other business services for father! It's more than a musical instrument—it's a farm necessity!

What an amazing instrument—this new RCA Radiola Super-Heterodyne! So highly developed that Marconi himself, the inventor of radio, acclaims it "a great advance in radio reception."

So pure in tone, so alert in performance that it is indeed worthy to carry the greatest stamp of approval in radio—the RCA trademark, the symbol of the world's foremost radio organization. The new Radiola, with its remarkable power and performance, is an ideal instrument for rural homes located at great distances from broadcasting stations. It brings in even far-away stations, strong and clear, with life-like tone.

New Features—Low Prices!

What fascinating new features... models with the very latest electric phonograph... so you can have the pleasure of directing your own musical programs... home recording... so you can have the amusement of making "talkie" records of your own voice, or of radio programs you would like to hear again... remote control... so you can change stations from your easy chair... tone color control... so you can adjust tone quality to suit your own taste.

Only four Christmases ago, a Radiola Super-Heterodyne console cost \$570. Now, with all the great developments of the last four years, the model 80 illustrated comes to you for \$142.50, less Radiotrons.

Whether You Have Electric Service—or Not!

No matter where you live, RCA Radiola has an instrument to suit your needs. Four different models operate from light sockets. For battery operation we recommend the Radiola Model 22, a highly perfected Tuned Radio Frequency circuit.

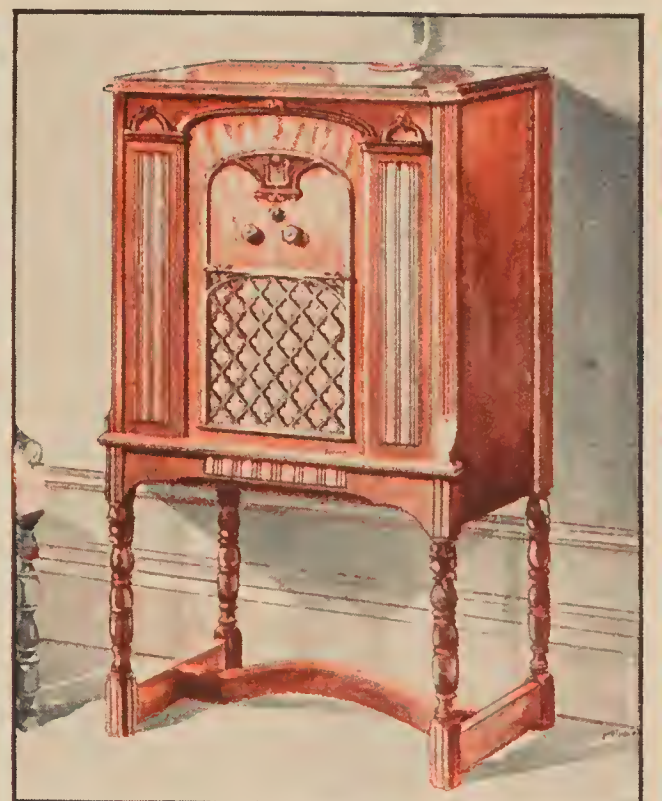
Go to your nearest Radiola dealer. He's a dependable merchant selling the world's most dependable musical instrument—the Radiola. Hear the various Radiola models—and look for the RCA trademark on the dial. Insist on this guarantee of future satisfaction!



RCA

Radiola

SUPER-HETERODYNE



New RCA Radiola Super-Heterodyne Model 80—Screen grid—9 tuned circuits—magnified, illuminated tuning dial—improved volume control—local-distance switch—push-pull power amplifier—improved electrodynamic speaker—handsome walnut cabinet—\$142.50, less Radiotrons. Also de luxe model and Radiola with electric phonograph.



RCA Radiola Model 22—(Tuned Radio Frequency) operated by batteries—at a price all can afford! Screen-grid receiver for battery operation. With enclosed RCA loudspeaker. A wonderful value for the money. An excellent set for receiving your favorite station with amazing clearness and lifelike reproduction of tone. Beautiful cabinet.

We don't know just what kind of records you've been keeping this year or how you figure your costs but we urge you to make them as complete as possible. It's the only way to make sure you are eliminating all waste and making the greatest possible profits.

Here is a good example of how it helps to keep careful records. We know a couple of farmers in Ohio who live right across the road from each other. They both work about the same acreage and raise the same crops.

One of them is very progressive. He makes use of every modern method possible, and keeps accurate figures on everything he does. He knows what it costs to feed his cattle and what the return is when he sells them. In the fall, after corn-picking time, he knows exactly what every bushel costs—including seed, labor, tractor, fuel and oil, repairs, etc.

With such records in front of him he has been able every year to lower costs at some point or another. And the result is greater profit. It is evident too. He has a beautiful home and a new car—everything about his place looks prosperous.

But the farmer on the other side of the road was very much different, in spite of the fact that his land was just as good and he had just as much of it. He looked far from prosperous. We asked him how much it cost him to put in his corn. He looked puzzled for a moment. He had no records and finally made a couple of wild guesses that varied considerably. Well, it was no wonder he wasn't making money.

Naturally, we were interested in the lubricants these two farmers used in their tractors. Our more successful friend was using the highest quality oil he could buy. His cost records showed him that he saved money that way. You've probably guessed what his neighbor does. Yes, he buys low-priced, inferior oils. Since he keeps no records, it's only natural he should figure that he was saving money by purchasing oil at low prices. And yet he wondered why his tractor was such a wreck and had hardly enough power to pull a drag, let alone make a plow bite in. He was losing money on the operation of his tractor.

In this little story you have the exact



Do a thorough job of storing your tractor for the winter. It will add extra years of life.

reason why so many modern farmers use Mobiloil. They know, for instance, that Mobiloil holds its rich lubricating character right up to and beyond the 60-hour draining period. And during those 60 hours, Mobiloil does a *complete* lubricating job.

Mobiloil protects bearings, pistons and piston walls from wear. It does not cause excessive carbon deposits. It's no wonder farmers save money with Mobiloil when it accomplishes so much toward eliminating repair and overhauling costs.

Besides, Mobiloil helps the tractor develop more power, saves fuel and keeps it working like new over a longer period of years.

In Mobiloil, ALL the essential properties of a full duty oil are present and in correct proportion for your tractor engine.

These properties are: (1) **OILY CHARACTER**—provides moving parts with rich lubrication—and holds down wear; (2) **RESISTS HEAT**—lasts longer—keeps down oil consumption, and makes for economical use; (3) **CONTROLS CARBON**—keeps hard carbon deposits from piling up in your cylinders; (4) **OXIDATION CONTROL**—keeps oil systems from clogging, and valves from sticking and gumming.

Here's some information that may prove valuable for you to remember when it comes time to start the spring work.

This summer, some of our men traveled around over the southwest calling on farmers. They just stopped here, there and everywhere, looking into the transmissions of tractors. They found quite a few that were not in any too good condition because the farmer had been running the machine for two seasons, without cleaning out the transmission and putting in fresh oil.

It is really mighty important that you renew the oil in the transmission every season—*twice* a season if you use the machine a great deal.

For transmissions use Mobiloil "C" or Mobilgrease in the summer, and Mobiloil "CW" in the winter. They will protect the gears from wear and add extra years of life to the machine. Consult the Mobiloil Chart for the correct grade.

Applying the grease gun and turning down grease cups every day, during the busy season, is just another part of the good lubrication a tractor needs.

We've developed a grease for pressure



A black and white photograph of a man in a military-style uniform sitting at a desk, writing in a notebook with a fountain pen. An ink bottle is on the desk to his left.

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32°F. (Freezing) to 0°F. (Zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1930		1929		1928		1927	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
PASSENGER CARS								
Buick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, 70, 77	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, Imperial	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chrysler, other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
De Soto	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Bros.	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant, 614	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Erskine	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford, A	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	AF	Arc		
Ford, T							F	F
Franklin	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Hudson	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Nash Twin 1g, 8, 490, Adv 6, Sp 6, Twin 1g 6	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Nash, other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo (All Models)	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker, Comr. 8	AF	Arc	AF	Arc				
Studebaker, Pro	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Studebaker, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Whippet	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Willys-Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc				
MOTOR TRUCKS								
Autocar, 2 cyl.							A	Arc
Autocar, 4 cyl.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Autocar, 6 cyl.								
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond T, 150			A	Arc	A	Arc		
Diamond T, sb3, sb7			A	Arc	A	Arc		
Diamond, other models			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Dodge Bros. 4 cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Dodge Bros., other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc			BB	A
Dodge, 1x6								
Federal, x8, u5, w4, u17, s3, u15, w84, 4fw, rw, 72b, 72w, 720, 721, 72w, 73w	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal, other models	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford, AA							E	E
Ford, TT								
G. M. C., t10, t11, t15, t19	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
G. M. C., k10t, k15t, k17, k32, k52, k72, k102, k54			B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
G. M. C., other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Garford	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Graham Bros.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Indiana, 41	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Indiana, 638, 628, 627, 627A, 627AW, 615, 615A, 400, 300, 200, 626	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ind., 140, 170, 195, 220, 611, 611L, 64, 59, 120	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Indiana, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
International, 54c, 74c, 33, 43, 63, 103, 54Dr, 74Dr	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
International, 68SD, SPD Intl., HS54, HS54c, HS74, HS74c, HS104c, 104c	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Internat'l., other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack, BJ, BC	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Mack, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Reo	AF	Arc	AF	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic, 15, 15w, 25, 25w, s25w, 30, Fordson, 25-6			A	A	A	A	A	A
Republic, 25-6							A	Arc
Republic, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Service			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Stewart, 21, 21x, Buddy	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stewart, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker, 8 cyl.	BB	A	BB	A				
Studebaker, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White, 15, 20, 15b, 20a, 20b	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White, 59, 60, 61	BB	A	BB	A				
White, other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case, 25-45	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case, other models	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Fordson	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart-Parre	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL
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Farm News from New York

Milk Organizations Agree on New Schedule for Grade A Premiums

EVERY present or prospective producer of Grade A milk in the New York Milk Shed will be vitally interested in the action just taken by the Dairymen's League, the Sheffield Farms Producers, and the New York Milk Conference Board. This action consists of the adoption of a new schedule for premiums on Grade A milk designed to encourage the production of Grade A milk with a higher percentage of butterfat.

Let us for a moment review the situation which brought about this action. The consumer naturally expects a better milk when he buys Grade A than if he buys Grade B. One of the important things considered by the consumer when judging milk quality is the cream line. It is generally recognized that the cream line of Grade A milk is no better than for Grade B, the difference between the two grades at present consisting of different sanitary requirements in the production of the milk and a higher standard for bacteria content for Grade A milk.

Grade B Standards Have Been Raised

For the past several years the dairymen making Grade B milk have been asked to meet additional requirements in the way of sanitation which have raised the average quality of Grade B milk without comparable raises in requirements for Grade A, and which have also increased the cost of producing Grade B milk. Efforts made for some time past to increase the Grade A market have not met with marked success and a new schedule of Grade A premiums adopted will, it is believed, stimulate consumer demand for Grade A milk and at the same time give the producer a better price. For some time past, the production of Grade A milk has been increasing more rapidly than the demand for it.

The plan itself, which was submitted by a committee of the Conference Board, has been contemplated for more than a year. American Agriculturist has consistently taken the stand that the best way to get the kind of milk that the consumer wants at the time when he wants it, is to provide a price incentive to the producer. Briefly, the new scale of Grade A premiums gives to the producer who produces 3.5 per cent milk, the same premium for Grade A that he now gets. Those who produce milk with less than 3.5 per cent butterfat will receive less than their present premium, while those that produce better than the 3.5 per cent milk will receive a higher Grade A premium. In other words, the dairyman who produces milk higher than 3.5 per cent will receive more for Grade A milk than he does at present. The plan, by the way, goes into effect January 1.

After the first year of operation, the premium on milk testing less than 3.3 per cent will be reduced, providing a correspondingly greater incentive to the dairyman to produce Grade A milk with a higher butterfat content. The requirements as to bacteria, cooling, delivery, etc. will continue the same as they are at present. The adoption of the policy follows the fundamental principle of giving the market what it wants.

The Schedule

The following is the schedule of premiums as adopted by the three organizations and which will go into effect January 1.

Premium Schedule from July 1 to March 31			
Butterfat Test	1st Premium	2nd Premium	
	10,000 Or Less Bacteria	25,000 Or Less Bacteria	
3.0	.15	.05	
3.1	.20	.075	
3.2	.25	.10	
3.3	.30	.15	
3.4	.35	.20	
3.5	.40	.25	
3.6	.45	.30	
3.7	.50	.35	

Premium Schedule from April 1 to June 30

Premium Schedule from April 1 to June 30			
Butterfat Test	1st Premium	2nd Premium	
	10,000 Or Less Bacteria	25,000 Or Less Bacteria	
3.0	.05	.025	

3.1	.075	.05
3.2	.10	.05
3.3	.15	.075
3.4	.20	.10
3.5	.25	.15
3.6	.30	.20
3.7	.35	.25

After one year 3.3 milk and lower will receive 5c less premium. This applies only to 1st premium of the 9 months' period from July 1 to March 31.

Farm Organizations Back of Farm Board

THE position of the Federal Farm Board has been strengthened considerably by action taken at a recent meeting of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. We say this because those attending, including Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee; L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; Sam Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; C. E. Hough, representing the Farmers' Union, and Senator Burton Wheeler of Montana, made it clear that the Federal Farm Board has the backing of farm organizations and the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

Following the meeting of the Committee, it seems to be generally admitted, first, that farm organizations will not demand additional farm relief legislation during the coming short session of Congress, and second, that Congress will advance between \$150,000,000 and \$250,000,000 to aid the Farm Board in its present attempt to stabilize grain prices by market operation. In this connection, it has been pointed out by one observer that the present price which the Farm Board is trying to maintain, namely 76c a bushel, as approximately the same relation to world prices that the domestic price of wheat would have if the export debenture system, which has been consistently advocated by the Grange, were in effect. This might be construed as an argument

that the present system is working quite as well as the export debenture plan would.

Another important agreement reached was that something must be done to restrict the sale of grain futures, to transactions where the delivery of the actual grain is contemplated. Chairman Legge pointed out that sales on the Chicago wheat market alone last year amounted to twenty times the amount of the actual wheat produced in the United States. Eight hundred million bushels of wheat were produced and sixteen billion bushels were sold on the Chicago market. No definite recommendations were reported as to the method by which this control will be worked out.

A Chance for a Prize

OUR younger readers who are boys between the ages of twelve and nineteen, would perhaps be interested in joining The Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild. Entry blanks may be secured from any motor car dealer who sells cars equipped with Fisher Bodies. This Guild is supporting a contest with more than nine hundred awards to the total value of \$50,000, and including four university scholarships.

The program has been endorsed by Dan Beard, national commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, and by vocational training instructors. A number of prominent men have also signified their approval by consenting to act on an honorary board of judges.

New Buffalo Market Completed

THE new Elk Street market at Buffalo was dedicated on November 29, with appropriate exercises. This new terminal has been built through cooperation of officers and directors of the Elk Street Market Corporation and the New York Central Railroad.

Recently, while talking with a number

of vegetable growers near Buffalo, they expressed regret that two market sites for Buffalo seem to be inevitable. In addition to the Elk Street market already mentioned, work is progressing rapidly on the new Clinton-Bailey market. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that both of them will not continue to be operated as farmers' markets. Right now it seems that the majority of producers are favoring the Clinton-Bailey site.

On the Air

THE farm programs of Station WGY at Schenectady become more interesting and valuable with each broadcast. As we have mentioned before, WGY has arranged this fall to have speakers of no little standing in the agricultural world, and their messages are without exception filled with helpful information for those confronted with rural and farm problems. We urge you to tune in every Wednesday noon on Station WGY.

At that time, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST presents up-to-date farm news, and a farm question box is conducted by E. W. Mitchell. The guest speakers, outstanding in agriculture, that Station WGY has secured are:

Edward H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, on "Financing the Farmer Through the Federal Land Bank at Springfield", on December 15th.

Kenneth A. Howlett, a farmer of Orleans County, who will speak on December 22nd on the subject, "A Progressive Farmer's New Year's Resolution."

Other speakers will be Dean Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture; Henry Morgenthau, publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and Chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission; and Honorable Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The dates and subjects of these speakers will be published later. Tune in on WGY.

New York County Notes

GENESEE COUNTY—This fine Indian summer weather is greatly appreciated. We have had a fine fall and there is a great deal to be thankful for. Because of the dry weather, a light winter is predicted. A great many wells are dry. There is a great movement throughout the county to give help to the unemployed.

A regional achievement meeting of the members of 4-H Clubs of Oakfield, Bethany, Alabama, and Batavia was held November 19, at the Batavia Court House. Professor R. M. Adams of the vegetable gardening department of the New York State College of Agriculture, was the principal speaker and John Walker, County Club Agent, awarded certificates and achievement pins to about forty members. The prizes awarded exhibits were: Potatoes, 1st Robert Shearer, 2nd Donald Bowman, 3rd Thomas Neth; rope halter and broom holder, Arnold Cranston; bird house, Phillip Cranston, and towels, Jennie Cranston. Two members of each county were elected members of the Genesee County 4-H Council. Those elected were: Arnold and Jennie Cranston, Alabama; Elizabeth Sharp, and George Eggers, Jr., Oakfield; Elsie Gallup and Robert Shearer, Bethany; Thomas Neth and Ethel Whitcomb, Batavia. Fall plowing is still going on and farmers are busy hauling their winter's supply of wood. The Oakfield High School is closed for two weeks because of an epidemic of scarlet fever.—MRS. R. E. G.

TIOGA COUNTY—Over one hundred Grangers from this county were in Rochester on the 13th and 14th to take the seventh degree. The many Granges in this county are a big aid to farmers in many ways. The four new bridges being erected in the town of Owego are nearing completion. The fair weather has hastened the work considerably. No rain of any amount in weeks or months; streams and river (Susquehanna) very low. Many springs and wells are dry or nearly so. Many are drawing water from the creeks for the home and barn supply. If winter sets in without soaking rains it will be a calamity. Farm work has progressed rapidly as no stormy days have retarded it. Everybody busy as suppers, amusements, and meetings of various varieties fill the time.—MRS. C. A. B.

National Grange Takes Action on Resolutions

ONE of the last items of business of the sixty-fourth session of the National Grange at Rochester, was action on the many resolutions presented for consideration. We are unable to give a full report of every resolution and a discussion of it, but the following are some of those that seem to be most important to our readers. In addition to passing a resolution recommending a complete study of the tax situation by the National Grange, that body placed itself on record for taxation based on ability to pay, and also adopted a report of a committee on taxation headed by A. S. Goss of Oregon. This report said in part:

"We would especially emphasize the belief that real estate cannot and should not bear the ever increasing burden of the cost of government."

Three phases of the tax situation were mentioned in the report. First, the expenditure of money. The necessity of constant vigilance to prevent extravagance was emphasized and budget laws recommended as one of the best methods of control. Second, the method of raising money, which it was stated, should be based on ability to pay or benefit received. Third, administration of laws. In this connection, it was stated that good administration depends upon the vigilance of taxpayers in electing honest and capable citizens to office.

For Rural Electrification

Another resolution approved of the plan for the development of rural electrification, and declared for public development and operation of water power when public regulation fails to accomplish its purpose.

The Federal Farm Loan system came in for some attention. A committee on cooperation from Kansas reported that our Federal Farm Loan system is the greatest cooperative financial system in the world, but that two conditions have developed which

were not foreseen by the framers of the act. First, the recent speculation in stocks resulted in such a drain on funds that no money has been available for investment in farm loan bonds at interest rates permitted under the law. The second complication is the effect on the law of the depression. The committee made the following recommendations:

1. A substantial revolving fund for purchasing land bank bonds during periods of depression, such bonds to be sold when the market is favorable.
2. Some sort of reserve to carry foreclosed farms over periods of depression and avoid dumping them on a depressed market.
3. A greater spread than one per cent on certain classes of loans.
4. A more liberal policy in defining the farm unit.
5. The committee favored clarifying the double liability of stockholders and an increase in the reserve of local associations.

Stand on Prohibition

Two resolutions expressed the stand of the National Grange on temperance and prohibition. The first put the Grange on record to the effect that the prohibition laws should not be tampered with until some better practical plan for the control of the liquor traffic is brought forward. The second resolution says, "We vigorously oppose all efforts to nullify our existing laws. The National Grange reaffirms its stand in support of temperance and we demand strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and all laws supporting it."

National Master Taber gave those attending a final word when he emphasized the necessity of leadership. The National Master stated that he believed the National Grange should continue its policy of blazing the trail rather than to follow on behind the program of some other organization.

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New Jersey Egg Auctions Meeting Opposition

NEW JERSEY'S two egg auction markets are now at the cross-roads of their existence. Both have been in operation for several months, and both have attained unusual success. It is estimated that as a result of selling eggs over the auction block, the producers have realized close to \$10,000 more than if they had sent the same eggs to the highest priced stores in New York.

At the present time, both auctions are going strong and they are realizing top prices on practically all of the eggs that are offered. There has not been a week since the auctions have been started that they have not received higher prices than prevailed in New York, with the producer being saved the cost of shipping to market.

In the face of these successful records and the added profits that the producers have been receiving, there are certain forces at work in both the Toms River and the Flemington areas, that would delight in tearing down these recently developed markets. There are certain producers, as well as dealers or egg buyers, who are undertaking to undermine the organizations that have been built up for the protection of the local producers.

There are poultrymen in both sections who are playing directly into the hands of those certain dealers who are offering poultrymen a premium of one or two cents per dozen above the New York price for their eggs in an effort to keep them off of the auction. It has also been brought out that some dealers are intimidating the producers by making statements that the auction will not be able to handle the supply of eggs when the spring surplus comes in April and May.

Conceding that there could be such a thing, the egg producers who are listening to the words of advice from these unscrupulous dealers who are circulating these unfounded reports, should look for a minute at the other picture that has been created by the auction markets. There has developed another outlet besides New York that will pay just as high, or higher, prices than this great distributing center. Today, Flemington and Toms River have taken a lead and are outselling New York.

Keeping in mind the fact that many buyers are driving fifty miles and paying higher premiums than they would be compelled to pay in the Greenwich Street market, there is ample evidence that they will continue to pay top prices even in periods of peak supplies.

Then the producers who sell over the auction market are selling a product that is graded according to State Standards, and which are packed better than eggs from any competing district. A dealer who once buys the New Jersey standard-packed eggs, will never go back to average grades as long as the quality is kept at existing levels.

In the spring, the hatcheries will take the surplus eggs from both Flemington and Toms River. It will be recalled that in last week's American Agriculturist, James Wiesel, Frenchtown, stated that 40,000,000 eggs go to the hatcheries every year.

A final achievement of the egg auction is the fact that producers who sell on the market are receiving three to five cents above the top New York price, while before the market was opened they were doing well if they received within five cents of the top.

To one who has been in close touch with the egg auctions in New Jersey, and who has witnessed the buyers of farm produce in New York and Philadelphia at close range, the situation in the auction districts where opposition has developed, saddens one's heart. These egg auctions represent just another step in the farmer control of his products, and it shortens the route by just that amount from the farm to the table. The extra five to ten cents between what the farmer now receives over what he was formerly paid, represents profits that the middleman demands and for a service that the producer can render and in that way receive a larger share of the consumer's dollar.—AMOS KIRBY.

Buy yourself a New Dress

with the extra egg money

That's just one hint of what you can buy with extra money from your chickens. Even with a small flock you can soon make enough extra money to buy yourself a dress if you follow our advice. And the additional profit from a large flock will buy not merely a dress, but a number of extra things for yourself or your family.

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What About Tomorrow?

(Continued from Page 1)

But by the rules money could only be lent for profitable or productive purposes, and the committee did not see how this young man could make a profit out of his suit of clothes and pay the society back. So, they called the man and questioned him, and he explained that there was a girl down the lane who had a tidy little farm of her own, and he thought if he had a new suit of clothes he could blarney this girl into marrying him. Rural wisdom considered his case and decided, wisely I think, that if the girl would not have him in the old suit of clothes she would not have him in the new. I never met more sincere, natural and kind people than the small farmer in my own country, with rich humor and even poetry in their minds. One small farmer whom I met while I was on an organizing tour almost made me forget my work, which was to take him and his friends and make them into good business men. He was in his shirt sleeves leaning on a spade, and he began to talk to me out of the folk imagination. He told me of an enchanted city under the Bureen Hills in Galway and of lights over the fairy myths, and of a vision he had of Queen Mreave, the queen of the western host of faery, whom he called the Beauty of all Beauty, and I was so moved that I forgot for the time all about my duty of making him a business man, for he brought me back to my other business of poetry, and I made this poem about him, which I call The Gates of the Mountain:

*It's a lonely road through bogland to
the lake of Carromore,
And a sleeper there lies dreaming
where the water laps the shore
Though the moth wings of the twilight
in their purples are unfurled,
Yet his sleep is filled with music
by the masters of the world.*

*There's a hand as white as silver that
is fondling with his hair,
There are glimmering feet of sun-
shine that are dancing by him
there.*

*And half open lips of fairy that were
died a faery red
In their revels where the hazel
tree its holy cluster shed.*

*"Come away", the red lips whispered,
"all the world is weary now,
'Tis the twilight of the ages and it's
time to quit the plow
O the very sunlight's weary ere it
lightens up the dew,
And its gold is changed and faded
before it falls to you."*

*Though your Coleen's heart be tender,
a tenderer heart is here
What's the starlight in her glances
when the stars are shining clear,
Who would kiss the fading shadow
when the flower face glows
above,
'Tis the beauty of all beauty that is
calling for your love.*

*O the great gates of the mountain have
opened once again,
And the sound of song and dancing
falls upon the ears of men.
And the land of youth lies gleaming,
flushed with rainbow light and
mirth.
And the old enchantment lingers in the
honey heart of earth.*

You'll notice how I was traitor for the time to my work, and while the outer man was brim full of economic information, the inner man was thinking of fair land and was crying out passionately "Tis the twilight of the ages and it's time to quit the plow."

Now, to turn from my country to yours; I have been frightened as a human being by the exodus of the rural population to the cities which have sprung up so magically in half a century. There was nothing like the modern city in the ancient world. The capital of the ancient Roman Empire had not a greater population than a million people or thereabouts. In the ancient world travel was difficult, dangerous and expensive. The world outside the village was full of vague

perils. The countryman was often serf or slave, and even if oppressed, he could not leave the land. And he was oppressed.

Civilization has always been a flare-up on a few square miles of brick and mortar. Outside the great cities, except for the villas of the wealthy or a percentage of strong farmers, there has always been this depression, apathy and ignorance of the finer things of life. I have no doubt Babylon was a mighty city, but I cannot imagine any Babylonian grandeur in the heart of the farmer. Most probably under the whip of an overseer he was growing grapes to make the Babylonian king drunk.

Even in the middle ages the world was not known fully and geographers would put on their maps when they knew nothing about the place "Here be dragons" or "Here be Lions". Then came the discovery of the steam engine, and when the railway ran along the land and the swift steamer across the sea, the long pent up disgust of the countryman with his lot broke out and the rural exodus began. This is likely to affect you more dangerously than the nations in the ancestor continents, for you have achieved a greater mobility in your civilization than the world has known before. But what is it leading you to?

Rural Civilization Necessary

In the last ten years 4,000,000 people have left the land in the United States. 19,000,000 acres have gone out of cultivation and 76,000 farms have ceased to exist as farms. One of your economists says that 20% of your population are now on the farms, 15% is enough to produce all the food that is required, 10% properly educated could do it. Yet those who remain produce more than ever before. The agricultural engineer and the agricultural scientist came to the aid of the depressed farmer. They acted like the elephant of myth who saw the motherless chickens and said "I will be a mother to the poor little things" and lie down upon them. The survivors of their tenderness are really able to produce more, but what is going to happen to your civilization if this process goes on?

If 90% of your people live in big cities and only 10% on the land, I believe that must be a peril to life, to the quality of your humanity. Humanity is like that ancient giant Antaeus, who drew strength from touching the earth. In London I was told that only one Londoner of the 4th generation was known. I met him, a creature of aches and ailments since his birth. I looked with terror on the shrunken anaemic and bloodless population, the third generation of factory works about Lancashire. For I could find in those shrivelled forms no likeness to that noble Adam, the Father of all humanity, which Michael Angelo painted on the roof of the Sistine Chapel. And it maddens one to think that man, the immortal, the divine, about whom so many prophecies were made, could retrograde to the brute in foeted slum, or mirky alley where the devil hath his many mansions, where thousands of families live each in one room, where no function of the body can be concealed.

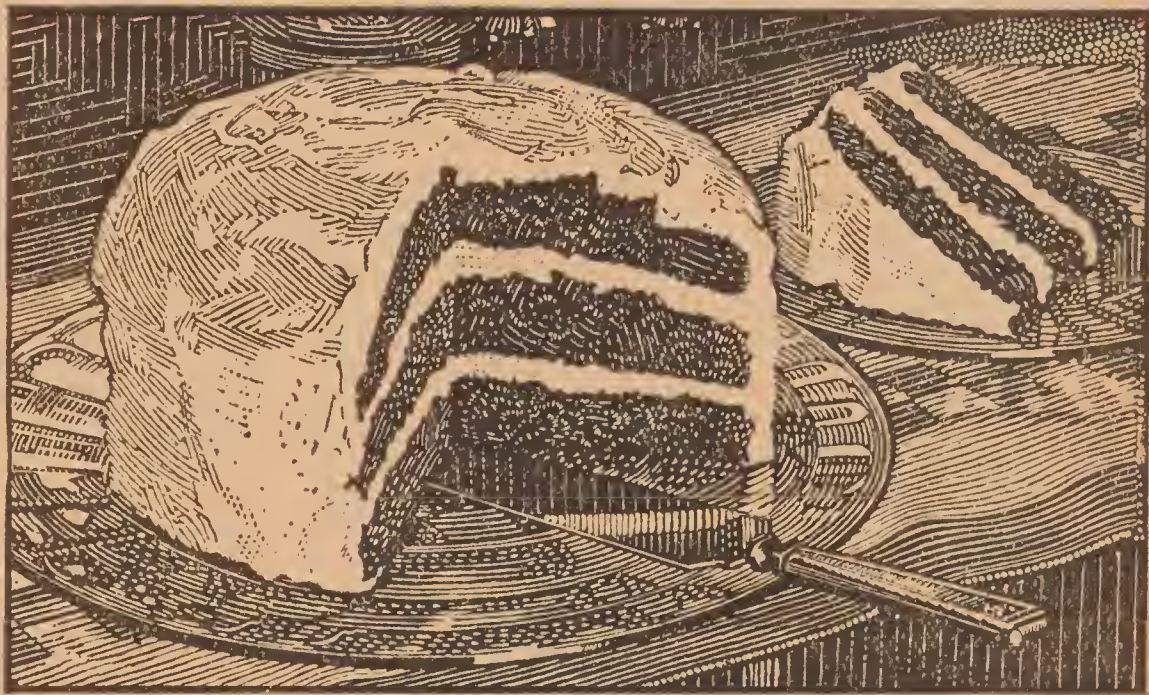
The Devil Exacts His Price

Doctors have told me that many of these slums are so overrun with vermin that the only condition on which a man or a woman could purchase sleep was that they were drugged with drink. The psalmist says, "The Lord gives sleep to his beloved". But in these dark city slums men and women must pay the devil his price for a little of the peace of God.

You do not fear this fate. At present your cities are teeming with vitality because they are fed from the yet unexhausted countryside and by the sturdy peasantries of the old world. But what is to happen to you if only 10% remain on the land, and in two or three generations more of these

(Continued on Page 22)

Make it! Taste it! Compare!



See what a difference Calumet's Double-Action makes

Want proof? Want to know why Calumet is the most popular baking powder in the world? . . . the favorite baking powder of millions of women?

Just make a Calumet cake—you'll see! You'll see the difference Calumet's Double-Action makes. New delicacy of texture! Extra tenderness! Superb flavor!

Calumet brings this extraordinary success to baking because it acts *twice*—not just *once*! The first action, which begins in the mixing bowl, starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, a second action begins. It continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Cakes, muffins, quick breads bake beautifully, even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature with utmost accuracy.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give equally fine results in baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action!

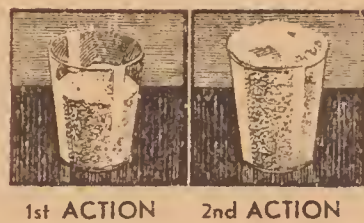
Try Calumet. Try it confidently—even if you're a beginner you'll have marvelous luck. Remember to use only *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy which the perfect efficiency of Calumet's leavening action makes possible . . . Get the wonderful new Calumet Baking Book. Mail coupon NOW.

CALUMET

The Double-Acting Baking Powder

A Product of General Foods Corporation

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1st ACTION 2nd ACTION

MAKE THIS TEST

Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's Double-Action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with Calumet Baking Powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how Calumet acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that Calumet specially provides to take place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of your oven. Make this test to-day. See Calumet's Double-Action which protects your baking from failure.



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CALUMET
BAKING
BOOK



MARION JANE PARKER
c/o General Foods,
Battle Creek, Mich.

C—A.A.—12-30

Please send me, free, a copy of the new Calumet Baking Book.

Name

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City.....State.....

Fill in completely—print name and address.

To End a Cough In a Hurry, Mix This at Home

To end a stubborn cough quickly, it is important to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, get rid of the germs and also to aid the system inwardly to help throw off the trouble.

For these purposes, here is a home-made medicine, far better than anything you could buy at 3 times the cost. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to fill up the pint. This takes but a moment, and makes a remedy so effective that you will never do without, once you have used it. Keeps perfectly, and children like it.

This simple remedy does three necessary things. First, it loosens the germ-laden phlegm. Second, it soothes away the inflammation. Third, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. This explains why it brings such quick relief, even in the severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

Recipes on Request
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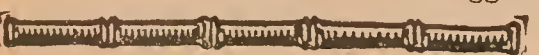
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WORTH IT ▲**

ACHES and PAINS Quick Relief with JAPANESE OIL

"Don't Let Pain Keep You At Home."
Antiseptic Japanese Oil is used by millions of busy people instead of hot water bags, electric devices, greasy salves, sticky plasters for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Sore Muscles, Sprains, Stiff Joints—Pains caused by fatigue and exposure. Rub it in. It generates a pleasant soothing heat that drives out pain QUICK. Won't blister like old type liniments.

HEAD CHEST COLDS

Japanese Oil often relieves them in 24 to 48 hours. For head colds inhale antiseptic vapors. For chest cold, congestion, sore throat rub in vigorously.
46 Years Success Behind It! At Druggists.



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WONDERFUL 3-POUND SILK BARGAIN
ONLY \$1.98. Just think! Enough gorgeous silks for 3 beautiful quilts or other patchwork. SEND NO MONEY. Pay postman \$1.98 plus postage. Special 80c Remnant Gift Package free with order, also 24 quilt designs and illustrated book listing velvet and other remnant bundles, with suggestions for making quilts, coats, rugs, etc. for profit. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Keep the 80c gift package free. Est. 1897. Agents Wanted.
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HAIR BALM**
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Imparts Color and
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

If You Give Money

Pride Need Not Be Hurt if Money is Presented Tactfully

If one so desires, money may be given as a Christmas remembrance without offense to the receiver. There are many ways of doing this.

One old lady who loved to knit was given a pound of yarn neatly wound into balls one Christmas. Upon using the yarn she found a crisp bill in the center of each ball!

If one is clever at sketching, a "picture" of a Christmas tree, or any

in one afternoon of movies" and "Mix contents with a shopping trip" are good "prescriptions."—MABELLE ROBERT.

Living the Golden Rule

GOLDEN Rule Week has grown out of Golden Rule Sunday, the benefits of which were first applied to orphaned children of Bible lands from whence came the Golden Rule precept. But it has grown so that now it is not limited by time or space. The time has been designated as December 7 to 14, a week instead of Sunday alone, so that public schools, service clubs, and business agencies could take part as well as the Sunday schools and churches. Each is



This is the Ashford School in Cattaraugus County which won the \$10.00 prize given by American Agriculturist in the recent Rural School Beautification Contest under the auspices of the Home Bureau Federation.

kind of a tree or plant, may be drawn upon good quality drawing paper. Get shiny dimes or any other coins, for amount you wish to give, and attach them to the picture so that they appear as either decorations or fruit. Pack paper flat between cardboards or frame it without glass in a "ten-cent store" frame. A drop of mucilage or glue will hold each coin in place, yet allow easy removal.

A woman desiring to give money to a friend, yet not wanting to appear offensive about it, bought a book she knew the friend would enjoy. The book had several illustrations. The woman placed a bill at each of these and using a tiny bit of "stick-em", fastened the tissue around the edges to make an "envelope" for the money. The illustrations were not marred for the pages scarcely showed where the tissue had been fastened down, so carefully was this done.

The tree idea can be carried out in other ways than by sketching; a tiny tree or a branch may be set into a pot or basket, or a potted plant may be used to bear the shining fruit which



RAG DOLLS C121 TO C124 will be most acceptable to the children for Christmas, being something very different from any they have had before. They come stamped on bright colored, fade-proof material in following colors and sizes: No. C121 Circus Queen, 9x16 inches, tangerine; No. C122, Clown, 9x16 inches, is yellow; No. C123, Kitty, 12x16 inches, rose; No. C124, Rex, 12x16 inches, blue. Cotton batting or rags may be used to fill. Price, each 25c. Floss for one, 15c; for two or even for four, 25c. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

asked for a minimum gift of the difference in cost of a frugal Golden Rule dinner and the usual bountiful Sunday dinner. Wherever there is a local Golden Rule committee in the church or in any other organization, this money goes to them and they forward it to the Golden Rule Foundation, Lincoln Building, 60 E. 42nd Street, New York City. If there is no local committee, individual contributions can be sent direct to the Foundation.

None of the funds go for expenses, but all are used for the type of work the donor wishes, for organizations, for institutions, for charity, or for any worthy object recommended by the Foundation's committee on Research, Information and Survey. The 200,000 malnourished school children in Porto Rico have been helped by the Foundation and their only nourishing meal of the day, the school lunch, has largely depended upon such assistance. The National Child Welfare Association of China cabled, "Five thousand famine children dying daily." Fifty-three similar calls from twenty different countries were answered through Golden Rule Sunday gifts last year.

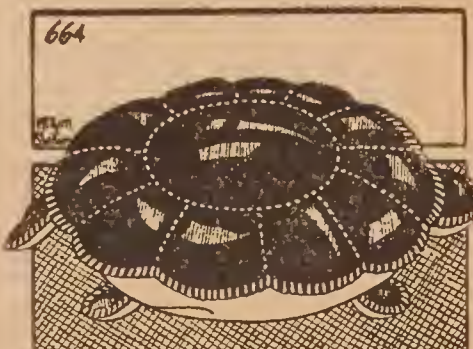
Cure the Christmas Cake

THE Christmas fruit cake made several weeks before the holiday season saves time for the house wife and gives the cake time to blend and develop a good flavor, according to the New York state college of home economics. It should be stored tightly covered in a cool dry place, and several clean, sound apples should be placed in the container to keep it moist.

A pound of butter is creamed thoroughly as the first step in making the fruit cake recommended by the college, and to this is added, mixing thoroughly, one and one-quarter pounds of brown

sugar. Ten beaten egg yolks, and the grated rind of two oranges and one lemon should then be turned into the butter and sugar, and stirred in carefully. One-half teaspoon of soda should be stirred into a cup of molasses, until foamy, and this mixture, with one cup of black coffee and the juice of the oranges and lemon, are added to the other ingredients alternately with one

Turtle Pillow or Door Stop



Here is a chubby green turtle. His oilcloth body is shaped to make him high enough for a stool, a rather thick pillow or a door stop. All of the top parts are jade green and all underneath parts bright yellow, of excellent quality oilcloth. Darker green yarn blanket stitching finishes the edges with running-stitch markings for the shell. The turtle is 19 inches long from nose to tail tip and about 11 inches broad. There are no eyes; he's really inoffensive and the most lovable thing in turtles that we have seen. Stamped oilcloth, green and yellow is number 664X and includes enough dark green thread to complete. Price for all materials is only 50 cents.

We also have an oilcloth Frog, number 244, that provides all stamped materials and thread for 50 cents.

M664X STAMPED OILCLOTH AND THREAD FOR TURTLE.....50 CENTS
Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

pound of flour. Sift together and add another half-teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of salt, one of cloves, and two each of cinnamon, mace, and nutmeg. Cut one glass of tart jelly into small pieces and stir into the mixture. The jelly need not be mixed thoroughly with the ingredients.

Three pounds of raisins and currants should be washed, drained and dried, and one pound of citron cut in thin strips.

This fruit should be thoroughly mixed with one cup of flour. This mixture is next added gradually with the flour, and when all ingredients are thoroughly combined, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of ten eggs.

This recipe makes about fifteen pounds of cake, which may be baked in one large pan or in several small ones. Pans should be lined, bottom and sides, with three sheets of greased paper. If made into one large cake, steam for four hours and then bake for one hour in a slow oven (250°). The cakes may be baked without steaming. Many people prefer the heavier crust which is the result of a long slow baking. Let the cake cool in the pan, but place the pan on a rack.



TINTED "COACH" PILLOW NO. B5447 comes stamped on peach-colored rayon taffeta with floss and foundation for working included. This is something new and very attractive in the line of pillows. Price \$1.10 each. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Tested Recipes

Cakes to Be Made When Eggs Are High

Chocolate Loaf Cake

4 tablespoons melted butter or other shortening
1 cup granulated sugar
1 cup sour milk
1/2 cup cocoa dissolved in boiling water
1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in cold water
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon vanilla (if desired)

I sometimes use sour cream in place of sour milk and then reduce the amount of shortening according to the richness of the cream.—MRS. E. D. New York.

Cold Water Spice Cake

1 cup sugar
1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup raisins
1/2 teaspoon (or more if desired) of each allspice, cinnamon, nutmeg
1 cup cold water

Let this mixture come to a boil and then set aside to cool. Add a pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in a little water, 2 cups of flour.—MRS. E. D., New York.

Apple Sauce Cake

1 cup sugar
1/4 cup shortening
1 cup apple sauce
1 teaspoon soda in 2 table-
spoons water
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup raisins
2 cups flour

Beat until very smooth.—MRS. E. D., New York.

Johnny Cake

In making Johnny Cake add a generous cup of cooked squash after mixing according to your usual recipe. Here is the one I use:

1 cup corn meal
1/2 cup flour
1/4 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 1 cup sour milk

Add at the last one egg well beaten.—MRS. E. D., New York.

Escalloped Cabbage

In a greased baking dish put a layer of bread or cracker crumbs (I usually use both), then a layer of finely

shredded raw cabbage, liberally seasoned with pepper, salt and dotted with butter. When the dish is sufficiently full, cover with thin cream or milk. Put a cover on the dish and bake about half an hour in moderately hot oven.—MRS. E. D., New York.

Cooking Carrots

For variety in serving carrots try slicing them with onions. Cover with boiling water and cook until tender.

Distinctive Mode



2825

FROCK PATTERN NO. 2825 has a snappiness that recommends it to most figures. In black canton crepe with white bands at the neckline it is extremely distinctive in style. The pin tucks at shoulder and natural waist line offer opportunity to adjust fullness to each individual figure, for this dress depends upon its lines for its chic. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps (do not send coin). Add 12c for one of the new fall and winter catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Do not drain off any water but serve in this juice with pepper, salt and a little butter.—MRS. E. D., New York.

Savory Pork Roast

Cut a four pound pork roast and sprinkle liberally with salt and pepper. Dredge with flour and put in roasting pan. Brown in quick oven, add two cupfuls hot water, one teaspoonful mixed pickle spices tied in cheese-cloth bag, one good-sized onion, sliced, and one small red pepper shredded. Bake three hours. A dressing may be made of crumbs, onion, a chopped apple, and a beaten egg, and baked in side of pan the last half hour. Make a gravy of liquor in bottom of pan to serve with the meat.—L. M. T.



2803

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2803 is of the tailored utility style that easily slips under the winter coat. Light-weight tweed, crepe woolen or canton crepe would easily be adapted to this design which cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 5/8 yards of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR



That's why

FELS-NAPTHA IS THE WISEST KIND OF WASHDAY THRIFT

ON WASHDAY, the bargain most worth seeking is the one that saves you. And that leads you straight to Fels-Naptha.

For Fels-Naptha brings you not simply more "bars" for your money—but more help. The extra help of two active cleaners brought together in one golden bar. Soap, yes—unusually good golden soap, the dirt-remover. And in addition, naptha—the grease-dissolver.

Together, this busy team loosens even stubborn dirt and washes it away. Together, they do the hard rubbing for you. And they get your clothes so sweetly fresh, so thoroughly clean and white, that you'll be delighted.

Fels-Naptha saves your hands, too. That's because it works so quickly you don't have them in water long. Try it and see! Use Fels-Naptha in tub or

machine. For soaking or boiling. In hot, lukewarm or even cool water. Look for the big, generous bars at your grocer's. For convenience sake, get the 10-bar carton and have extra help handy for all your washing and household cleaning.

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only a two-cent stamp to help cover postage, and we'll mail you this chipper without further cost. Write to-day. Dept. 1-12-6, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

FELS-NAPTHA

ACID CONDITION

the common cause of pain and discomfort after eating - -

GET RID of your dread of pain after eating. Eat without fear of "indigestion," sour stomach, disagreeable gas or headaches.

When your food ferments, "disagrees," lies like a lump in your stomach, it's a sign of too much acid. You need not resort to crude methods—take instead an anti-acid that will correct the condition. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

A spoonful of this pleasant-tasting, soothing fluid neutralizes many times its volume of acid. It restores the proper alkaline balance to an acid-soaked stomach and bowels—assists these organs to function as they should.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is what you need when a bad breath, coated tongue, headaches, nausea or biliousness indicates an over-acid condition. Take a spoonful today and for several days and see how it sweetens the system. You won't be nearly so liable to colds or sickness. All drugstores—in 25c and 50c bottles.



Genuine Milk of Magnesia is always a liquid—never a tablet. Look for the name Phillips' on the bottle.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Just David--By Eleanor Porter

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

The next morning David decides to go back to his mountain home and leaves without saying goodbye. He returns hurriedly when Mrs. Holly telephones to a neighbor to tell David that his father left a letter for him. The second letter seemed perfectly intelligible to David, but was not of much help to the Hollys inasmuch as it did not give David's full name.

Because no one else wanted him, David stayed with the Hollys. They soon found that David had queer ideas about work and play. One of his first tasks was to fill the wood box and although he started with good intentions, some exceedingly interesting butterflies soon lured him away from his task.

However, David works very hard to please and gradually becomes accustomed to his new tasks. He cannot understand the Holly lack of time to do interesting things. Mrs. Holly cannot go walking so David suggests that she throw away the treasures in her spare room which is open only for weddings and for funerals. Because he can see no use for them, David hides the gold pieces which his father left him, in a little cupboard behind the chimney in his room.

* * *

David's second morning at the farmhouse was not unlike the first, except that this time, when Simeon Holly asked him to fill the woodbox, David resolutely ignored every enticing bug and butterfly, and kept rigorously to the task before him until it was done.

He was in the kitchen when, just before dinner, Perry Larson came into the room with a worried frown on his face.

"Mis' Holly, would ye mind just steppin' to the side door? There's a woman an' a little boy there, an' somethin' ails 'em. She can't talk English, an' I'm blest if I can make head nor tail out of the lingo she *does* talk. But maybe you can."

"Why, Perry, I don't know—" began Mrs. Holly. But she turned at once toward the door.

On the porch steps stood a very pretty, but frightened-looking young woman with a boy perhaps ten years old at her side. Upon catching sight of Mrs. Holly she burst into a torrent of unintelligible words, supplemented by numerous and vehement gestures.

Mrs. Holly shrank back, and cast appealing eyes toward her husband who at that moment had come across the yard from the barn.

"Simeon, can you tell what she wants?"

At sight of the newcomer on the scene, the strange woman began again, with even more volubility.

"No," said Simeon Holly, after a moment's scowling scrutiny of the gesticulating woman. "She's talking French, I think. And she wants—something."

"Gosh! I should say she did," muttered Perry Larson. "An' whatever 't is, she wants it powerful bad."

"Are you hungry?" questioned Mrs. Holly timidly.

"Can't you speak English at all?" demanded Simeon Holly.

The woman looked from one to the other with the piteous, pleading eyes of the stranger in the strange land who cannot understand or make others understand. She had turned away with a despairing shake of her head, when suddenly she gave a wild cry of joy and wheeled about, her whole face alight.

The Hollys and Perry Larson saw then that David had come out onto the

porch and was speaking to the woman—and his words were just as unintelligible as the woman's had been.

Mrs. Holly and Perry Larson stared. Simeon Holly interrupted David with a sharp—

"Do you, then, understand this woman, boy?"

"Why, yes! Didn't you? She's lost her way, and—" But the woman had hurried forward and was pouring her story into David's ears.

At its conclusion David turned to find the look of stupefaction still on the others' faces.

"Well, what does she want?" asked Simeon Holly crisply.

"She wants to find the way to Francois Lavelle's house. He's her husband's brother. She came in on the train this morning. Her husband stopped off a minute somewhere, she says, and got left behind. He could talk English, but she can't. She's only been in this country a week. She came from France."

"Gorry! Won't ye listen ter that, now?" cried Perry Larson admiringly. "Reads her just like a book, don't he? There's a French family over in West Hinsdale—two of 'em, I think. What'll ye bet 'tain't one o' them?"

"Very likely," acceded Simeon Holly, his eyes bent disapprovingly on David's face. It was plain to be seen that Simeon Holly's attention was occupied by David, not the woman.

"An', say, Mr. Holly," resumed Perry Larson, a little excitedly, "you know I was goin' over ter West Hinsdale in a day or two ter see Harlow about them steers. Why can't I go this afternoon an' tote her an' the kid along?"

"Very well," nodded Simeon Holly curtly, his eyes still on David's face.

Perry Larson turned to the woman, and by a flourish of his arms and a jumble of broken English attempted to make her understand that he was to take her where she undoubtedly wished to go. The woman still looked uncomprehending, however, and David promptly came to the rescue, saying a few rapid words that quickly brought a flood of delighted understanding to the woman's face.

"Can't you ask her if she's hungry?" ventured Mrs. Holly, then.

"She says no, thank you," translated David, with a smile, when he had received his answer. "But the boy says he is, if you please."

"Then, tell them to come into the kitchen," directed Mrs. Holly, hurrying into the house.

"So you're French, are you?" said Simeon Holly to David.

"French? Oh, no, sir," smiled David, proudly. "I'm an American. Father said I was. He said I was born in this country."

"But how comes it you can speak French like that?"

"Why, I learned it." Then, divining that his words were still unconvincing, he added: "Same as I learned German and other things with father, out of books, you know. Didn't you learn French when you were a little boy?"

"Humph!" vouchsafed Simeon Holly, stalking away without answering the question.

Immediately after dinner Perry Larson drove away with the woman and the little boy. The woman's face was wreathed with smiles, and her last adoring glance was for David, waving his hand to her from the porch steps.

In the afternoon David took his violin and went off toward the hill behind the house for a walk. He had asked Mrs. Holly to accompany him, but she had refused, though she was not sweeping or dusting at the time. She was doing nothing more important, apparently, than making holes in a piece of white cloth, and sewing them

up again with a needle and thread.

David had then asked Mr. Holly to go; but his refusal was even more strangely impatient than his wife's had been.

"And why, pray, should I go for a useless walk now—or any time, for that matter?" he demanded sharply.

David had shrunk back unconsciously, though he had still smiled.

Oh, but it wouldn't be a useless walk, sir. Father said nothing was useless that helped to keep us in tune, you know."

"In tune!"

"I mean, you looked as father used to look sometimes, when he felt out of tune. And he always said there was nothing like a walk to put him back again. I—I was feeling a little out of tune myself to-day, and I thought, by the way you looked, that you were, too. So I asked you to go to walk."

"Humph! Well, I—That will do, boy. No impertinence, you understand!" And he had turned away in very obvious anger.

David, with a puzzled sorrow in his heart, had started alone then, on his walk.

CHAPTER VII

"YOU'RE WANTED—YOU'RE WANTED!"

It was Saturday night, and the end of David's third day at the farmhouse. Upstairs, in the hot little room over the kitchen, the boy knelt at the window and tried to find a breath of cool air from the hills. Downstairs on the porch Simeon Holly and his wife discussed the events of the past few days, and talked of what should be done with David.

"But what shall we do with him?" moaned Mrs. Holly at last, breaking a long silence that had fallen between them. "What can we do with him? Doesn't anybody want him?"

"No, of course, nobody wants him," retorted her husband relentlessly.

And at the words a small figure in a yellow-white nightshirt stopped short. David, violin in hand, had fled from the little hot room, and stood now just inside the kitchen door.

"Who can want a child that has been brought up in that heathenish fashion?" continued Simeon Holly. "According to his own story, even his father did nothing but play the fiddle and tramp through the woods day in and day out, with an occasional trip to the mountain village to get food and clothing when they had absolutely nothing to eat and wear. Of course nobody wants him!"

David, at the kitchen door, caught his breath chokingly. Then he sped across the floor to the back hall, and on through the long sheds to the hayloft in the barn—the place where his father seemed always nearest.

David was frightened and heartsick. *nobody wanted him*. He had heard it with his own ears, so there was no mistake. What now about all those long days and nights ahead before he might go, violin in hand, to meet his father in that far-away country? How was he to live those days and nights if nobody wanted him? How was his violin to speak in a voice that was true and pure and full, and tell of the beautiful world, as his father had said that it must do? David quite cried aloud at the thought. Then he thought of something else that his father had said: "Remember this, my boy,—in your violin lie all the things you long for. You have only to play, and the broad skies of your mountain home will be over you, and the dear friends and comrades of your mountain forests will be all about you." With a quick cry David raised his violin and drew the bow across the strings.

Back on the porch at that moment Mrs. Holly was saying:—

"Of course there's the orphan asylum, or maybe the poorhouse—if they'd take him; but—Simeon," she broke off sharply, "where's that child playing now?"

Simeon listened with intent ears.

"In the barn, I should say."

"But he'd gone to bed!"

"And he'll go to bed again," asserted Simeon Holly grimly, as he rose to his feet and stalked across the moonlit yard to the barn.

As before, Mrs. Holly followed him, and as before, both involuntarily paused just inside the barn door to listen. No runs and trill and rollicking bits of melody floated down the stairway to-night. The notes were long-drawn, and plaintively sweet; and they rose and swelled and died almost into silence while the man and the woman by the door stood listening.

They were back in the long ago—Simeon Holly and his wife—back with a boy of their own who had made those same rafters ring with shouts of laughter, and who, also, had played the violin—though not like this; and the same thought had come to each: "What if, after all, it were John playing all alone in the moonlight!"

It had not been the violin, in the end, that had driven John Holly from home. It had been the possibilities in a piece of crayon. All through childhood the boy had drawn his beloved "pictures" on every inviting space that offered,—whether it were the "best-room" wall-paper, or the fly leaf of the big plush album,—and at eighteen he had announced his determination to be an artist. For a year after that Simeon Holly fought with all the strength of a stubborn will, banished chalk and crayon from the house, and set the boy to homely tasks that left no time for anything but food and sleep—then John ran away.

That was fifteen years ago, and they had not seen him since; though two unanswered letters in Simeon Holly's desk testified that perhaps this, at least, was not the boy's fault.

It was not of the grown-up John, the willful boy and runaway son, however, that Simeon Holly and his wife were thinking, as they stood just inside the barn door; it was of Baby John, the little curly-headed fellow that had played at their knees, frolicked in this very barn, and nestled in their arms when the day was done.

Mrs. Holly spoke first—and it was not as she had spoken on the porch.

"Simeon," she began tremulously, "that dear child must go to bed!" And she hurried across the floor and up the stairs, followed by her husband. "Come, David," she said, as she reached the top; "it's time little boys were asleep! Come!"

Her voice was low, and not quite steady. To David her voice sounded as her eyes looked when there was in them the far-away something that hurt. Very slowly he came forward into the moonlight, his gaze searching the woman's face long and earnestly.

"And do you—want me?" he faltered.

The woman drew in her breath with a little sob. Before her stood the slender figure in the yellow-white gown—John's gown. Into her eyes looked those other eyes, dark and wistful,—like John's eyes. And her arms ached with emptiness.

"Yes, yes, for my very own—and for always!" she cried with sudden passion, clasping the little form close. "For always!"

And David sighed his content.

Simeon Holly's lips parted, but they closed again with no words said. The man turned then, with a curiously

(Continued on Opposite Page)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



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The rates for this type of advertising, which will be run in the regular advertising display is as follows:

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HONEY—FINEST QUALITY white or dark pure table honey, 5 pound cans, 90c; 10, \$1.75; 60, \$6.00, delivered third zone. ELTON LANE, Trumansburg, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

\$15 DAILY EASY DEMONSTRATING amazing combination Handyman Tool. 101 uses. Pulls posts, roots, small stumps; jacks up trucks, tractors, wagons, lifts buildings; stretches fences; splices wire; makes cider press; dandy rim tool; etc. Lifts, pulls, pushes with 3 ton power. New plan. HARRAH CO., Dept. W-1004, Bloomfield, Ind.

NICHOLS BURN-RITE Kerosene Oil Burner works in any stove cheaper than wood or coal. Agents Wanted. Good proposition. B. D. NICHOLS, Avon, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

YARN: KNITTING at bargain. Colored wool for rugs, \$1.15 pound. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT (Mfr.), Box R, Harmony, Maine.

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ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY, 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

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\$500 SECURES DANDY Equipment. Farm within few minutes of city markets; 65 acres with 40 rich loam tillage, spring water, wood and fruit; good 9-room home, large cement-basement barn, other buildings, insured for \$3900 and valued \$5000. Low price, only \$2500 and owner for quick sale throws in horses, vehicles, tools, hay, fruit, grain, vegetables, household goods; \$500 down; pictures this handsome farm pg. 62 Strouts catalog. Write today, copy free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Avenue, New York City.

229 ACRE MADISON COUNTY FARM, just off state road, 2 miles progressive railroad community center, population 1600. Easy drive to Syracuse. Good markets, grade and high school. 80 acres smooth machine worked fields, limestone soil, alfalfa does well here. 120 acre spring watered pasture 40 head. 29 acres fuel wood. Two story 14 room house, two porches. Tenant house 8 rooms, piped water. Barn 30x106, ties 40 cows, cement floor, barn No. 2, 20x100, tool shed and outbuildings. Price \$5500. Some repairs necessary. We will advance money by arrangement for this. Investigate long term easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

GIFT STATIONERY, \$1.00—Printed, postpaid. Big price list, samples—free! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

21 ENGRAVED CHRISTMAS CARDS assorted. 21 with envelopes to match. Postpaid \$1.00. Wonderful value, satisfaction guaranteed or money back, save this ad. H. L. GARDNER, Distributor, 23 Winthrop St., Malden, Mass.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARN. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/4x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

EASTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

Just David

(Continued from Opposite Page)

baffled look, and stalked down the stairs.

On the porch long minutes later, when once more David had gone to bed, Simeon Holly said coldly to his wife:—

"I suppose you realize, Ellen, just what you've pledged yourself to, by that absurd outburst of yours in the barn to-night—and all because that ungodly music and the moonshine had gone to your head!"

"But I want the boy, Simeon. He—he makes me think of—John."

Harsh lines came to the man's mouth, but there was a perceptible shake in his voice as he answered:—

"We're not talking of John, Ellen. We're talking of this irresponsible, hardly sane boy upstairs. He can work, I suppose, if he's taught, and in that way he won't perhaps be a dead loss. Still, he's another mouth to feed, and that counts now. There's the note, you know,—it's due in August."

"But you say there's money—almost enough for it—in the bank." Mrs. Holly's voice was anxiously apologetic.

"Yes, I know," vouchsafed the man. "But almost enough is not quite enough."

"But there's time—more than two months. It isn't due till the last of August, Simeon."

"I know, I know. Meanwhile, there's the boy. What are you going to do with him?"

"Why, can't you use him—on the farm—a little?"

"Perhaps. I doubt it, though," gloomed the man. "One can't hoe corn nor pull weeds with a fiddle-bow—and that's all he seems to know how to handle."

(Continued Next Week)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Prevent Fires

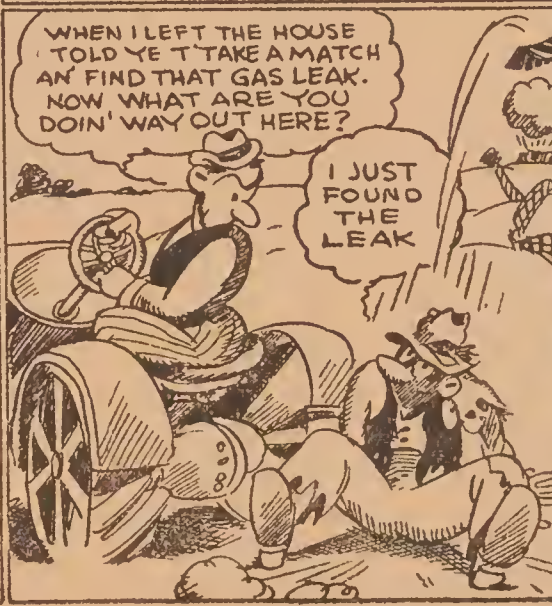
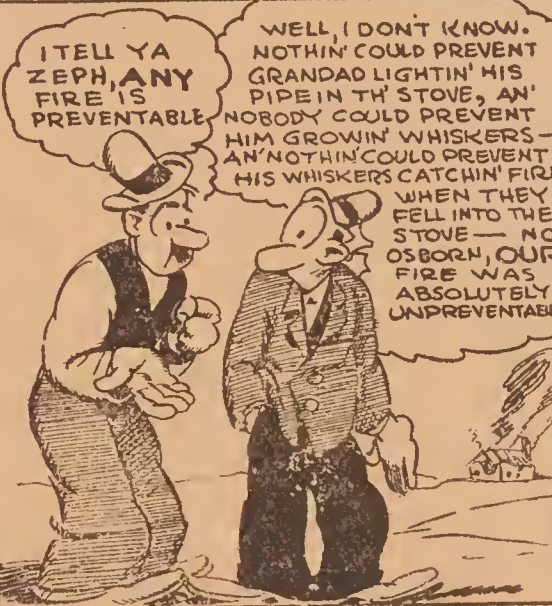
By Ray Inman

most causes of fire are preventable. THE FOLLOWING STEPS WILL REDUCE YOUR FIRE HAZARD.

- 1 Correct defective chimneys and flues.
- 2 Check all stoves, boilers, furnaces and pipes on your place

- 3 Demand utmost precaution in use of matches and petroleum products
- 4 Restrict Smoking!

- 5 Use fireproof roofing and lightning rods
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Horse injured? Reach for ABSORBINE

Absorbine is the dependable liniment when gashes, bruises, threaten lay-ups. Fast to ease inflammation and guard against infection, it's a quick healing aid. Muscles and tendons strained by pulling, too, respond to this 38-year-old liniment. No blisters—no lost hair—horse can work. A real economy. All druggists—\$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



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A few nice Chester Whites, boars and unrelated sows 2 months old at \$5.00 each. I have an extra nice lot of stock here and can fill orders promptly with pigs that will please you.

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We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

6-8 weeks old, \$3.25 8-10 weeks old, \$3.50
Choice Chester pigs, 6-7 weeks old, \$4.25. Will ship C.O.D. on approval or send check or M.O. Crates free.

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GOATS Heaviest milkers, gal. stock \$50—3 for \$100. Trained driver, \$20, with cart & harness com. \$30. Goldsborough Goats, R.2, Mohnton, Pa.

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COONHOUNDS \$15-\$25,

Foxhounds \$15-\$25. Rabbits \$10-\$25. Skunk dogs \$10-20. Shepherd pup \$5. Setter \$10. Pups reasonable. JOHN BILECKE, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.

For Sale 20 choice select coonhounds cheap on trial Kevil Kentucky Kennel, Bill, Kevil, Ky.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beauties. Males \$15-\$20; Females \$10. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PA.

COLLIE PUPPIES, Sable and White. Males \$5.00. Females \$4.00. Cow dogs. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

Bluetick Fox and Coon Hound Pups 8 mos. old. EDWARD BRIDGES, South Dayton, N. Y.

EXTRA NICE SHEPHERD PUPPIES. None better. Males \$5, Females \$3. FRED E. HENTY, Conesus, N.Y.

FERRETS: RAT or RABBIT. List free GLENDALE FERRET CO., WELLINGTON, OHIO

Pedigreed New Zealand Red Rabbits For sale. MRS. HOWARD ZOLLER, Fort Plain, N. Y.

REG. NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES Half price. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

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Anyone who is honest will pay you full market value for your furs. But I'll do more than that. I'll pay you an EXTRA 5% above market prices on shipments of \$50 and up. If your skins are worth \$50 you'll receive my check for \$52.50. For \$100 worth I'll pay \$105.

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Send me FREE items mentioned above. I want to make more fur money this year.

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The Question Box



Selling Rock for Roads

"A contractor is going to use 8000 cubic yards of crushed stone in this vicinity. They will cost him about \$25,000 delivered in car lots. I have the required amount of stone in my fences. The contractor would have to set up a crusher and cart the stone an average of 1600 ft. What would be a fair price for the stone?"—R.S.F., N.Y.

IN reply to your inquiry about a fair price to charge a contractor for the stone in your fences would say that this will depend a great deal on what type and quality of stone you have as compared with that which he can buy at about \$3.00 per cubic yard, on whether you or he will deliver the stone to the crusher. Also you should consider the point as to the cost of replacing your stone fences and whether you would prefer the stone or the new fences.

I believe that if you deliver the stone piled at his crusher, he can furnish the crusher and power and crush the stone at a cost of not to exceed \$1.00 per ton, including the labor for feeding it to the crusher. So that he could afford to pay about \$2.00 per ton for the rock piled at the crusher. Just what it will cost to load, haul, and dump the rock will depend on conditions, how close you can get a truck to the fences, how rough the going will be, and so on. I believe that with two dump trucks and about four men, you could do the hauling for around \$1.10 per cubic yard. Hence I should say that the stone in the fences should be worth from 85 to 95 cents per cu. yd.

Or you might make a still better deal by having about three trucks, one extra man at the crusher to help the driver unload directly into the crusher and thus save the extra handling, and about three extra men to help with the loading, say at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cu. yd. unloaded right into the crusher. This is considerably like guesswork without knowing your conditions closely.—I.W.D.

One-Inch Pipe Too Small

"Will a one-inch pipe 720 feet long be large enough to carry all the water which a windmill will pump with a 3½ by 10 inch cylinder in a well 36 feet deep? Water will be pumped into a tank about 30 feet above well."

HE friction in a one-inch pipe 700 feet long will be too heavy to take the water from a 3½ by 10 inch cylinder, when added to lifting the water 36 feet in the well and 30 feet above into a tank. This will be especially noticeable when the mill is pumping in a stiff breeze. I should say that a 1¼ inch pipe should be the smallest which should be used. The difference in the cost between one and 1¼ inch pipe laid six feet or more in the ground is too small to risk the danger of trouble and wasted power.—I.W.D.

Cleaning Out An Old Well

"I want to use a well that has not been used for a couple of years because the water had a bad smell and taste to it. I tried to clean it out but as the water comes in faster than I can take it out it is a hopeless job that way. It is the nearest well and I want to pipe the water in the house. How can I make it safe for drinking and what could be done to make it softer as it is very hard."—C.E.F., N.Y.

FIRST have the water tested by your local doctor or board of health to see just what the cause of the bad taste and smell is. Often such smells are from mineral impurities like sulphur or iron and in themselves may be harmless. Sometimes such impurities can be removed and the water made usable by proper treatment, but the kind of impurity must be known before deciding on the sort of treatment it should have. If the taste and smell come from cesspool or stable contamination, the disease germs could be killed by treating with chloride of lime, chlorine gas,

iodine, or some of the other common disinfectants used for treating city drinking water. Still most people do not care to use such water, at least until it has been filtered and aerated as well as disinfected. If none of your local doctors or health officials can test the water themselves, they can have it done for you.

As regards the softening of the water, it is impossible to do it with any success in the well and is rather bothersome to have to do it every time the wife wants to use it for washing, washing the hair, and so on, and it seems to me that a water softener is the best solution for that sort of a problem. We have been using one now for over a year and find that it is entirely satisfactory in every way. The softened water requires only one-half as much soap as the very best cistern water, and only about one-sixth as much as the unsoftened water.—I.W.D.

What Hard Times in the City Mean

(Continued from Page 5)

and putting the unemployed in touch with jobs. Space will not permit describing all of the splendid work which is being done to find jobs for the job-

What About Tomorrow?

(Continued from Page 17)

great cities of yours must perpetuate themselves from their own inherent vitality? It is not only in the country that the engineer and scientist enable fewer people to produce more. It is happening in the cities of the old and new world.

By mergers, by rationalization, by more efficient machinery, and organization, fewer people are needed to produce what is required. Will this go on? I think so. I see in your country and in Europe gathering multitudes of workers for whom there is no employment. The very perfecting of the industrial system is bringing this about. Will not your unemployed gather in dark slums and in one room as they do in Europe, so that life will fester into rottenness.

It is because I foresee this, that I wish to get the reformers and foreseers in your country to think of building up a rural civilization, something which the world has never yet seen. It is the noblest and most practical of human enterprises, the building up of a civilization. And it will need the highest political genius to so organize the rural community that something of the culture and prosperity of so great a state will be reflected in the men in the villages and fields.

I think you need at least 20% of your people to continue as a rural community. And, if fewer people can produce all the food required, you must try to intersperse your agriculture with rural industries, with production supplying raw materials for the urban industries, and organize your small farmers cooperatively on the land, so that you will gradually create what I call a social order which will affect character.

A social order you must have. One man in every hundred is a freak, a creature lit up from within, a poet, a saint, an artist, a musician or reformer, a person who acts from his own will and his own center. As for the rest, they are mainly what the social order makes of them. You must open vistas before the small farmers, for only a vast hope can arouse people from a vast despair. I think that true economics are like the true poems spoken of by your Whitman, who said: "The true poems bring none to his or her terminus, or to be content and full. Whom they take, they take into space to behold the birth of stars, to learn

less. It is enough to say, however, that in terrible times like these in the cities, one gets a new respect and love for the churches, their pastors, and other welfare workers representing all creeds who almost sweat blood to give help where help is needed. This work is well organized and real progress is being made.

Let those country folk who are complaining about hard times on the farms, and especially those boys and girls who are attracted by the glitter of the cities and the high salaries in town, give heed and thought to the conditions that are now prevailing in those same cities.

Times are hard on the farm, but there are no bread lines in the country. There is always plenty of food and a warm place to sleep. As I looked at the faces of hundreds of men standing in the bread line, most of whom had never before accepted charity, I thought how much the most of us have to be thankful for. Last week practically every farmer sat down to a full Thanksgiving table. Let us not, like the Pharisee, thank God that we have more than other men, but instead, as we continue to enjoy not only the necessities but many of the luxuries of life, let us forget the petty annoyances and disappointments of the past year and thank God for agriculture and the farm home which is still the best place in the world in which to live.

I have read the A. A. for a good many years and have always appreciated it, but now that I have saddled the burden of a farm to pay for onto myself, I have a warmer regard for it than ever. It is so easy to read.

one of the meanings, to launch off with absolute faith, to sweep through the ceaseless rings and never be quiet again."

Though you may not be able to give so wide a vision to the average man, you can at least make him feel that he is not in a *cul de sac* or an economic morass out of which he cannot extricate himself. I think, too, you should teach him to have more initiative, and to be self reliant, and not to be always going with hat in hand to the state. It is not a manly policy, and when I think of Joan of Arc I feel it is not even womanly.

I would like lastly to supplicate aid from the poets and literary men, those who are or should be concerned for the spiritual side of your civilization, that they might bring their imagination to bear upon the work of building up a rural civilization with an appropriate culture. It would not, I think, be too difficult to get fine poets like Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay or Carl Sandburg to be interested in this idea. In the agricultural organization in my own country there were no less than four poets who took part in the work, for they felt that what was deepest and most profound in the culture of a nation was born not in the cities but in the silence of the fields. In the cities everyone is drawn from central depths to brilliant surfaces, and the deeps are not sounded, and men come at last to dread loneliness and to fly from the soul which appears only in solitude, and so they exile the spirit from their life.

I will conclude this talk by becoming the poet again, and will speak for you some verses about this exiled majesty which is only met in silence and meditation, but to which all must come at the end.

Sometimes, when alone

*At the dark close of day,
Men meet an outlawed majesty
And hurry away.*

*They come to the lighted house,
They talk to their dear,
They crucify the mystery
With words of good cheer.*

*When love and life are over,
And flights at an end,
On the outcast majesty
They lean as a friend.*



Persistence Won

ONCE in a while we get a claim where a successful settlement offers us unusual satisfaction. The following tells of such an instance:

About 10 months ago a subscriber wrote us claiming that the driver of a car ran into his fence, took down a section and a corner post, then ran into the yard and destroyed an Elberta peach tree that was just bearing its second crop of fruit. The driver of the car was insured and our subscriber asked \$25 damages.

Following this he wrote to the head office to refer the complaint to the proper branch office. The complaint dragged along and we finally wrote to the Department of Insurance of the State of Pennsylvania asking if they could not do something to jog up the insurance company a little bit. The Pennsylvania Insurance Department advised us that they had communicated with the company who stated that the claim would be handled in a short time. We then received a letter from the insurance company to the effect that in their opinion \$25 was too great a price to pay for one peach tree. During all this time our subscriber had had no communication direct from the insurance company. We asked the Pennsylvania Insurance Department to follow the matter further which they very kindly did. On September 24, nearly 10 months from the time when the matter was first called to their attention we received a letter from the insurance company inclosing a release to the sum of \$25 which we sent to our subscriber for his signature. The release was signed and returned to us and we have the promise of the company in writing that the check for \$25 will be sent to our subscriber.

Behind the Scenes

OUR subscribers know our attitude on companies that send agents through the country soliciting pictures for enlargement. In this connection, the following letter which has just been received by us may be of interest to our subscribers:

American Agriculturist,
Dear Sirs:
"We are advertising our new Metallic painting which sells for \$7.95 and a coupon plan is being used. Please find one of the coupons inclosed. This plan is being used very satisfactorily by several

of the rural papers, therefore, we thought perhaps you might be interested.

"We sell this coupon to our customers for 5c each. They present their subscriber with one of the coupons with each subscription, making it possible for their subscriber to secure one of our \$7.95 Metallic paintings for \$1.95. This works very satisfactorily inasmuch as there is no further trouble after delivering the coupon to the subscriber as the subscriber deals directly with us. We might also state that we guarantee perfect satisfaction in every case and many repeat orders come from the effect of the deliveries.

We might also state that we will take advertisement in your paper to a sufficient amount to cover the cost of the coupons which we charge you. In other words, if you buy \$100.00 worth of coupons from us, we will take advertisement in your paper to the amount of \$100.00 advertising the \$7.95 painting."

We know our subscribers have enough confidence in American Agriculturist so they will not even need to ask whether or not we accepted this offer. You will find no advertisement offering to enlarge pictures in the columns of American Agriculturist.

State Troopers Arrest Writer of Bad Check

RECENTLY a subscriber sent us a claim which involved a protested check given him for potatoes. We referred this claim to Captain W. W. Robinson of the Batavia barracks of the New York State Troopers. Very promptly we received a report from Captain Robinson stating that the man who gave this check had been arrested, fined \$10.00, and that the man's father had signed a note to cover the amount of the fine, the original bad check, and the protest fees at the bank.

We want to take this opportunity to express our appreciation, and the appreciation of our subscribers, to Captain Robinson as well as the Captains of every Troop in the State who have been so kind and efficient in following up cases we have brought to their attention.

The giving of a check without funds in the bank to cover it is a misdemeanor and we suggest to our readers that where they have experiences of this kind that they give the facts to the nearest State Trooper. This, of course, is especially effective in local

cases. Where checks are given by New York dealers it is fairly easy to get them settled up where the checks are made out by responsible parties or by licensed and bonded commission dealers, but not so easy to get a settlement where they are made out by irresponsible persons. We wish to emphasize, however, that anyone who receives a bad check, does have a legal hold on the maker of it and can have him arrested and fined.

Otsego Products Goes Bankrupt

I am enclosing a check from Otsego Products Corporation which was returned on account of insufficient funds. Would you please investigate as I would like

At Your Service

MY vocabulary is poor and am at a loss to find words in appreciation of the wonderful service you render subscribers, judging from my share. I'd hate to think there was no American Agriculturist with its Service Bureau. Not that the other departments are without merit. The Service Bureau is like a trusted and reliable friend. When everyone and everything else fails I can depend on the American Agriculturist for help. Hope you will always be able to continue your great work else I'll find myself in many sad fixes.

* * *

A few weeks ago I wrote you about a bill. Yesterday I received a check from them for the full amount of money—\$21.10, and I wish to thank you very much for writing them about it. They have owed me for over a year and I shouldn't have gotten it if it hadn't been for your kindness.

The money on it. I have three receipts for eggs which have never been paid for at all. This company has been buying eggs through this section twice a week for nearly two years. We understand they have recently moved to New Jersey, but their trucks still operate from Edmeston.

AFTER some investigation we have learned that the Otsego Products Corporation has gone into bankruptcy owing truck drivers and clerks several weeks' salary as well as a number of our subscribers for products shipped to them. So far as we are able to determine, the company has no assets and apparently there will be no possibility of collecting from it. As we have frequently stated in the past, we are more than glad to report to subscribers on the financial standing of any buyer of farm produce on request.

Roberts Realty Has License —A Correction

ON our November 1st Service Bureau page we stated that the Roberts Realty Company of Buffalo and Detroit were not licensed to sell real estate in New York State. This information was given us from a source which we considered reliable but now we learn that the facts were not true and that the Roberts Realty Company does have a license to sell real estate in this state. We are more than glad at this time to correct this error. The Buffalo Better Business Bureau, in response to an inquiry, states that they have received no criticism or complaints against this company since they began business in Buffalo.

Avoid Sending Cash Through the Mail

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.



Whether it is a dairy feed or a mash, for hogs or horses, Arcady Wonder Feeds are the finest you can buy—mixed by special formulas to give your stock and poultry the maximum in feeding. Your dealer carries Arcady Wonder Feeds. See him today or write us direct.

ARCADY FARMS MILLING COMPANY
Dept. 53 Brooks Building, Chicago, Ill.



Builds Bigger Milk Profits

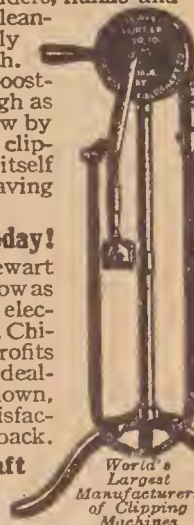
Clip Your Cows with New Stewart Clipper

U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends clipping of cows' udders, flanks and underline, so cows can be cleaned before milking by simply wiping with a damp cloth. Progressive dairymen are boosting their milk profits as high as \$1.40 a month for each cow by using a Stewart Clipper. A clipping machine will pay for itself every month on a farm having 4 milk cows and 3 horses.

Write for Free Catalog today!

Describes full line of Stewart Clippers. Hand models as low as \$14.00; complete 1/4-h. p. electric as low as \$45.00 f.o.b. Chicago. Also tells of extra profits through clipping. At your dealer's or sent direct for \$2 down, balance on delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
5664 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago



OKLA. FARMER KILLS 172 RATS IN ONE NIGHT

K-R-O (Kills Rats Only), writes Mr. —, Hulbert, Okla., brought this remarkable result. K-R-O is the original product made from squill, an ingredient recommended by U. S. Government as sure death to rats and mice but harmless to dogs, cats, poultry or even baby chicks. You can depend on K-R-O (Kills Rats Only), which has become America's leading rat exterminator in just a few years. Sold by all druggists on a money back guarantee.

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is \$1.00 a dozen; \$3.50 per fifty; \$6.50 per hundred; \$60 per thousand.

Check or Money Order must accompany order.

American Agriculturist

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

Have You a Friend in This List ?

OUR wish to every reader is that he may never be involved in an automobile accident. However, when such an accident does happen, how it helps to have protection. Below is a list of A. A. subscribers in Suffolk County with the amounts of indemnities paid to them by the North American Accident Insurance Company.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK	
R. I. Bernstein, Center Moriches	52.86
Auto collision—fractured radius	
Sidney Lepetz, Riverhead	57.14
Auto collision—fractured scapula, ribs	
Elsie Schwenk, Bridgehampton	10.00
Thrown from auto—sprained left wrist	
Christian Larsen, St. James	40.00
Auto collision—fractured rib	
John Sneed, Center Moriches	30.00
Wagon auto auto collided—injured hip	
E. P. Wells, Riverhead	52.86
Auto struck by train—broken ribs	
R. T. Luce, Riverhead	97.14
Auto accident—sprained back	
Raymond Flippin, Aquebogue	20.00
Auto collision—sprained elbow	
Joseph Szur, Yaphank	20.00
Auto accident—lacerated face	
Felix Jenlewicz Est., Mattituck	1000.00
Train hit wagon—mortuary	
W. L. Worth, Peconic	21.43
Auto skidded—fractured rib, contused and cut body	
G. W. Moore, Riverhead	10.00
Auto collision—sprained wrist	
A. R. Whitcomb, Riverhead	30.00
Auto collision—sprained back and fractured rib	
J. M. Burns, Mattituck	21.43
Auto collision—scalp wound and cut knee	
H. B. Sayre, Watermill	130.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured wrist	
Alex Randons, Bridgehampton	65.71
Auto collision—fractured right arm	
Stanley Rutger, Riverhead	34.28
Auto overturned—frac. rib, general bruises	

Xavier Worm, Riverhead	40.00
Travel accident—frac. ankle	
A. Albo, Greenport	10.00
Auto collision—lacerated leg	
Mrs. A. Albo, Greenport	10.00
Auto collision—contused ankle	
Josephine Albo, Greenport	15.00
Auto collision—lacerated arm and neck	
Joseph Danielowich, Calverton	30.00
Auto collision—bruised leg, face and jaw	
Roy Mack, Bridgehampton	30.00
Auto overturned—sprained foot	
Anthony Tiska, East Hampton	60.00
Tractor tipped over—fractured fibula	
J. M. Van Leenwen, Selden	40.00
Auto collision—strained back and neck	
Joseph Pritchard, Bridgehampton	100.00
Auto collision—frac. tibia	
Philip Dittmeier, Manorville	80.00
Travel accident—injured knee	
Vincent Simeik Est., Cutchogue	1000.00
Auto collision—mortuary	
Theodore Johnson Est., Mt. Sinai	1000.00
Auto accident—mortuary	
James Fry, Huntington	10.00
Auto accident—cut forehead and face	
Nathaniel Tuthill, Miller Place	80.00
Auto accident—frac. shoulder and elbow	
Mrs. Bert Smith, c/o Bill Nickles, Southampton	25.00
Struck by auto—frac. clavicle and scalp wounds	
Anna Kasnicki, Port Jefferson Sta.	10.00
Auto accident—contused face, thigh and elbow	
O. F. Penney, Riverhead	14.28
Travel accident—injured back	
J. L. Dare, Selden	40.00
Auto overturned—frac. ribs	
J. W. Hand, Wainwright	20.00
Auto accident—contusions chest and abdomen	
Mrs. Daniel Hanko, Riverhead	44.28
Auto accident—broken clavicle, cut scalp	
Harry A. Smith, E. Moriches	20.00
Auto accident—injured scalp and knee	
George Fox, Quogue	42.86
Auto accident—frac. wrist	
Thomas Donahue, Calverton	40.00
Fractured right shoulder	
John Siemski, Jamesport	5.71
Laceration of forehead	
Robert Winfree, Mattituck, L. I.	107.14
Fracture of eight ribs	

250 PRIZES

for "Way-Back" Memories

HERE'S your chance to win two pairs of Ball-Band rubber footwear—your own selection. 200 pairs will be given for the best letters of early experiences with Ball-Band. 50 additional pairs will be given for the best photographs taken on the farm twenty or more years ago. Search your memory for a prize-winning letter—and the family album for a picture. This offer expires March 31, 1931. Tear off the Red Ball trade-mark below and send it in with your letter.



Somewhere in your family album—or in a forgotten box of snapshots in the attic—maybe you'll find prize winning pictures like these.

Do you remember the days of "puffed" sleeves and long, full skirts? Perhaps it was then you bought your first Ball-Band footwear.



Search among "way back" memories

—for prize winning letters
and pictures

or more years ago. (All pictures—including prize winners—will be returned if requested.)

Year after year our skilled craftsmen have met your footwear needs with better quality always at reasonable prices. Today the Red Ball trade-mark brings you that *natural*, light-on-the-foot feeling you want in modern footwear. Yet the live, tough rubber in them will wear longer than it's reasonable to expect.

We prepare rubber for but one purpose—the making of quality footwear. We've developed many special compounds—for the heel, for the sole, for the toe. The stout linings and fabrics you see in Ball-Band are knit in our own factory. Each part, rubber or fabric, is perfected for the particular job it must do; each adding to that *plus* wear you have learned to expect of Ball-Band.

Your entire family's needs are cared for by our full line of over 800 items, including Mishko-sole leather work shoes. There's a Ball-Band dealer near you. If you do not know his name, write us. And remember to look for the Red Ball trade-mark.

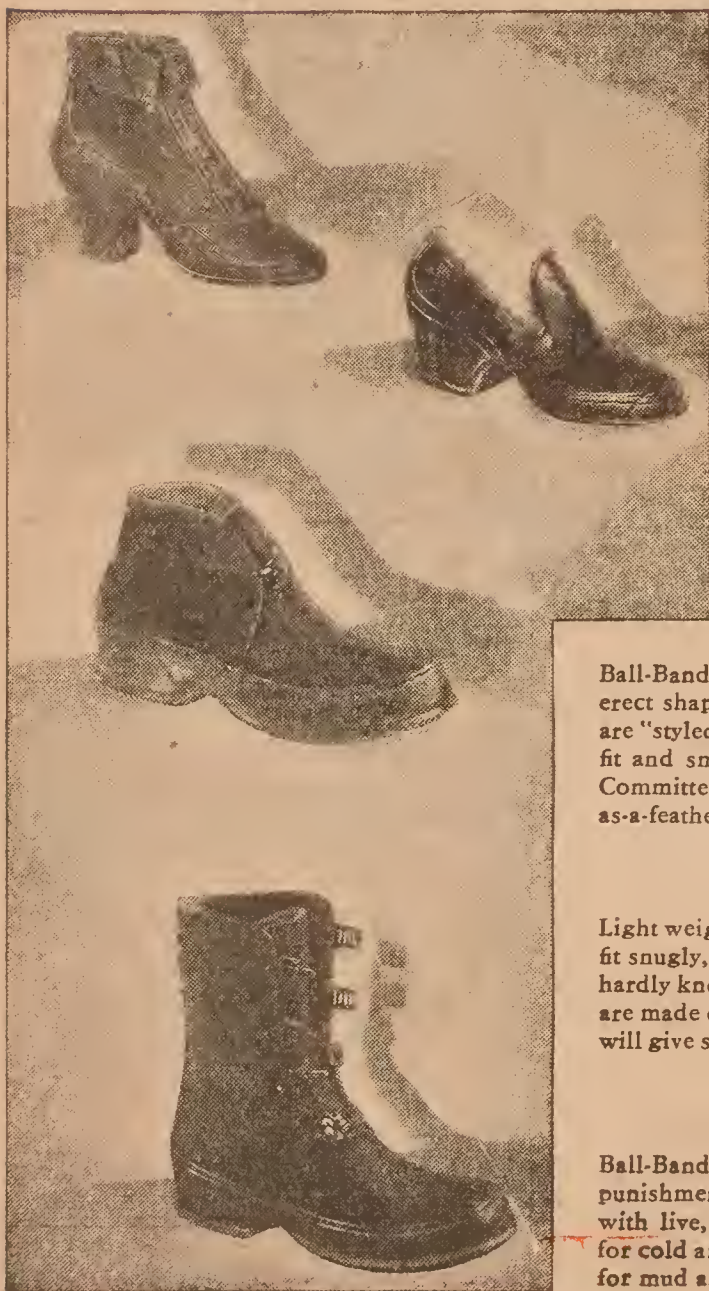
MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
482 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana

Look for the Red Ball

BALL BAND

Built-to-the-foot

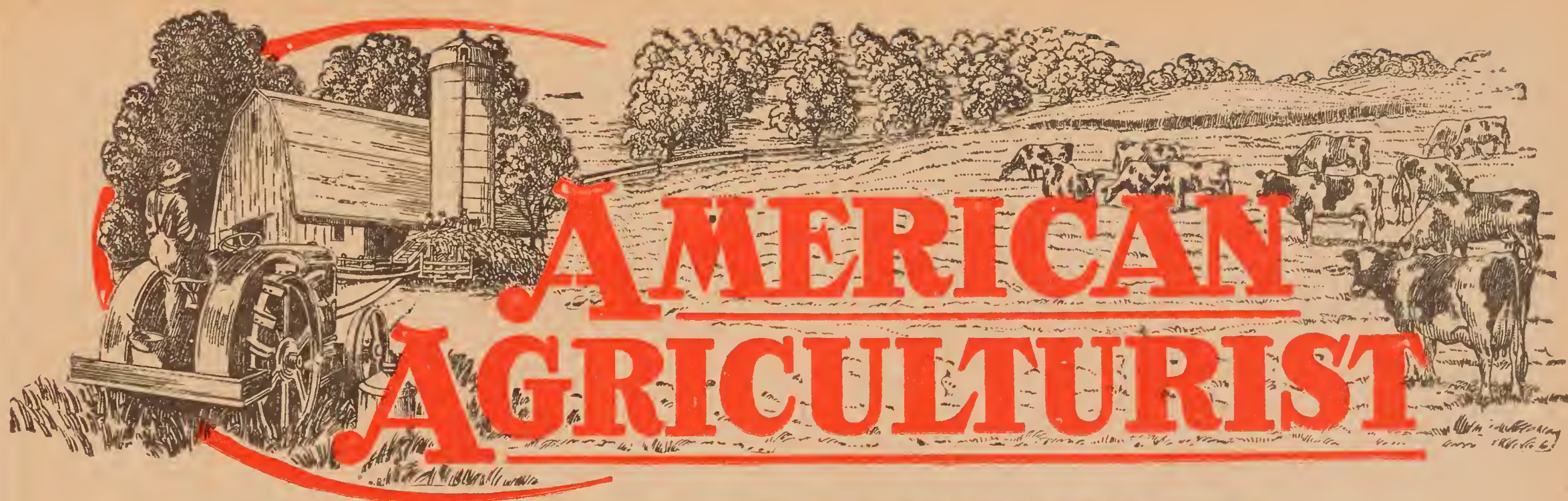
BOOTS / RUBBERS / ARCTICS / GALOSHES / CANVAS SPORT SHOES /
LEATHER WORK SHOES / WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS



Ball-Band galoshes will hold their neat, erect shape throughout the season. All are "styled to the shoe" for dainty, snug fit and smart appearance by our Style Committee. At the upper left is the "light-as-a-feather", all-rubber Savoy.

Light weight rubbers made by Ball-Band fit snugly, smartly. They're so light you hardly know you have them on, yet they are made of live, firm, tough rubber that will give surprisingly long wear.

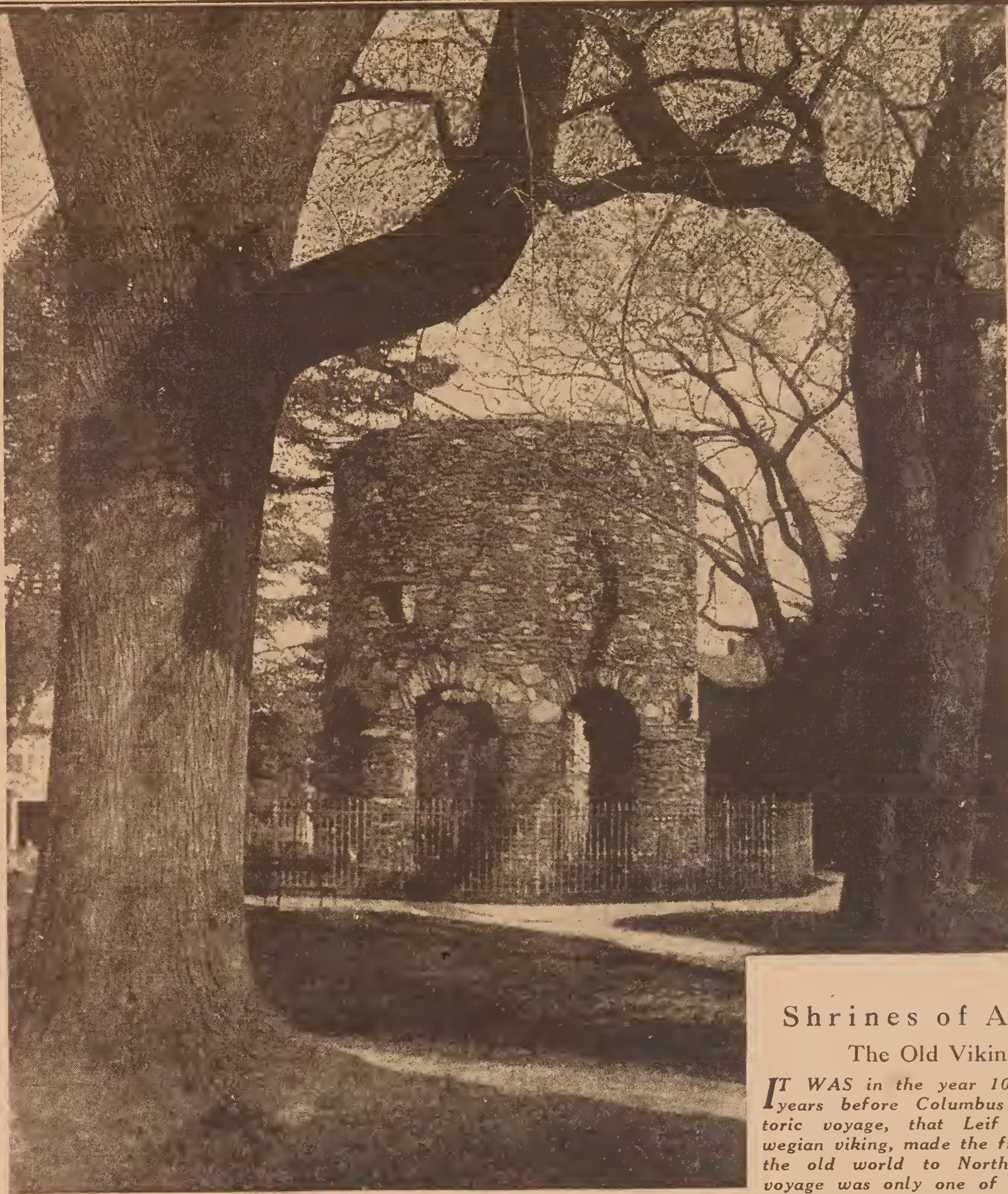
Ball-Band Arctics are built to welcome punishment. Reinforced at every point with live, tough rubber. Cloth Arctics for cold and snow, and all-rubber styles for mud and wet.



\$1.00 per Year

December 13, 1930

Published Weekly



Shrines of America

The Old Viking Mill

IT WAS in the year 1000, almost 500 years before Columbus made his historic voyage, that Leif Erickson, Norwegian viking, made the first voyage from the old world to North America. His voyage was only one of several, for the vikings were an adventurous and fearless crew. While no permanent settlement resulted, the old viking left a monument in the shape of an old stone mill, which still stands at Newport, Rhode Island. Here it is in the picture as it stands today, surrounded by a protecting fence. It is truly a national shrine, for it is the oldest handiwork of the white race on the North American continent.

This is the first of a series of special cover pages on "Shrines of America" which will appear during the coming months.



This Winter..

look out for

"slacker cows"

... SAYS

Dr. Bancroft



This coming winter may find feeding conditions somewhat aggravated because of the drouth which has been more or less nationwide... The pastures in some cases have suffered. The falling off in the quantity and quality of succulent green pasturage will in some instances have a bearing on the condition in which the cows start the winter season.

Every dairyman knows that when the digestive apparatus of the cow goes on a strike there is a suspension of milk-flow and, if the animal recovers, it is usually impossible to get her back to her full flow of milk during the lactation period. She joins the ranks of the unprofitable slacker cows that so often destroy the profits of the herd. Troubles of this kind can best be avoided by providing a sufficient supply of early-cut, easily-digested hay, with succulence in the form of good silage, roots, or beet pulp. The grain ration should be well balanced and frequently drugs or minerals are indicated. A prescription of alternatives, tonics and laxatives is often useful.

Ernest H. Bancroft
V. M. D.

Dr. Bancroft, Chairman of Vermont State Board of Veterinary Examiners, Vice-Pres. of Vermont Dairies, Inc., and Editor of Vermont Dairy News, in a recent issue of which the above advice appears.



Dry feeding . . . following poor pastures
. . . a severe strain on productive vigor
Digestive disturbances will cut production
. . . medicinal conditioning urgently needed

With improved prices on dairy products the wise cow-owner can reap a top profit by adopting regular Kow-Kare conditioning as a herd practice during the barn-feeding period. This famous preparation is a scientific blend of Iron, the great blood purifier, combined with potent drugs, roots, herbs and pharmaceutical minerals. The action of these highly concentrated agents is to improve and regulate the digestion and assimilation . . . enable the cow to consume and convert into milk a full diet of dry and concentrated feeds, without strain on bodily health.

Countless dairymen add to their milk income many times the slight cost of regular Kow-Kare conditioning. Their cows eat better, look better, produce better . . . and go to pasture in the spring in full vigor.

Before and during calving, when so much vitality is diverted to the

growing unborn calf, Kow-Kare is especially valuable in aiding the reproductive organs to function normally and produce a vigorous offspring.

This highly concentrated, open-formula conditioner is sold generally by feed, drug, hardware and general stores, \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Mailed postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

FREE Cow Book

Send for free 36-page illustrated book on cow ailments for guidance in treating diseases and disorders.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Dept. 19, Lyndonville, Vt.



WITH
MINERALS

KOW-KARE

The concentrated . . .

open-formula conditioner

His Last Will

One of the Strangest Ever Probated

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This document is the last will and testament found in the pocket of an old, ragged coat belonging to one of the patients of the Chicago poorhouse after his death. According to the Newark (N. J.) Museum, which has printed copies of the will, the man had been a lawyer, and the will was written in a firm, clear hand on a few scraps of paper. So unusual was it that it was sent to a lawyer. He read it before the Chicago Bar Association, and a resolution was passed ordering it probated. Now it is on the records of Cook County, Ill.

I, Charles Lounsberry, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make and publish this my last will and testament, in order, as justly as may be, to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

That part of my interests which is known in law and recognized in the sheepbound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of none account, I make no disposition of in this my will. My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but, these things being excepted, all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

ITEM: I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments; and I charge said parents to use them justly, but generously, as the needs of their children shall require.

ITEM: I leave to children inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees.

And I leave to the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways and the night and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

ITEM: I devise to boys, jointly, all the useful, idle fields and commons where ball may be played, all pleasant waters where one may swim, all snow clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate, to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows, with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof; the woods with their appurtenances; the squirrels and the birds and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance or without any incumbrance or care.

ITEM: To lovers I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need, as the stars of the sky, the red roses by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorn, the sweet strains of music, and aught else they may desire to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

ITEM: To young men, jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Though they are rude, I leave to them the power to make lasting friendships and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and grave choruses to sing with lusty voices.

ITEM: And to those who are no longer children or youths, or lovers, I leave memory; and bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakspeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may

live the old days over again, freely and fully, without tithe or diminution.

ITEM: To our loved ones with snowy crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children, until they fall asleep.

Investigate First

SOMETHING has come to my attention which I feel might bear investigating and I know of no better agency to do it than American Agriculturist. In southwestern New York, that is, in Chautauqua County and also across the line in Pennsylvania, some men are organizing what they call the Farmers' Collective Purchasing Organization. This organization is sponsored by J. C. McWilliams and L. W. Archibald of Warren, Pennsylvania, and Charles Warren of Jamestown, New York.

We understand that this organization requires a membership fee of \$10, which a farmer must pay before he can even attend the first meeting. As we understand it, local organizations are being organized with officers who are to hold regular meetings. The men back of it claim to save farmers large amounts on feeds, gas, oil, groceries, clothing, and other supplies.

We have not been able to learn that the organization has any headquarters or any definite relations with any large concerns manufacturing feed or other farm supplies. It occurs to us that if such an organization should fail to do all the things as claimed for it, as would seem quite possible, that it would be a distinct setback to the co-operative movement, inasmuch as it has been organized on what might be termed a cooperative basis. We believe that anyone who is approached to join this organization should at least make some investigation to learn the financial and moral responsibility of those who are backing it.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—We are glad to pass this information on to our subscribers. Certainly our subscriber is absolutely correct when he suggests that our readers should investigate before they part with \$10. If those backing the idea are honest, they will welcome investigation, but if the investigation proves that they are not on the square, you will save your \$10, and perhaps more besides. As a general principle, we have always felt that it is not wise to be too hasty about joining an organization that promises too much in the way of savings or service.

Fine Book on Farm Mechanics

ONE of the finest books I have seen recently so far as being helpful to the average farmer is concerned, is "Principles of Farm Mechanics", by M. A. and W. M. Sharp, and published at \$3.00 by John Wiley and Sons, New York City. This is a book of over 260 pages and nearly 350 diagrams and charts and nearly every page contains hints and suggestions which any good farmer can use to advantage. The chapters on rope work, soldering, glazing, care of tools, and machinery repairs are alone well worth the cost of the books.



KID: I want a drink!—LIFE.

Some Questions on Contagious Abortion

What You Want to Know About the Worst Dairy Disease

THIS is the first of a series of short articles in the form of questions and answers about contagious abortion, that great cattle scourge which causes more losses than any other disease. We suggest that you save these articles for future reference. Much of the information in this first article is based on reference material published by the University of Nebraska and written by L. Van Es in bulletins and circulars issued by the Iowa State College of Agriculture. In an early issue we will discuss measures for the control of abortion.

* * *

What is meant by abortion?

It is the casting out of the dead or impaired body of the unborn animal from the maternal body before the unborn animal, known as the embryo or fetus, has gone its full time. In an abortion the fetus is always dead or impaired by injury or disease. It differs from premature birth in that with premature birth the young animal may be perfectly healthy but is simply born before its full time.

* * *

What causes abortion?

Abortion is always caused by injury or disease. These may be a mechanical injury like cows slipping and falling, the result of an acute infection in the mother, the wrong kind of diet, lack of sufficient food in the diet, or to specific infection. All of these causes are of little consequence except the last one; that is, infection causes more than 99 per cent of all abortions. The infections are the result of the action of certain bacteria.

* * *

What is the relation of the fetus or unborn animal with its dam?

An understanding of this relationship makes it easier to understand the causes of contagious

abortion. The unborn animal is known as an embryo during its earlier stages and as the fetus during the latter months that it is in the body of its mother. The embryo is started from the union of the egg cells formed in the female with the fertilizing elements of the male. This union renders cell multiplication possible and by a series of cell divisions and groupings the formation of the young animal is brought about and completed.

During this process of life formation, the most wonderful and the least understood in all the problems of science, the embryo or fetus must derive all its sustenance from the maternal body. It requires food and oxygen and necessarily the waste products of its own body must be eliminated. The needs of the fetal body are precisely those of the adult body. The difference lies merely in the manner of supplying them. The embryo, or fetus, may be regarded as a parasite and lives a parasitic existence, until the fateful event of its birth. For this purpose it is provided with the most adequate equipment to obtain its life-giving substances from the mother body. This equipment consists of temporary structures in the form of membraneous covering, lying in a more or less intimate contact with, or attachment to the walls of the uterus. These attachments, known as the fetal membrane, may be regarded as the scaffolding used in building the new individual. They are the connecting life links between the young animal, or fetus, and its mother. When birth comes, these membranes are cast off from the mother body as the so-called afterbirth.

Each body, that is, that of the mother and that of the fetus, have their own separate circulation. Sticking up from the walls of the fetal membrane are an infinite number of little conical projections. These penetrate in to the uterus wall of the mother and make the contact with and the

attachment to the maternal body. Each of these little projections is called a villus. It has a rich supply of blood vessels and by its penetration into the substance of the uterus wall, the capillary vessels of the villus lie in the closest contact with those of the uterus. So close are these two sets of capillaries, that is, those belonging to the fetus and those belonging to the mother animal, and so thin are the walls of both sets of capillaries, that it is possible for certain substances to pass from one set to the other and vice versa by a process known as osmosis.

It is in this manner that the fetus receives nearly all of its nutriment and oxygen from the circulation of its mother, while by the same route, it yields to the latter, that is, to the mother, such waste products as are formed during its life process. It is thus that the mother both feeds its young and eliminates its waste products. By understanding this close relationship between the mother and the unborn animal, it is easy to understand how anything that affects the mother will also affect the fetus.

Any damage, therefore, to the fetal membrane, or anything that interferes with that wonderful close contact between the fetus and the womb of its mother, will jeopardize and endanger the welfare, health, and life of the unborn animal. It will do this by shutting off or interrupting the supply of food and oxygen from the mother to the fetus and stop the elimination of waste matters from the fetus to the mother. Any lengthy interruption of this kind will, therefore, cause the death of the fetus, and as soon as the fetus is dead or seriously injured, the mother body discharges it, and this is called abortion. As already stated, the chief cause of abortion is bacteria which enter the mother's body and act upon the tissues either of the fetus itself,

(Continued on Page 7)

The Progress of Rural Electrification

A Discussion of Rates, Wiring, and Possible Uses on the Farm

By M. C. BURRITT

EDITOR'S NOTE—Last week on this page we gave you the first installment of an article on the progress of rural electrification by M. C. Burritt, a member of the New York State Public Service Commission. Here is the second and last installment of the article. If you have not already read what Mr. Burritt had to say in last week's issue, we suggest that you take time to read it before you read this.

* * *



M. C. Burritt

ELECTRIC rates appear to the layman to be very complicated. No consumer is likely to be satisfied with a rate, the factors determining which, he does not readily understand.

Many factors enter into rate-making. This is not the time or the place for a detailed discussion of these factors. Suffice it to say that they may be roughly put into three groups:

- I. A cost of distributing facilities.
- II. An energy charge.
- III. A demand charge.

Distribution costs consist mainly of pole line charges, largely maintenance and depreciation, transformers and consumers' meter costs, and meter-reading, accounting, and billing. All these costs vary with the number and location of consumers rather than with the amount of current used. The energy charge is based on the cost of current and depends to a large extent on the amount used.

Types of Rates

These various factors, which enter into rate-making, result in varying types of rates. The simplest form of rate is known as the "Straight-

line" rate, which includes all the factors in one charge. While this is simple, it is sometimes unjust. Another form is known as the "Block rate" in which the energy charge is varied according to the amount of current consumed; for example, the first 30 kwh might be billed at 9c per kwh; the next 100 kwh at 8c per kwh, and all above 130 kwh at 5c per kwh. Such a form of rate encourages consumption providing one has the facilities to use the current; otherwise, not.

The form of rate which is being more and more stressed by the companies, and which has an obvious element of justice in it when it is understood, is the fixed, or service charge. This is an amount of money required to be paid to cover what are known as consumer costs, that is, costs occasioned by the consumer, regardless of the amount of electric current which he may use. These are chiefly distribution facilities, such as lines, transformers, meters, accounting and billing. The demand form of rate is a charge for each k. w. of possible demand, measured by meters, or connected load, or sometimes by the number of square feet of room space, by counted rooms or demand units.

Amount of Rates

The charge for electrical energy throughout the state varies from 2c to 13c per unit, according to the amount of the fixed or service charge, the efficiency of the companies, the density of population, and the volume of use. Occasionally rates as high as 20c result from seasonal use, or through the effect of a minimum bill. Charges per unit vary inversely with the amount of consumption. In the cases cited above as to the increasing consumption of electricity on 100 farms, it is interesting to note that in 1926 when

the average consumption per farm was 609 kwh, the average cost per kwh was 10.4c, while in 1928 when the average consumption was 967 kwh, the average cost fell to 7.8c per kwh, and in 1929 when it was 1230 kwh, the average cost was 6.7c per kwh.

The Adequacy and Cost of Wiring of Farm Premises

The amount of current consumed depends almost directly upon the extent and adequacy of the wiring of one's premises. But the initial cost of wiring and of the appliances is also more and this necessary investment is very often the factor which is most likely to limit both the availability and the use of electricity.

Costs of wiring premises range from \$75 to \$1,000. It is estimated that a complete wiring job which will permit the use of 100 kwh and up, per month, could cost from \$250 to \$850, the latter figure representing the maximum cost for an average house and family. The average cost of wiring on 1181 farms, studied by the College of Agriculture for 1927, was only \$258.74. Obviously this amount of wiring was not enough to permit the maximum use of electricity. Frequently the principal objective in wiring is lighting, and there is neglect of provision in the wiring job for power as well as light. These standards should be that it may approximate five per cent of the A fair rule as to the cost of wiring is said to be that it may approximate five per cent of the cost of the buildings.

The question is frequently raised as to why farm wiring can not be done by the owners themselves. Farmers often object to paying electricians \$1.25 per hour when they themselves are compelled to work on a basis of approximately 40c or 50c per hour. There can be no sound

(Continued on Page 14)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Thought for the Week

*Do all the good you can,
By all the means you can,
In all the ways you can,
In all the places you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can,
As long as ever you can.*

—John Wesley's Rule

What Has Happened to Prices?

THE following interesting statement is taken from Farm Economics published by the New York State College of Agriculture and written by Professors G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson.

"For the three months, July, August, September, wholesale prices of all commodities remained stationary at an index of 123. Apparently the most, if not all, of the present decline is over. Prices have declined from an average of 143 for the same months last year to 123 this year. A drop of 20 points in a single year indicates what this has meant to American business inventories.

"This decline also indicates the great misfortune of those who bought in advance of need. After such a serious experience it is to be expected that prices must rise somewhat before active buying begins. No such drop in prices has ever occurred except after the War of 1812, after the Civil War and in 1920-1921.

"At farm prices in October, the following ten farm products were higher than the average of wholesale prices; buckwheat, beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, apples, chickens, butter, milk cows, milk, and veal calves.

"The beef cattle index was 123, the same as the average for all commodities.

"The following six farm products were below the average of wholesale prices, but were above pre-war prices; corn, hay, eggs, lambs, wool and hogs.

"The following eight products were below pre-war; oats, barley, wheat, rye, flax seed, cotton, sheep, and horses.

"Wheat is worth about one-half as much as last year and prices have been running about 80 per cent of the prices before the war. The carryover was large and the world crop was good."

In spite of the fact that as stated above wheat is half what it was last year to farmers, there has been little reduction in the price of bread to consumers. What both farmers and consumers need is some way of making the middleman share at least a part of the losses from reduced prices.

One of the greatest offenders in our whole distribution system is the man who comes next to the consumer, that is, the retailer. He is the first to put his prices up and the last to mark them down.

Limousine Roads

"I note an editorial in the American Agriculturist under date of Nov. 22nd entitled "A Suggestion for Dirt Road Farmers" that I fear may be misleading. I refer particularly to the first sentence in the second paragraph in which you say "this money has not long been available." The so-called Dirt Road Act

did not go into effect until September 1st of this year and no money has as yet become available from that law. Money to carry out the provisions of that law will be appropriated by the Legislature which convenes January 7, 1931.

"A decreased tax, if any, should show in the next town tax levy. I have been told that some towns are going to levy the same tax as in the past and use the increased aid to be received from the State for an enlarged highway program."

WALTER L. PRATT.

MR. PRATT, who is Chairman of the Committee of Taxation and Retrenchment of the New York State Assembly, is right. What we had in mind in that part of our editorial to which he refers in the above letter, was the use of the gasoline tax money in building county roads. The money to carry out the provisions of the so-called Dirt Road Act is not yet available.

Incidentally, Mr. Pratt is to be commended for his hard work for this dirt road bill, the first act of any consequence to pull New York State farmers who live on dirt roads "out of the mud."

The Federal Government will soon make greatly increased appropriations for highway improvement, but practically all of this money will go for main and expensively built highways and little to improve dirt roads. We have suggested to the Federal Department and to many others that the one way to bring practical farm relief to millions of American farmers is to make money available to build narrow, hard, farm-to-market highways to replace the present dirt roads. Editors of the Standard Farm Papers have responded favorably to this suggestion but not the Federal Government. Farmers' organizations themselves, while talking a lot about improving dirt roads, are not bringing any pressure to bear to use some of these millions of dollars appropriated for highway purposes for giving the farmers who live on unimproved roads some real road service. What American rural life most wants now is not more "limousine" but more "flivver" roads.

Another Series of A.A. Cover Pictures

WITH this issue of American Agriculturist we are beginning another series of cover pictures called "Shrines of America." You will recall that recently we printed a series called "Songs that Mother Used to Sing." Hundreds of letters from our readers indicated that these songs were the most beautiful and interesting covers that we ever published, and that is saying a lot. Well, we are going to make another prediction and that is that you will like the "Shrines of America" covers even better than you did the "Songs that Mother Used to Sing."

With each cover is a brief historical statement. It will not take you long to read it, but it took one of the editors of Prairie Farmer days to look up the facts and prepare these historical stories for you. May we suggest that you preserve carefully these covers which, you will find, will make one of the most interesting scrap books that you ever put together, giving you a rather complete history of America in beautiful form.

Apples for Health

EVERYONE has heard the old adage about apples keeping the doctors away, but here is a new one. More than a thousand dentists holding an annual meeting in New York City recently were told by one of their leaders that apples keep the dentist away. They have a mouth cleansing quality that no other fruit possesses, and taken after meals, they have the same effect as a tooth brush in cleaning the teeth, with the added advantage that the acid content aside from its food value is of assistance in promoting the flow of saliva in the mouth, which is also beneficial to the teeth.

There is an under-consumption of apples as compared with other fruits. The big sale of apples on street corners in New York City by thousands of unemployed has helped the apple market and taught people to eat apples who had not used them before. Unfortunately, none of these apples were grown in the East.

A commendable movement to advertise apples

nationally is promoted by a national apple-advertising association known as "Apples for Health," with headquarters at 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. This organization already has done good work but is limited by lack of funds. The officers and directors represent every section of the United States. All are growers who are working for the benefit of the whole apple industry. No one of the officers receives any pay. We commend this organization and the good job that it is trying to do to apple growers everywhere.

My Recipe for Happiness

WHEN the fathers of our country wrote that great document, the Declaration of Independence, they stated that the three fundamentals of life were life itself, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Whether we know it or not, no matter who we are or what we are doing, every person is trying to get a little happiness out of life and bring happiness to those we love. Is it not tragic, therefore, that the majority of people are unhappy most of the time?

In spite of all of its drawbacks, the chances for happiness on the farm are as good, if not better, as in any other occupation. To be sure, there is often not much money, but money is by no means a synonym for happiness. It has been our fundamental philosophy for many years that most of the people fail in realizing happiness because they have not developed appreciation of the simple things of life such as love, friendship, association with books and flowers, and all of the many other parts of our environment which the farmer has even a better chance to enjoy than his city cousin.

In order to bring this philosophy of happiness home to our readers, we offer some prizes for the best letters on the subject of this editorial, "My Recipe for Happiness." The letter must come from somebody who lives on a farm and must be written from actual experience. It should show what country life has meant to you in the way of real happiness. Here is a chance to write out of your heart something that may be of help to thousands of others. Prizes will be five dollars for the best letter, three dollars for the second best letter, and one dollar each for as many as we can find room to publish. Letters should be not more than three hundred words, should be carefully written on one side of the paper, and addressed to the Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Contest closes January 17th, 1931.

Eastman's Chestnut

I GAVE the following Chestnut over WGY recently, but it is funny enough, it seems to me, to be worth repeating here for the benefit of those who have not heard it:

The tramp printer blew into the small town and got a job on the weekly paper one week. The next week he got drunk, and the day after the paper appeared he left town again. Among other interesting items, he was responsible for the following:

"William Smith, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Smith, and Miss Lucy Anderson were disposed of at public auction at my farm, one mile east, in the presence of seventy-five guests, including two mules and twelve head of cattle.

"The Rev. Mr. Jackson tied the nuptial knot for the parties, averaging 1,250 pounds on the hoof. The beautiful home of the bride was decorated with one sulky rake, one feed-grinder and two sets of work harness, nearly new, and just before the ceremony was pronounced, Mandel & Sons' wedding march was rendered by one milch cow, five years old, one Jersey cow and one sheep, who, carrying a bunch of bride's roses in her hand, was very beautiful. She wore one light spring-wagon, two crates of apples, three racks of hay, one grindstone of mousseline de soie and trimmed with about one hundred bushels of spuds. The bridal couple left yesterday on an extended trip."

Master Farmers Dignify Agriculture

IN two recent issues of American Agriculturist we have given our readers a glimpse at some of the Master Farmers who were named in 1929. Here are short sketches of the remainder of those named last year, as well as the names of the 1930 Master Farmers who were selected in the State of New Jersey, through the cooperation of Pennsylvania Farmer and American Agriculturist.

The New York State Board of Master Farmer Judges has already had one meeting and another meeting will be scheduled soon. The Master Farmers in New York State who were finally chosen by the Judges will be awarded this distinction by American Agriculturist at a banquet to be held during Farmers' Week at the New York State College of Agriculture in February. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will present the medals to them.

The Master Farmer movement is attracting great attention not only in New York State, but throughout the entire United States. Frequently we

entire county if not farther. Mr. Gibson's son Harden seems to be following in his father's footsteps. Although he has plenty of farm work to do, he finds time to act as local leader for a group of young boys.

* * *

THOMAS FIFE,
Madrid, St. Lawrence County.

WE sometimes feel that friends are too much inclined to wait until after a man leaves this world before telling of his fine qualities. With this thought in mind it is refreshing to find an exception. Any man who wins such a glowing tribute from a friend, as is contained in the letter received with Mr. Fife's nomination for the honor of Master Farmer, can well feel that he has accomplished much in this world even should he die penniless. What better resolve can a man have than to so live that he may honestly win such a recommendation? Here is the letter:

"May I propose that Mr. Thomas R. Fife, Madrid, St. Lawrence County, New York, be named as Master Farmer.

"I have known Mr. Fife all his life. I knew his forbears. Like Mr. Fife they were men and women of the highest character, loftiest ideals and purest patriotism. While Mr. Fife did not start life as a poor boy, he did not let that swerve him from the path of sobriety, uprightness and industry. He has succeeded in spite of it. He has added to his patrimony. He is of the type that could have started without a dollar and succeeded not only financially but would have been a distinct asset to any com-

munity, because of his character, his example, and steadfastness of purpose. He has won success on a farm, making it productive and attractive, where most men would have barely eked out an existence.

"Mr. Fife is a graduate of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. He is a leader of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in his community of which he is a member. He is a member of the Grange and takes part in all things for the betterment of his community and town. Mrs. Fife is also



Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fife

a woman of character, ability and charm. They have raised a large family, given to each a liberal education, and sent them out into life where they are useful and attractive members of society, a credit to their parents and an honor to their state."

* * *

MINOR C. BROKAW,
Interlaken, Seneca County.

MR. and Mrs. Brokaw started farming when Mr. Brokaw was twenty-one years of age with, as he says,

"nothing but our heads and our hands." Before they were able to get on their feet, Mr. Brokaw assumed an obligation of considerable size through backing which he gave to a friend in need. In spite of this setback and in spite of some sickness, crop failures, and other troubles which come to all of us, Mr. Brokaw stuck by the business and has

New Jersey 1930 Master Farmers Named

FOR the past two years the Pennsylvania Farmer and American Agriculturist have co-operated in naming several New Jersey Master Farmers. At a recent meeting of the Board of Judges, consisting of Dr. Jacob G. Lipman of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture; William B. Duryee, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture; and H. E. Taylor of the Federation of New Jersey Boards of Agriculture.

Four New Jersey farmers were named to receive this honor from the two papers. These men are:

Wilfred S. Hibler,
Newton, Sussex County

William Schober,
Monroeville, Gloucester County

John Weed,
Vineland, Cumberland County

George Smith and Son,
South River, Middlesex County

Master farmer medals will be presented to these four men chosen by the Pennsylvania Farmer, American Agriculturist and the Board of Judges at a banquet at New Brunswick, on December 17. Governor Morgan Larson will personally present the medals to these men.

built up a profitable farm business. Apples is perhaps the most important crop, but in addition Mr. Brokaw sells quite a lot of wheat and other cash crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw have four children. Three of them have received college degrees; two of them at Cornell University and one at Colgate and Chicago Universities. When Mr. Brokaw started to set out apple trees over twenty years ago, one of his neighbors told him that he would never live to see a crop from them. In spite of this gloomy prediction, he had faith in the future and he picked the first crop from some of his trees when they were seven years of age and has never failed to have some kind of a crop since. Mr. Brokaw has been characterized by some friends as a mechanical genius and on his farm, machinery does every piece of work which it can be made to do.

Mr. Brokaw is a deacon in the Baptist Church and for years made his influence felt as teacher of a young men's class. He is a member of the local Farm Bureau and local Grange.

* * *

CARL A. MOTT,
Dryden, Tompkins County.

MODESTY is one of the fine characteristics of every Master Farmer. Mr. Mott, however, has this characteristic to such a marked degree that one appreciates his true worth only after knowing him for some time.

Good farming is essential before a man is given the honor of Master Farmer and all we need to say in this respect is that Mr. Mott and his son, Alton, have a herd of forty-four Holsteins with an average production of 10,500 pounds of milk. Every dairyman knows that it requires plenty of work and perseverance to breed up a herd to such a production. In addition to the dairy, the farm grows seven acres of potatoes and two acres of cabbage as cash crops.

While it is in no sense necessary that a man take his son into partnership in order to be a Master Farmer, it always seems to us especially fitting that it should be so. Alton Mott is on a farm adjoining his father's place and

the two men have worked together closely for the past ten years.

A friend recently expressed what we feel is the right idea in stating that while a farmer could get along without modern conveniences, that he could see no reason why he should not have as fine a home as his village neighbor. Mr. Mott evidently feels the same way because the home is equipped with electric lights, hot and cold water, and many labor-saving appliances.

Then again, Master Farmers are good citizens and we find that Mr. Mott is a trustee in the Presbyterian Church, has been Master of his Grange, and has acted as committeeman of his local Dairymen's League unit, then as secretary of the Tompkins County sub district, until he was elected county president.

* * *

HERBERT P. KING,
Trumansburg, Seneca County.

IT is one thing to make money, but an entirely different thing to serve the agriculture of one's own county and state. Seneca County has been experiencing a change in its type of agriculture due to a loss of the hay market and to a certain extent of other cash crops. Herbert King has been unusually active in working out a new Seneca County Agricultural program, which will mean so much to farmers there.

Herbert King started farming for himself in 1900 without much in the way of capital and through hard work and good management has built up a profitable business. Fruit is the main product on his farm, the total area of



Mr. Herbert King

apples, peaches, cherries, plums, and pears being seventy-three acres. But what in our opinion is more important, he is also making it possible for his family of three children, to acquire training which will fit them to become useful citizens.

At considerable sacrifice to himself, Herbert King has given of his time to farm institute work and through it, to make friends in practically every county of the State.

A mere recital of positions held does not do justice to the work he has done. He has served his County Farm Bureau well as vice-president, as director, and as president. He is a member of his Grange and has interested himself in promoting both boy and girl Scout work in this community.

Professor F. B. Morrison says that if the poorest cow of every low-producing herd was sold to the butcher that the dairy surplus problem would disappear over night. The best way to locate that cow is to join a dairy herd improvement association. Bulletin E 124 explains the workings of such associations, including the cost and the results that may be expected.



Mr. Jess Gibson and his two sons

are asked, "What are the qualifications which must be met before this honor is given?" Briefly, a Master Farmer must be a good farmer and as Liberty Hyde Bailey would say, "He must leave the land better than he found it." Yet he must do far more than that. The Master Farmer award is given on three points—farming, community service, and family life. In addition to making his fields yield heavily, or his animals produce bountifully, a Master Farmer must show wherein he has served his community and his neighbors, that he considers labor-saving appliances in the home as important as they are in the barn or fields, and that he has given his children an opportunity to get an adequate training which will fit them to be useful citizens.

* * *

JESS GIBSON,
South Hartford, Washington County.

IN order to be chosen as Master Farmers men must have made a financial success of their business. At the same time we expect that every Master Farmer could show a bigger bank account had he spent less money in educating his family and less time working without pay for those things which make a community a better place in which to live.

Mr. Gibson is a successful farmer. His Holstein herd averages better than 10,000 pounds of milk a year. In addition to this source of income, he grows a considerable acreage of potatoes every year and has a sizeable flock of hens. We are convinced, however, that the record Mr. Gibson has made in vigorously supporting everything that will help his community is of far more importance than any fortune he might have acquired. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have a fine family of four children, two girls who are married and live nearby. Of the two boys, one has finished Cornell and is at home with his father and the other is still a student.

Every man needs a hobby and quite possible Mr. Gibson has several. However, we did learn that the reputation which he has made in amateur theatricals has spread at least throughout the



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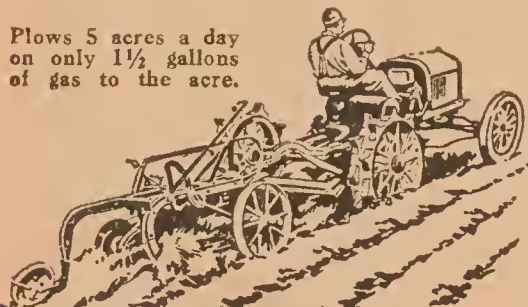
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Rejuvenating an Old Orchard

Will it pay to attempt to bring an old orchard which has been neglected for a number of years into production?—G. D., New York.

THIS will depend on a good many factors. First, are the varieties in the orchard desirable? Second, are the trees themselves in fairly good shape? Third, are you located in a section where apple growing is profitable and is the orchard in a location and on a soil which is favorable for them?

If you can answer all these questions in the affirmative it will doubtless pay to bring it back into production. This will consist of a thorough spray program, probably the addition of some commercial fertilizer and pruning to lower the heads of the trees. As a result of severe pruning, water sprouts are likely to grow rather readily. Some of these can be left for the production of limbs and the rest of them will have to be removed. In this connection it may be worthwhile to write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. for a copy of farmers' bulletin 1284 on apple orchard renovation.

Lime for New Jersey Vegetables

THE 1928 census of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture indicates that 143,000 acres of New Jersey land is being used to grow vegetables. The following are the crops grown with their acreages:

Crops	Acreage
Asparagus	10,500
Beans, lima	2,800
Beans, string	12,000
Beets	1,000
Cabbage	6,800
Cantaloupes	3,400
Carrots	1,300
Celery	1,325
Cucumbers	2,040
Eggplant	1,210
Lettuce, spring	1,300
Lettuce, fall	1,000
Onions	3,000
Peas	5,150
Peppers	7,500
Spinach	2,720
Sweet Corn	18,500
Sweet potatoes	15,000
Tomatoes for market	11,500
Tomatoes for canning, etc.	33,000
Watermelons	2,000

With the exception of watermelons and tomatoes, it appears that all of these crops grow best on a soil which is fairly well supplied with lime. Experiments carried on for a number of years have given the following results:

Beets and carrots were grown in 1927; beets, carrots, peppers, cabbage, and sweet potatoes in 1928, and sweet corn, string beans, lima beans, peppers, and eggplant in 1929.

In every case for the three years the yields were much increased where lime was used. Beets and carrots were a failure on the unlimed plot. The failure in this case was due in part to the fact that the acid soil had a very depressing effect on germination.

Sulphur for Potato Scab

To what extent is the use of sulphur recommended for the control of potato scab?

WE referred this question to William H. Martin, plant pathologist with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station who replies as follows:

"We are still recommending the use of sulphur for the control of potato scab. We, however, advise the use of this material only where scab has been very severe the previous year and the grower has no other soil which is adapted to potatoes. Where there is only a slight infection of scab we recommend the use of an acid fertilizer. We have found this to be very satisfactory and, as a result of its general adoption by the potato growers of the

state, potato scab is no longer a serious factor in the production of the crop.

"I don't think that inoculated sulphur is being used very extensively in New Jersey at the present time. I know of a few growers each year but it is not generally used. This, of course, is attributed to the fact that scab is no longer a serious problem and it is only in rare instances that the disease is sufficiently severe and the pH values sufficiently high to warrant the adoption of the treatment. In one case this year, for example, one of our prominent growers in northern Jersey sent in soil samples with pH values of 6.8. He reported that scab has been bad in this field in the past and we recommended the use of six hundred pounds of inoculated sulphur per acre. We rarely encounter a case of this kind now, however, and in most cases the pH's are sufficiently low so that merely by adding sulphate of ammonia to the fertilizer we are able to secure good control of scab.

The Effectiveness of Old Spray Materials

Do spray materials depreciate when they are stored or do they retain their effectiveness indefinitely?

THE term "spray materials" covers quite a lot of ground. Some materials will retain their effectiveness for a long time whereas with others there is a depreciation. For example, nicotine dust may lose part of the nicotine because this is a volatile substance which escapes into the air. Consequently, nicotine dust becomes less effective unless it is stored in an air-tight container.

Another material which loses in effectiveness when exposed to the air is calcium arsenate. The carbon dioxide in the air acts on this material changing some of it to calcium carbonate and at the same time increasing the amount of water-soluble arsenic, a material which causes the burning of foliage. Most spray materials are chemical compounds which do not lose strength when stored, although there may be an undesirable physical change through loss of water in the case of such materials as paste arsenate of lead and concentrated Bordeaux mixture.

Clover Sickness

What is the meaning of the term "clover sickness" and is there any way by which it can be remedied?

THE term is rather a vague one and is generally applied to any soil where clover does not seem to grow as well as it once did. Probably the chief lack is lime, although sometimes failure may be due to use of seed which is not well adapted to the section.

Remedies for Baldwin Spot

Has any remedy for Baldwin spot yet been found?

IT appears that Baldwin spot is caused by an irregular water supply during the growing season. Consequently, anything which will tend to keep the moisture supply uniform will help to control Baldwin spot. Probably the chief way to do this is to increase the supply of humus in the soil. It is also recommended that excessive pruning be avoided.

Yields in the Hudson Valley

What is the average yield per acre of Baldwin and McIntosh in the Hudson River Valley?

WHILE it is difficult to give average figures, we believe that the twenty to thirty year old Baldwin tree should average around 12 bushels per tree and that McIntosh should yield approximately the same.

Some Questions on Contagious Abortion

(Continued from Page 3)

or the surrounding ones from which it gets its blood.

chance of a germ being transmitted from cow to cow on the hands of the milker.

Why is contagious abortion such a problem? It is probable that contagious abortion causes more loss to dairymen than any other single disease, possibly more than all other diseases combined. We hear much about the ravages of T.B. in cattle and the losses from T.B. are certainly very great, but they are small compared to those from contagious abortion. Abortion causes loss through the death of the aborted calf, through the interference with milk and meat production, through its compelling the breeders of the country to maintain a greater number of breeding animals and through the general decline of the value of the animal itself.

The University of Nebraska kept records of losses from abortion on the University herd from 1896 to 1929. Out of 1,226 calvings during this long period, 180 abortions occurred, and the financial loss for the thirty-two years amounted to \$28,561. Of course, this herd was more valuable than the average farm herd, but these figures give some indication of the losses that this disease is costing the dairy industry.

Why is the disease which causes most of the abortions called the Bang abortion bacillus?

Because it was Bang, a scientist, who first discovered and isolated bacteria which causes nearly all of the trouble.

Does the Bang abortion bacilli cause actual disease in mature cattle?

No. Its only effect is on the fetus.

How does a cow or herd become infected with Bang abortion bacilli?

There must be direct or indirect contact with infected animals before a previously healthy herd can get the disease. Such infections can come from newly purchased stock, by animals returning from stock shows or sales, or indirectly, the infection may come about through feed stuff which, in some manner, has become contaminated. One of the most common ways for infection is through milk from infected cows. Unfortunately, milk is a great carrier of most bacteria. Infection may stick to the hands of the dairymen, to utensils, or be spread by persons who have been in contact with aborting animals, or with animals that have recently aborted.

Can a cow become infected with abortion from the bull?

It was formerly thought that this was one of the chief sources of infection but now, some competent investigators say that the bull is not a dangerous source of infection. Some claim that there can be no infection from this source at all. Most agree, however, that there is some danger from the bull, either because his own blood is infected or because he may carry the infection from one cow to the next.

What is the usual way, the most common way, by which a cow may become infected?

Through the digestive canal, that is, by drinking polluted water or milk, or through eating fodder or bedding which has become soiled by aborted calves, after-birth, or uterine discharges of cows which have recently aborted. In this respect, cows should never be allowed to devour after-birth.

Another common source of infection is through the teats. There is considerable

Where do the germs of abortion concentrate after entering the body?

In the pregnant uterus they are particularly attracted by the fetal tissues. Another common place where abortion bacilli congregate is in the cow's udder. It is probable that the udders of practically all cows which actually abort are temporarily infected.

How and when does a cow throw off the largest number of Bang bacilli?

When the abortion occurs or when the calf is born. At that time, an infected animal throws off millions of bacilli and it is at this time that the whole premises, including the pastures, stables, feed and the water are most likely to be contaminated. It is, of course, true that large numbers of cows are infected with the bacilli who do not always abort but bring through a calf to maturity. These cows, too, as well as those who actually abort, eliminate great numbers of abortion bacilli and it is at calving time, therefore, that the greatest care should be taken by dairymen to prevent the spread of disease.

As already mentioned, milk is a great source of contamination, all the more dangerous because it is a regular day by day source. When fed to calves, milk may be the means of scattering bacilli and this avenue of elimination must also be given consideration in preventing the spread of the disease.

Does the disease develop in young animals?

Probably not. It is not until the approach of sexual maturity, that the bacillus finds in the animal opportunity to maintain itself and to flourish in large numbers.

When is contagious abortion most likely to occur?

It may occur during any stage of pregnancy but the great majority comes between the fourth and the eighth month with the most during the seventh month. One investigation showed that 50 per cent of contagious abortions occurred during the seventh month.

What are some of the symptoms of abortion?

Signs of a coming abortion are much the same as with a normal birth. The external genital becomes swollen and a thick mucous may be discharged. The udder swells or "springs," preparatory to the function of milk secretion. Flanks become sunken in and the ligaments of the pelvis soften.

Is there danger to the cow when she aborts?

The cows usually have little difficulty. If the expulsion takes place during the latter period of pregnancy, the membranous sack is ruptured and the fetus proper expelled first, to be followed later by the membranes, which are then commonly spoken of as the afterbirth. The danger here is that the afterbirth is quite likely to be retained and therefore it behooves dairymen to give close attention to an abortion during the latter part of the pregnancy. There is more than usual danger at this time also of septic inflammation followed by sterility.

Is there much loss of milk from a cow which aborts?

Yes, this is one of the greatest losses from the disease, but if the abortion occurs during the later part of pregnancy, the cow may give nearly as much milk as she normally would.

When abortion gets to a herd are all of the animals likely to abort?

No. Sometimes more than half the cows will abort during a certain year and then maybe next year there will be few abortions, to be followed a year later by a large number again. Or again, there may be a few abortions occurring regularly each year.

How long may a cow be expected to carry the infection after she ceases to abort?

In some cases for many years. This fact makes the disease hard to combat. Some animals may go several years, having normal births and then begin to abort again. This may be due to a new infection, of course, but it is more likely to be caused by the old germs which have been carried along through the years.



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Fisherman: "Now, what darn fool thing have I caught on to!"—LIFE.

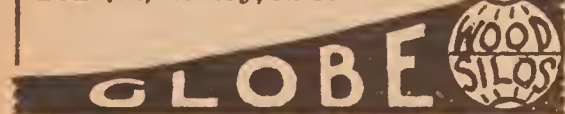
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices December Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		1.70
2A Fluid Cream	1.86	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.11	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.90	1.60
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1929 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Butter Regains Lost Ground

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 6, 1930	Nov. 28, 1930	Dec. 7, 1929
Higher than extra	37	37 1/2	44
Extra (92 sc.)	36 1/2	34	43 1/4
84-91 score	28	36	32 1/2
Lower Grades	26 1/2	27 1/2	31

The week ending December 6 opened with a greatly improved butter market. Over the previous weekend strength had developed in various quarters and when the market opened on December 1 the strength crystallized and prices advanced. Prices continued to advance on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday the sharp upward movement strained the position of the market considerably and the tone became unsettled. Friday experienced better buying interest and on Saturday there was a fair movement of butter at 36 1/2c for 92 score. However, a decline of 1c at Chicago tended to soften the tone of the New York market and the market closes with a little price shading. In view of the wide differential between New York and Chicago, it appears quite doubtful that we will be able to hold the present price level, for it is expected that much butter will be diverted from the Middle West to the Atlantic seaboard.

On December 5 the four principal markets reported holdings of slightly over 36,000,000 pounds, approximately 7,750,000 pounds less than they held at the same time last year. The big factor in the statistical condition of the market lies in the fact that from November 28, to December 5 the four principal cities withdrew from storage 3,538,603 pounds compared with a withdrawal during the same period a year ago totaling 2,735,895 pounds.

Cheese Prices Lose a Fraction

STATE FLATS	Dec. 6, 1930	Nov. 28, 1930	Dec. 7, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20-21	20	21 1/2
Fresh Average			
Held Fancy			26
Held Average			23 1/2

There has been so little business transpiring in the cheese market that it is quite difficult to get any concrete idea of what is going on. There is an extremely light movement in fresh New York State whole milk flats. This is fortunate for there is little or no demand for this class of goods. As a matter of fact, since Wisconsin offered cheese at lower rates it has been impossible to realize the former outside quotations on fancy fresh flats. The best price we hear of is 21c.

During the first week in December there was a little better inquiry for well cured cheese. Many of the large users of cured cheese have been cutting into their own stocks quite steadily and are now forced on to the market to replenish their supplies.

The ten cities making daily reports had on December 4 about 2,500,000 pounds less cheese on hand than they held a year ago. This is the bright side of the statistical condition of the market. The darker side lies in the fact that the out of storage movement is considerably less than it was a year ago.

White Egg Prices Break Sharply

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 6, 1930	Nov. 28, 1930	Dec. 7, 1929
Hennery	37-39 1/2	45-47	59-61
Selected Extras	35-36	42-43	58
Average Extras	31-34	35-41	52-57
Extra Firsts	29-30	29-34	48-50
Firsts	26-28	26-28	42-46
Undergrades	27-28	30-33	43-46
Pullets	25-26	27-28	
Pewees			

NEARBY BROWNS	Dec. 6, 1930	Nov. 28, 1930	Dec. 7, 1929
Hennery	41-43	46-52	60-66
Gathered	30-40	33-47	55-62

The egg market blew up, or cracked to pieces, whichever way you wish to describe the situation. A flood of fancy large white eggs from the Pacific Coast over-

whelmed the New York egg market and prices went to the dogs. This sharp increase in the supply caught the market without adequate outlets at existing price levels. Retailers have been getting relatively more money than the wholesale market price justified. Retail values have been holding a high position whereas wholesale costs have been on the decline. Consequently the movement of eggs has been more or less stagnant and the situation was complicated when heavy supplies rolled in from the West. The only way to move eggs was to lower the price. This had the desired effect for the market steadied somewhat toward the close. The sharp break came on Thursday, December 4, after which the market steadied on the choicest classifications. However, receivers are anxious to keep their floors clean as no one seems to know whether or not the bottom has been reached. As the week came to a close there were unmistakable evidences of lighter receipts from nearby points. It was believed that many nearby shippers had swung to other markets. At the same time, colder weather is believed to have cut into nearby production. Advices continue to come in of some increase in shipments of fresh eggs from the Central West.

In commenting on the market break, the *Producers Price-Current* states "It is necessary to go back to the year 1900 to find prices for fresh eggs quoted as low as at present in early December."

Live Fowls Sell Better

FOWLS	Dec. 6, 1930	Nov. 28, 1930	Dec. 7, 1929
Colored	23-27	21-26	26-33
Leghorn	18-22	18-20	25-28
CHICKENS			25-28
Colored	19-24	21-26	
Leghorn	15-18	19-20	21-23
BROILERS			25-32
Colored	32-40	28-35	
Leghorn	30-33	27-30	30
OLD ROOSTERS	15	17-18	18-19
CAPONS	28-35	32-35	32-40
TURKEYS	25-30	40-	30-37
DUCKS, Nearby	19-25	18-25	21-26
GESE	19-22	18-25	21-23

The live fowl market was considerably improved during the first week in December. Express receipts of fowls were light and cleared quickly from day to day. Although the market closed on Saturday with a little less trading, it is not expected that this will have much effect on Monday's market for supplies have not been burdensome and heavy carry-overs are not anticipated. The freight market has been steady and firm throughout. Supplies of fowls have not been excessive and at times it looked as though premiums would be in vogue. The price range on fowls has been much narrower.

Most of the chickens are quite staggy and these are not moving well. Broilers, on the other hand, have been meeting a very active demand. Unfortunately, prices were forced beyond buyers' ideas and the active trading that characterized the broiler market early in the week disappeared toward the close and left the market on broilers very much in doubt. At times like this, when the buying market is active, but very critical and cautious, it appears to be poor business policy to try to force prices. A fraction of a cent or two may cause buyers to swing away to some other commodity and kill the market. That is what happened this week in broilers. It appears to be a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy.

Those who contemplate shipping to New York for the Christmas holiday market should time their shipments to arrive in the New York market sometime on December 22 but not later than the 23rd. On those days retailers are buying and getting their stock in shape for the retail trade on the 24th. Anything that is held over the holiday is apt to lose money.

The Produce Market

The potato market is beginning to show signs of life. At the close of the market on December 6, potatoes were held with confidence and the market ruled firm and showed signs of advancing. Maines in 150 pound sacks are bringing \$2.85 to \$3, while Long Islands were bringing \$3 to \$3.25. Bulk goods per 180 pounds from Maine were quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50 while Long Islands closed at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

There is no material change in the apple market. Trade rules fair although fancy stock has been moving a little more freely. The general range of varieties in baskets are as follows: Baldwins 50c to \$1.50; Greenings 50c to \$1.75; McIntosh 75c to \$2.50; Northern Spy 75c to

\$1.75. Barreled goods, Baldwin \$2 to \$5; Greenings \$2 to \$6; Jonathans \$2 to \$4.50; Kings \$2.50 to \$5; McIntosh \$3 to \$7; Northern Spy \$2.25 to \$5.50.

The cold weather helped the cabbage market. Danish in bulk has brought from \$25 to \$28 per ton.

Carrots in New York State are beginning to pick up bringing from \$1 to \$1.10 on the street for unwashed goods.

Red Kidney beans as indicated in last week's report turned sharply higher. On December 6 the market closed at \$9 to \$9.75. Other varieties showed no improvement.

Good onions are held with more confidence following the turn to colder weather. However, mild weather prevails at this writing and there is some question whether the market will show any reaction in prices. Thus far, quotations are unchanged.

Tune in on the A. A. radio market reports every noon from WEA. These give the daily fluctuations and give you the most immediate information available. Poultry, egg and produce shippers should use this service, especially.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Dec. 6, 1930	Nov. 28, 1930	Dec. 7, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (Dec.)	.77 1/8	.74 3/4	1.25
Corn, (Dec.)	.73	.74 1/4	.89 3/4
Oats, (Dec.)	.35	.33 3/4	.46 3/4

CASH GRAINS	Dec. 6, 1930	Nov. 28, 1930	Dec. 7, 1929
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.98 3/4	.96 3/4	1.43
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.91	.91	1.06 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.47 3/4	.47 1/2	.57

FEEDS	Dec. 6, 1930	Nov. 28, 1930	Dec. 7, 1929
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	31.00	30.50	36.00
Sp'g Bran	22.50	21.00	32.50
H'd Bran	24.50	24.50	34.00
Standard Mids	21.50	20.00	33.50
Soft W. Mids	26.50	26.50	37.00
Flour Mids	25.50	25.50	35.50
Red Dog	26.00	26.00	39.00
Wh. Hominy	32.50	31.00	40.00
Yel. Hominy	32.00	30.00	38.50
Corn Meal	32.50	32.00	40.00
Gluten Feed	32.50	32.00	42.00
Gluten Meal	38.00	37.00	56.00
36% C. S. Meal	31.00	31.00	40.00
41% C. S. Meal	33.00	33.00	43.50
43% C. S. Meal	34.50	34.50	46.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	37.00	36.00	55.00

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight earlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than earlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Steers fairly active, strong to 25c higher. Four loads good 1250 to 1300 pound steers \$10.00. Cows slow, steady to weak. Few good \$7.00. Common to medium \$4.25-5.75. Low euters and cutters \$2.50-4.00. Bulls steady. Common to medium \$4.50-6.00.

VEALERS—Steady. Good to choice \$12.00-14.50. Medium \$8.50-11.50. Cull and common \$5.50-8.00.

LAMBS—Lambs slow, steady to 25c lower. Deck Good New York lambs \$8.50. Few mediums \$8.00-8.25.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts light to moderate all the week. Demand fair all through; small scarce and prices slightly higher and firmer. Market steady. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 14-16c; fair to good 12-14c; small to medium 10-12c.

COUNTRY DRESSED PIGS—Receipts light to moderate. Sales in small quantities only. Per pound: Roasting, 12-15 lbs. 22-26c; Pigs, 15-20 lbs. 18-21c; 22-30 lbs. 16-18c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts moderate during the week, and stock accumulating. Demand slow all through. Market weak. By the coop, 12-18c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Some stock arriving, real demand not yet started, small sales good to fancy, each \$7.00-9.00, imitations, each \$3.00-5.00.

Fancy Hay Scarce

There was a very noticeable shortage of fancy hay arriving in the market during the week ending December 6. Receipts as a whole showed a gradual reduction as the week progressed. At the same time, the demand for No. 1 timothy in large bales was active, which placed this class of merchandise at a premium. The bulk of the buyers was obliged to take No. 2 or No. 3 to fill their requirements. As a result of the situation, prices advanced \$1 per ton and the market closed steady and firm. Timothy prices ranged from \$23 to \$29. Sample hay sold from \$16 to \$20. Mixtures of clover or grass sold anywhere from \$19 to \$26. The straw market has been dull. Oat straw bringing \$12 and rye straw \$14.

Farm News from New York

Short Session of Seventy-first Congress Convenes---County Notes

THE short session, or as some call it, the "lame duck" session of the Seventy-first Congress convened December 1. The term "lame duck" has come to be used to characterize those congressmen who, although they were defeated at the last session, are still in Congress. When the Constitution was made, travel was slow and in spite of automobiles, railroads, and airplanes, congressmen still must wait several months after they are elected before they can take their places at Washington.

The chief items of business which will be brought up before this session are the routine appropriation bills, unemployment relief, and Federal anti-racketeering resolutions. The opening session was rather hectic. A group of several hundred Communists attempted to hold a radical demonstration in the east plaza as Congress was convening. Police dispersed the mob by the use of tear gas bombs. There seems to be a well-defined desire on the part of leaders to clean up business during the session and to avoid the necessity for an extra session of Congress, because of a fear that such an extra session might slow up economic recovery.

The President's message to Congress was not given by him personally, but was read in both Houses of Congress. The unemployment situation received an important place in the message. According to the President, construction work already authorized, and the continuation of policies of government aid, will require an expenditure of close to one-half billion dollars annually. In order to speed up government construction as an aid to unemployment during the next six months, the President asked for an appropriation of between one hundred million and one hundred and fifty million dollars.

The need for rigid economy was stressed if a Federal deficit is not to be encountered.

Changes in the Immigration Law were recommended for the purpose of ridding ourselves of criminal aliens. The President recommended that Congress provide methods of strengthening the government to correct abuses whereby many aliens have entered the country in violation of Immigration Laws.

Speaking of the economic depression, the President pointed out that this situation is not confined to the United States, but is more or less worldwide.

Railroads Seek Relief, Too

A RECENT news report states that the Association of Railway Executives will demand some legislative relief from Congress. It is generally acknowledged that trucks and busses have taken away much business which formerly went to railroads. As we understand it, the position of the railroads is not that they should be released from government regulation or that legislation should be enacted to prohibit these forms of transportation, but rather that they should be subjected to the same regulations which the railroads themselves now have.

In other words, the railroads desire to have all forms of interstate transportation under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Dairy Improvement Association Results

AT present, New York State has sixty-six dairy improvement associations with over 31,000 cows, on which records are being kept. For the month of October, the herd of A. T. Personius of Cayuga County, took first place among these animals in average milk production, with an average of 1,499 pounds of milk per cow. The first three places for milk production were very close, second place going to the herd of Jay Harbeck of Allegany County, with a production of 1,494 pounds of milk per cow, and third place to Ray Deuel of Onondaga County, with an average production of 1,491 pounds of milk per cow.

High place for average pounds of butterfat produced goes to the herd of Harry Smith of Onondaga County, with a record of 52.1 pounds of butterfat; second place to the herd of Alex Thomson & Sons of Ulster County, with 51.9.

Part of this herd was milked three times a day. Three herds produced an average of between 50 and 51 pounds of butterfat a month; namely, the herds of Emil Stone of Franklin County, James Young of Allegany County, and Ray Deuel of Onondaga County.

Grade Crossing Elimination

THE New York State Public Service Commission has approved the elimination of 93 railroad grade crossings during 1931, which will require an expenditure of \$33,887,700. These crossings are located in Nassau and Westchester Counties. They also approved the carrying over of 82 grade crossing eliminations from the 1930 program, which will bring

Wholesale Milk Prices Down

EFFECTIVE Monday, December 8, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and the Sheffield Producers, reduced the price of class one milk forty-seven cents per hundred. It is confidently expected that this will result in a drop of one cent per quart to metropolitan consumers. This reduction comes just four months after an advance of forty-seven cents per hundred in class one prices.

It is worthy of note that this reduction did not come as a result of any demand either from producers or from the metropolitan press. The reason, we understand, is that independent milk is coming into the cities in unusual quantities. This milk, of course, is sold as loose milk in grocery stores and in a way does not come into direct competition with bottled milk. However, loose milk has been down as low as seven cents a quart and this price attracted many consumers who had bought bottled milk in the past. As a result, the bottled trade was losing much of its trade and it was felt advisable to reduce wholesale prices in order to keep this business.

Dairymen can well ask themselves whether, if loose milk continues to be sold as low as seven cents a quart, it will be possible to maintain city prices of bottled milk even at fifteen cents. It might be said, of course, that loose milk cannot be sold for seven cents unless dairymen are willing to sell their milk to independent producers at a price which will enable them to do it.

the total estimated cost to over \$70,000,000. These eliminations will be paid for as follows: Fifty per cent by the railroad, 49 per cent by the State Government, and one per cent by the county in which the crossing is located. The counties will bear only a small part of the expense contemplated when the plan was originally outlined. The taking of this burden from the counties and putting it on the state came as a result of the recommendations of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission.

Figures on Our Dry Summer

NO one will deny that it has been a dry summer, yet it is interesting to see the actual figures which show that it was even worse than we thought it was. Figures published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that many states had less rainfall during several summer months than they have ever had since weather reports have been kept. For the months from December to August, New York State had 30 per cent less rain than normal; New Jersey had 21 per cent less than normal; and Pennsylvania had 58 per cent less than normal. Not a single state east of the Rocky Mountains had normal rainfall during the three principal months and about a half dozen states had less than one-half the normal amount.

As a result, many wells that have been holding out all summer have given up the fight and in some sections dairymen are still hauling water for their herds.

Dutchess County To Hold Farm Electrification School

On December 18 and 19 the Dutchess County Farm Bureau will conduct a two day school on the subject of Farm Electrification. The school will be held in the Poughkeepsie Grange Hall. There will be separate sessions for dairymen and poultrymen. B. A. Jennings, F. B. Wright, J. D. Brew, R. F. Bucknam and L. M. Hurd will address the school.

Federal Aid Roads

DURING 1930, 9,349 miles of Federal aid roads were completed in 48 states and Hawaii. The amount of Federal funds dispersed during the year were \$75,880,963, something over \$6,000,000 less than for the year 1929. At the close of the fiscal year there were in the Federal aid system, 193,049 miles of highways.

Appointed on Fair Board

APPOINTMENT of Mrs. Eliza Keates Young, of Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., as a member of the State Fair Advisory Board has been announced by

Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. This board cooperates with the Department in plans for the New York State Fair at Syracuse.

The other members of the State Fair Advisory Board are: Datus Clark, Peru; A. R. Mann, Dean of the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca; F. P. Graves, Commissioner of Education, Albany; C. R. White, President of the State Farm Bureau Federation, Ionia; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction; Senator George R. Fearon, Syracuse; F. J. Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange, Interlaken; and R. W. Quackenbush, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

No Birth Control Among Codling Moths

THE Geneva Entomologist who predicts an exceptionally large family of codling moths next spring may be a pessimist or he may be just foresighted. It does seem a little harsh to make these predictions just before Christmas. However, forewarned in this case should be forearmed. The reason for the prediction is that unusual weather conditions last spring and summer resulted in an unusually large number of codling moth worms in many New York State orchards. Thorough spraying at the right time next spring will discourage them.

New York County Notes

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—November closed with little or no rainfall. The month was excellent for fall work and getting the winter's wood supply although reports from most of the county state that it has been too dry for ploughing. Farmers report ensilage dry and of inferior quality. Granges have been holding harvest suppers and Hallow-eve parties throughout the month. The Dairymen's League held its monthly county session in Leon on November 29, and the annual meeting of the Farm and Home Bureau was held in Salamanca on December 2, with a morning session of reports and election of officers and the afternoon session featuring an address by Rev. H. L. Somers of Canisteo.

Walter Griffin of Great Valley and J. M. Burdick of Little Valley had the highest test cows for October; the former testing 77.5 pounds of butterfat and the latter 49.8. Both are Holstein Friesian. Other high average records were held by Lewis Jones, L. S. Green, Arnold Gold, and Leon Wright.

In the egg-laying contest for October conducted by the Farm Bureau, William Kahler of West Valley and H. Brown of Salamanca have the highest production flocks. Both are flocks under 300 birds and had a 50 per cent production.—M.M.S.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—We are enjoying (?) our second heavy snowfall of the season. The snow is estimated to be fully two feet deep on the level. Roads are full and traffic stalled, especially on the side roads. Since the heavy storm of October 19 and 20, the weather has been fine and the dirt roads were never better at this season of the year. Usually November is a season of mud, ruts and hubs, but this storm started November 24. In fact, it has been too dry in some ways. Those who were short of water have had little relief and the ground had become too dry for plowing, which is something very unusual at this season.

Mill Creek, quite a sizeable stream that flows through the center, is dry most of its length. The town highway force here are using the favorable conditions to haul gravel on the hill roads. We imagine that the "oldest inhabitant" will have to strain his memory to recall another fall that will duplicate the one just past and still good farms are being abandoned. In this section for the past two years, the Land Banks have been getting back farms about as fast as they placed loans a few years earlier.—A. J. N.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Farmers in this county have most of their fall work finished. It has been a fine fall, but with very little rain. Many wells have gone

dry and farmers are drawing for their stock. Some have dug deeper and have a good supply. The Farm Bureau canvass was successful with an increased membership. Farm produce keeps low. There is not much demand for potatoes; the price paid growers is around 60c a bushel. Eggs are bringing 45c a dozen; apples, \$1.00 a bushel for good grade. The monthly Dairymen's League meeting was held in Malone on November 24 and was addressed by Rush Lewis and well attended.—H.T.J.

SARATOGA COUNTY—Plowing is nearly finished. It was very dry and the tractors were a wonderful help in plowing hard land. We had snow and wind on the forenoon of Thanksgiving Day. Much rain is needed in order to water cattle during winter—a nice one came Sunday, but more is needed. Eggs are 50c per dozen and scarce. Pork and beef are cheap; turkeys and other poultry are cheaper than for a number of years. A number of people are going out of the turkey business.—L.W.P.

STEUBEN COUNTY—Weather very cold with some snow. The thermometer was down to zero the morning of the 2nd. Roads are good and autos can go everywhere so far. There is not much rain and no mud. Some bad places have been improved with stone foundations. Potatoes, 60c to 65c, but none are moving. Some threshing not done yet.—D.C.F.

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Little Recipes for Little Cooks

by Betty

Christmas Cookies and Christmas Goodies!

Here Are Some for You to Make Your Very Own Self

Lesson Number 22

Dear Little Cooks:

It's hard to believe that it's a whole year since I wrote you candy recipes before and wished you "Merry Christmas." And just think we will finish our two years of little recipes next month. Will you be kinda sorry, I wonder? I guess I'll be lonesome without all your nice letters and recipes and everything.

This year mother is going to let me have some of her cookie dough to cut out special Christmas cookies. Stars and Christmas trees and Santas or gingerbread boys to hang on the tree and to give to little folks. Will you make some too? I shall frost the Christmas tree ones and sprinkle them with colored sugar or the very tiny candies for cakes, etc. They will be so pretty.

I do wish you all the very merriest Christmas you've ever had and a happy time making candy.

With best Christmas love,
BETTY.



Trace this star on cardboard and use as cookie pattern

the divinity is stiff enough so I can drop spoonfuls on a buttered paper or platter and the drops will stand up nice. If they flatten out, the candy should be beaten a little longer.

If I want a chocolate divinity, I put

a piece of chocolate in the hot divinity and let it melt as I stir and beat.

When it is ready to drop, you can add nuts if you like.

Uncooked Fudge Balls

Here is a recipe for fudge balls that is easy because it doesn't even need to be cooked and of course you don't need to worry about whether it is done or not.

1 square of chocolate, melted.	2/3 tablespoon cream.
1 teaspoon butter.	1/2 teaspoon vanilla.
1 tablespoon egg, beaten.	1/2 pound of powdered sugar.

First I melt the chocolate in a bowl and then I add butter, egg, cream, vanilla, and last of all the powdered sugar. If you don't know how much powdered sugar a pound is, I'll tell you that it is about 2 cups so 1/2 of a pound for the small recipe would be about 2/3 cup.

Anyway you must keep on adding sugar and mixing well till the mixture is thick enough so you can handle it in your hands. A little powdered sugar on your hands helps keep this fudge from sticking. Take a small piece and shape it like a marble. Then you can finish it with a nut meat or you can roll the ball in cocoanut or in chopped nuts.

Pinoche (or penoche)

This is a brown sugar fudge that is awfully good, try it this Christmas.

Small Recipe.
1 cup brown sugar.
1/4 cup milk.
1/2 tablespoon butter.
1/4 teaspoon vanilla.
1/4 cup peanuts, pecans or walnuts.

Large Recipe.
2 cups brown sugar.
1/2 cup milk.
1 tablespoon butter.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
1/2 cups nuts.

Mix the sugar, milk, butter together in a saucepan and cook. Stir only enough so it won't burn. Test it like fudge dropping a spoonful into a cup of cold water and when it forms a soft ball it is done. Add vanilla and nuts.

Cool well till it feels just a little warm, not hot at all. Beat with a spoon till nearly stiff and then pour on a buttered plate and when cool mark off in squares.

Ginger Snaps

A recipe to use for Christmas cookies to hang on the tree.

3/4 cup shortening.	4 cups flour.
1 1/2 cups sugar.	1 teaspoon cinnamon.
2 eggs.	1 teaspoon ginger.
3/4 cup molasses.	
4 teaspoons soda.	

Cream the shortening, add sugar gradually, mix well, add beaten eggs and molasses. Add the soda which has been dissolved in 4 teaspoons of hot water. Sift flour once before measuring. Sift flour, cinnamon and ginger together and add to the other mixture. Roll thin and cut out cookies. Bake in a moderate oven about 15 minutes. Take cookies off the pan while hot.

Butterscotch

For Brown Sugar Taffy

Small Recipe	Large Recipe
1 cup brown sugar.	2 cups brown sugar.
1 teaspoon vinegar.	2 teaspoons vinegar.
1/2 cup butter.	1 cup butter.
1/2 cup water.	1 cup water.

I measure everything and put it all into a saucepan to cook. I stir it well before it starts cooking and then I do not stir any more because if I did my candy might "sugar" and you all know butterscotch isn't a sugary kind of candy.

When it begins to boil as though it was getting quite thick, it's about time to test it so I get a cup or glass of the coldest water I can find. I drop a few drops of candy into the cold water and if it runs around and makes the water look cloudy it needs more cooking. If it goes plunk! to the bottom of the glass and stays in a hard ball that I can lift out with a spoon and hold in my hand and it seems quite solid it is done and I mustn't cook it a single second longer.

While the candy cooks, I always get a plate or platter ready and I butter it well so my candy won't stick to it.

Then I drop small spoonfuls of candy on the plate. I leave a little room between the drops so the pieces won't stick or run together even if they do spread a little. I let them get very cold and then they are ready, and they are so good!

Another way to fix this butterscotch is to pour it out about 1/2-inch thick on the buttered plate, cool and mark off in squares.

Butterscotch Taffy

If you like the taste of butterscotch you will want to try pulling it like any taffy.

Pour the cooked candy on a buttered plate just as you did before and as it cools fold in the outside edges because they always cool first and folding in the outside once in a while as the candy cools makes it all get ready to pull at about the same time. When it is cool enough so I can handle it, I butter my hands well and take a piece and pull it till it gets stiff. It's a good plan to hold your hands in cold water just before buttering because the candy doesn't stick so to cold hands.

Be sure to have clean hands! If you don't maybe your taffy will look like my little brother's. He was helping, you know little

brothers always want to when you're having fun, and the taffy was white, but his was a funny gray before he got through pulling it because he never thought to wash his hands. I guess boys don't unless they are told, at least little three-year-old boys don't!

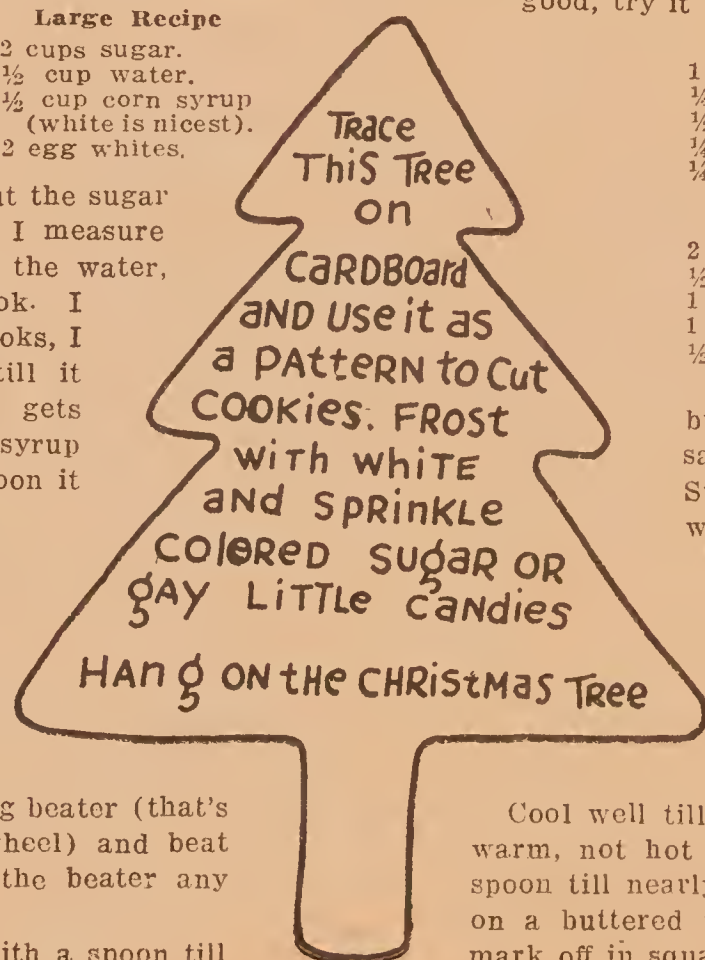
Divinity Fudge

Small Recipe	Large Recipe
1 cup sugar.	2 cups sugar.
1/4 cup water.	1/2 cup water.
1/4 cup corn syrup.	1/2 cup corn syrup
1 egg white.	(white is nicest).
	2 egg whites.

For divinity fudge I measure out the sugar and put it in a saucepan. Then I measure out the syrup and put it in and the water, too. I stir it and put it on to cook. I do not stir after this. While it cooks, I beat the egg white very stiff, till it stands alone. When the syrup gets quite thick I try it and if the syrup spins a heavy thread from the spoon it should be done.

Then I get ready to pour it right away. If someone else can help me and pour the syrupy candy while I beat, all the better. I pour the syrup on slowly and stir or beat very hard and fast. When the hot syrup is all poured on the egg white I take a rotary egg beater (that's the kind you turn a handle or wheel) and beat it till its gets too stiff to turn the beater any longer.

Then I must keep on beating with a spoon till



Christmas Hints for the Wise

A Bit of Originality Is as Welcome as the Most Expensive Gift

"I must be different, and I want to make it all myself!" These were Joan's specifications for Grandmother's gift. Now Grandmother had an old time patchwork quilt upon her bed, and this supplied the suggestion for the present. Joan made three small pillows each a foot square, and slipped them into crazy-patchwork covers, which her

"doing" also, so instead of giving my quintet a party during Christmas week, we had a most joyous one beforehand, when the entertainment consisted of making ornaments for the Christmas trees. Crepe paper, stickers, scissors, paste, popcorn, cranberries, all sorts of material were on hand for the young craftsmen, and a delightful time was spent in making decorations. Then a simple menu of home-made cookies and sandwiches was served. Perhaps from an artistic viewpoint the ornaments could not compete with the purchased variety but "exceeding great joy" was mixed up with their making, and after all, isn't that the main thing at Christmas?

Birds on Christmas Tree

CHILDREN always enjoy making ornaments for the trees and very attractive ones may be made by cutting birds from cardboard which has been first covered with gay papers,

The Angelus, in wood-like metal frames, and religious subjects, all in good colorings are good for remembrances. Really good handkerchiefs for all, and pure fresh candies are two staples. Good towelings, cretonnes, etc., may be had for making into pretty gifts.

If you have not yet become acquainted with the possibilities of the five and ten cent store, it will pay you well to look well through its bargains when you are next in town. You'll find many late contrivances for housekeeping there, too!—M. B.

Clothe Child for Weather

RIGHT clothing has much to do with child health, and careless dressing often means that a baby swelters in woollens on hot summer days and in winter is given an open-stitch sweater which is too porous for protection from the severe cold.

When choosing the child's wardrobe this fall, it is well to select clothes to suit varying temperatures. For outside wear in cold weather, clothing should be chosen to hold the heat of the body. Two light-weight garments are warmer than one heavy coat, since the layer of air between them is a non-conductor of heat and will prevent the escape of heat from the body. A light-weight coat, loose enough to allow the wearing

of a sweater under it on cold days is a good choice. A cravenetted, or water-proof, one-piece garment of the cover-all type for outdoor play in snowy weather is also useful.

It is necessary to use judgment about bare skin in both warm and chilly weather in spite of its current popularity. Neither sun-blister nor goose-flesh is good for the small child; so sun suits and bare legs should not be overdone. In New York state the child's knees should be covered in winter.

When choosing suits and dresses for children the temperature of the home should be considered, too. Children who live in steam-heated houses need only light-weight underwear and cotton dresses for inside wear. This will prevent them from becoming over-heated when they come in from outside play. If the rooms seem chilly, a sweater can be put on easily; heavy underwear and thick wool dresses can not be so easily removed when the child is hot.

—N. Y. College of Home Economics

Bring Cheer to Dark Homes

MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH comes forward with her annual appeal for donations for the Christmas fund to carry on relief work among the wives and children of prisoners. These funds are handled by the Volunteers of America whose work among prisoners is heartily endorsed by prison wardens and chaplains. Mrs. Booth writes that toys, dolls, clothing and money from those in happier homes will do much to lighten the cloud of sorrow in the homes of families where the husband and father is in prison. Any donations should be sent to Mrs. Ballington Booth, the Volunteers of America, 34 West 28th St., New York City.

The Christmas Want Book

"WHAT to get for Christmas" is more or less of a puzzling question, so I took a small note book and at the head of each page wrote the name of one of the family. The book was decorated with Christmas seals, and a pencil was attached by a gay ribbon. Then the home folks were requested to write a list of what they wished beneath their names, and the book, hung in an accessible place, was a great help in choosing gifts.—A.B.S.

To prevent stains on the hands while dyeing or tinting garments, tie the dye in a piece of cheese cloth and put it in a soap shaker. Dissolve the dye by shaking it in the warm water.

Candles which have been kept in the refrigerator will burn more evenly and slowly.

Lovely for Little Girls



PANTIE FROCK PATTERN NO. 2835 is charming for the little girl of 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Cotton broadcloth, linen, gingham check, wool jersey or wool crepe in the pretty "kiddie" colors or patterns would be both attractive and useful. Size 4 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/8 yard of 32-inch contrasting and 1 1/8 yards of edging. PRICE, 15c.

small fingers had cheerfully made. The pillows were placed one on top of the other and tied with gay ribbon, beneath which was slipped a card bearing this verse:

"Three little pillows for Grandmother's bed,
For her back, or her elbow, her neck,
or her head,
For nighttime or daytime, for sleep or a snooze,
These three little pillows I hope she can use!"

Christmas Tree Salad

Cottage Cheese Pimiento Cheese
Sliced Pineapple Chopped Parsley
Mayonnaise

Cut slices of pineapple in two, to form crescents, and place on a salad plate. Place a mound of cottage cheese in the hollow of the crescent, to suggest a miniature mountain. Cut pieces of pimiento cheese in triangular shape, and roll the triangles into little cones, like Christmas trees. Then roll in chopped parsley till they are well "greened." Place the large end of a toothpick in the bottom of the "tree" to form a trunk, and the pointed end into the mound of cottage cheese. Then you have a miniature mountain, topped by a pine tree and resting on a frozen lake base. The mayonnaise is served separately.—E. D. Y.

Where There Are Children A Before-Christmas Party

If there are children in the home, (and what is Christmas without them?) there is much done for them at Christmastime, which is surely as it should be. But small folks truly enjoy

Tink the Doll



TINK may be taken to heart by any sized youngster and most likely be carried back to college by Sister Diane! Any girl who has a room of her own is apt to have an array of clever dolls inhabiting it, and Tink is really clever from his merry whimsical face to his turned-up felt toes. You know one can't be ordinary with a nose of black felt, sand in certain portions of one's anatomy that makes him perch securely on a chair arm or bed post, and a bell on the cap so tiny that it only says "Tink" and not "tinkle." Stamped materials, felt, sateen, oilcloth coat, hand tinted cheeks, in fact everything but the stuffing may be ordered as No. M245 at 60 cents complete to finish this doll.

M245 ALL MATERIALS FOR DOLL 60 CENTS

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

such as is used for lining envelopes. Brush the birds with glue, and sprinkle with the tiny beads which are used for lamp shades and other fancy work. (A salt-cellar is helpful in sprinkling). The result will be gay ornaments which sparkle beautifully in the light. Other forms, as a star or a fish could be used for the ornaments.—A. B. S.

At the Five-and-Ten

DO you use your nearest five-and-ten? Many buy gifts there and at a saving. For kiddies there are sturdy snow shovels; miniature red gas tanks, cars, mechanical toys, puzzles, books, modeling clay, stencils and silhouettes, tools, marbles, dishes, wee cooking utensils, really good socks and stockings, crayons and innumerable other childish treasures.

For grown-ups there are many toilet preparations in small sizes. The foremost "brands" are found there. Attractive stamped goods, towels, child's dresses, aprons, and rompers, bureau sets, etc., and an excellent line of crocheted and embroidered cottons and other fancy work essentials are on their counters.

Tiny reproductions, perhaps eight by five inches of famous pictures such as

Smartly Slenderizing



DRESS PATTERN NO. 2859 is designed in every detail to make one look slender. Black canton crepe with white collar and cuffs, or faint pink or turquoise blue would be very smart indeed. The close hip and flaring skirt are very good features also. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE, 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps (do not send coin). Add 12c for one of the fashion catalogues and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Just David--By Eleanor Porter

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

Because no one else wanted him, David stayed with the Hollys. They soon found that David had queer ideas about work and play. One of his first tasks was to fill the wood box and although he started with good intentions, some exceedingly interesting butterflies soon lured him away from his task.

David is considered a real problem by Mr. Holly. The boy hears him say that no one wants him and goes to the barn loft where he can feel that his father is near him. He is missed by Mrs. Holly who cannot resist telling him that she does want him. David is happy again, but Mr. Holly feels that it is just another mouth to feed with the mortgage coming due at the bank soon.

"But he can learn—and he does play beautifully," murmured the woman; whenever before had Ellen Holly ventured to use words of argument with her husband, and in extenuation, too, of an act of her own!

There was no reply except a muttered "Humph!" under the breath. Then Simeon Holly rose and stalked into the house.

The next day was Sunday, and Sunday at the farmhouse was a thing of stern repression and solemn silence. In Simeon Holly's veins ran the blood of the Puritans, and he was more than strict as to what he considered right and wrong. When half-trained for the ministry, ill-health had forced him to resort to a less confining life, though never had it taken from him the uncompromising rigor of his views. It was a distinct shock to him, therefore on this Sunday morning to be awakened by a peal of music such as the little house had never known before. All the while that he was thrusting his indignant self into his clothing, the runs and turns and crashing chords whirled about him until it seemed that a whole orchestra must be imprisoned in the little room over the kitchen, so skillful was the boy's double stopping. Simeon Holly was white with anger when he finally hurried down the hall and threw open David's bedroom door.

"Boy, what do you mean by this?" he demanded.

David laughed gleefully.

"And didn't you know?" he asked. "Why, I thought my music would tell you. I was so happy, so glad! The birds in the trees woke me up singing, 'You're wanted—you're wanted'; and the sun came over the hill there and said, 'You're wanted—you're wanted'; and the little tree-branch tapped on my window pane and said, 'You're wanted—you're wanted!' And I just had to take up my violin and tell you about it!"

"But it's Sunday—the Lord's Day," remonstrated the man sternly.

David stood motionless, his eyes questioning.

"Are you quite a heathen, then?" catechised the man sharply. "Have they never told you anything about God, boy?"

"Oh, 'God'?—of course," smiled David, in open relief. "God wraps up the buds in their little brown blankets, and covers the roots with—"

"I am not talking about brown blankets nor roots," interrupted the man severely. "This is God's day, and as such should be kept holy."

"'Holy'?"

"Yes. You should not fiddle nor laugh nor sing."

"But those are good things, and beautiful things," defended David, his eyes wide and puzzled.

"In their place, perhaps," conceded

the man stiffly; "but not on God's day."

"You mean—He wouldn't like them?"

"Yes."

"Oh!"—and David's face cleared. "That's all right, then. Your God isn't the same one, sir, for mine loves all beautiful things every day in the year."

There was a moment's silence. For the first time in his life Simeon Holly found himself without words.

"We won't talk of this any more, David," he said at last; "but we'll put it another way—I don't wish you to play your fiddle on Sunday. Now, put it up till to-morrow." And he turned and went down the hall.

Breakfast was a very quiet meal that morning. Meals were never things of hilarious joy at the Holly farmhouse, as David had already found out; but he had not seen one before quite so somber as this. It was followed immediately by a half-hour of Scripture-reading and prayer, with Mrs. Holly and Perry Larson sitting very stiff and solemn in their chairs, while Mr. Holly read. David tried to sit very stiff and solemn in his chair, also; but the roses at the window were nodding their heads and beckoning; and the birds in the bushes beyond were sending to him coaxing little chirps of "Come out, come out!" And how could one expect to sit stiff and solemn in the face of all that, particularly when one's fingers were tingling to take up the interrupted song of the morning and tell the whole world how beautiful it was to be wanted!

Yet David sat very still,—or as still as he could sit,—and only the tapping of his foot, and the roving of his wistful eyes told that his mind was not with Farmer Holly and the Children of Israel in their wanderings in the wilderness.

After the devotions came an hour of subdued haste and confusion while the family prepared for church. David had never been to church. He asked Perry Larson what it was like; but Perry only shrugged his shoulders and said, to nobody, apparently:—

"Sugar! Won't ye hear that, now?"—which to David was certainly no answer at all.

That one must be spick and span to go to church, David soon found out—never before had he been so scrubbed and brushed and combed. There was, too, brought out for him to wear a little clean white blouse and a red tie, over which Mrs. Holly cried a little as she had over the nightshirt that first evening.

The church was in the village only a quarter of a mile away; and in due time David, open-eyed and interested, was following Mr. and Mrs. Holly down its long center aisle. The Hollys were early as usual, and service had not begun. Even the organist had not taken his seat beneath the great pipes of blue and gold that towered to the ceiling.

It was the pride of the town—that organ. It had been given by a great man (out in the world) whose birthplace the town was. More than that, a yearly donation from this same great man paid for the skilled organist who came every Sunday from the city to play it. To-day, as the organist took his seat, he noticed a new face in the Holly pew, and he almost gave a friendly smile as he met the wondering gaze of the small boy there; then he lost himself, as usual, in the music before him.

Down in the Holly pew the small boy held his breath. A score of violins were singing in his ears; and a score of other instruments that he could not name, crashed over his head, and brought him to his feet in ecstasy. Before a detaining hand could stop him, he was out in the aisle, his eyes on the blue-and-gold pipes from which seemed to come those wondrous sounds. Then his gaze fell on the man and on the banks of keys; and with soft steps he

crept along the aisle and up the stairs to the organ-loft.

For long minutes he stood motionless, listening; then the music died into silence and the minister rose for the invocation. It was a boy's voice, and not a man's, however, that broke the pause.

"Oh, sir, please," it said, "would you—could you teach me to do that?"

The organist choked over a cough, and the soprano reached out and drew David to her side, whispering something in his ear. The minister, after a dazed silence, bowed his head; while down in the Holly pew an angry man and a sorely mortified woman vowed that, before David came to church again, he should have learned some things.

CHAPTER VIII

THE PUZZLING "DOS" AND "DON'TS"

WITH the coming of Monday arrived a new life for David—a curious life full of "don'ts" and "dos." David wondered sometimes why all the pleasant things were "don'ts" and all the unpleasant ones "dos." Corn to be hoed, weeds to be pulled, woodboxes to be filled; with all these it was "do this, do this, do this." But when it came to lying under the apple trees, exploring the brook that ran by the field, or even watching the bugs and worms that one found in the earth—all these were "don'ts."

As to Farmer Holly—Farmer Holly himself awoke to some new experiences that Monday morning. One of them was the difficulty in successfully combating the cheerfully expressed opinion that weeds were so pretty growing that it was a pity to pull them up and let them all wither and die. Another was the equally great difficulty of keeping a small boy at useful labor of any sort in the face of the attractions displayed by a passing cloud, a blossoming shrub, or a bird singing on a tree-branch.

In spite of all this, however, David so evidently did his best to carry out the "dos" and avoid the "don'ts," that at four o'clock that first Monday he won from the stern but would-be-just Farmer Holly his freedom for the rest of the day; and very gayly he set off for a walk. He went without his violin, as there was the smell of rain in the air; but his face and his step and the very swing of his arms were singing (to David) the joyous song of the morning before. Even yet, in spite of the vicissitudes of the day's work, the whole world, to David's homesick, lonely little heart, was still caroling that blessed "You're wanted, you're wanted, you're wanted!"

And then he saw the crow.

David knew crows. In his home on the mountain he had had several of them for friends. He had learned to know and answer their calls. He had learned to admire their wisdom and to respect their moods and tempers. He loved to watch them. Especially he loved to see the great birds cut through the air with a wide sweep of wings, so alive, so gloriously free!

But this crow—

This crow was not cutting through the air with a wide sweep of wing. It was in the middle of a cornfield, and it was rising and falling and flopping about in a most extraordinary fashion. Very soon David, running toward it, saw why. By a long leather strip it was fastened securely to a stake in the ground.

"Oh, oh, oh!" exclaimed David, in sympathetic consternation. "Here, you just wait a minute. I'll fix it."

With confident celerity David whipped out his jackknife to cut the thong; but he found then that to "fix it" and to say that he would "fix it" were two different matters.

The crow did not seem to recognize in David a friend. He saw in him, apparently, but another of the stone-

throwing, gun-shooting, torturing humans who were responsible for his present hateful captivity. With beak and claw and wing, therefore, he fought this new evil that had come presumably to torment; and not until David had hit upon the expedient of taking off his blouse, and throwing it over the angry bird, could the boy get near enough to accomplish his purpose. Even then David had to leave upon the slender leg a twist of leather.

A moment later, with a whirl of wings and a frightened squawk that quickly turned into a surprised caw of triumphant rejoicing, the crow soared into the air and made straight for a distant tree-top. David, after a minute's glad surveying of his work, donned his blouse again and resumed his walk.

It was almost six o'clock when David got back to the Holly farmhouse. In the barn doorway sat Perry Larson.

"Well, sonny," the man greeted him cheerily, "did ye get yer weedin' done?"

"Y—yes," hesitated David. "I got it done; but I didn't like it."

"Tis kinder hot work."

"Oh, I didn't mind that part," returned David. "What I didn't like was pulling up all those pretty little plants and letting them die."

"Weeds—'pretty little plants'!" ejaculated the man. "Well, I'll be jiggered!"

"But they *were* pretty," defended David, reading aright the scorn in Perry Larson's voice. "The very prettiest and biggest there were, always. Mr. Holly showed me, you know,—and I had to pull them up."

"Well, I'll be jiggered!" muttered Perry Larson again.

"But I've been to walk since. I feel better now."

"Oh, ye do!"

"Oh, yes. I had a splendid walk. I went 'way up in the woods on the hill there. I was singing all the time—inside, you know. I was so glad Mrs. Holly—wanted me. You know what it is, when you sing inside."

Perry Larson scratched his head.

"Well, no, sonny, I can't really say I do," he retorted. "I ain't much on singin'."

"Oh, but I don't mean aloud. I mean inside. When you're happy, you know."

"When I'm—oh!" The man stopped and stared, his mouth falling open. Suddenly his face changed, and he grinned appreciatively. "Well, if you ain't the beat 'em, boy! 'Tis kinder like singin'—the way ye feel inside, when yer 'specially happy, ain't it? But I never thought of it before."

"Oh, yes. Why, that's where I get my songs—inside of me, you know—that I play on my violin. And I made a crow sing, too. Only *he* sang outside."

"Sing—a crow!" scoffed the man. "Shucks! It'll take more 'n you ter make me think a crow can sing, my lad."

"But they do, when they're happy," maintained the boy. "Anyhow, it doesn't sound the same as it does when they're cross, or plagued over something. You ought to have heard this one to-day. He sang. He was so glad to get away. I let him loose, you see."

"You mean, you *caught* a crow up there in them woods?" The man's voice was skeptical.

"Oh, no, I didn't catch it. But somebody had, and tied him up. And he was so unhappy!"

"A crow tied up in the woods!"

"Oh, I didn't find *that* in the woods. It was before I went up the hill at all."

"A crow tied up—Look a-here, boy, what are you talkin' about? Where was that crow?" Perry Larson's whole self had become suddenly alert.

"In the field 'way over there. And somebody—"

"The cornfield! Jingo! Boy, you don't mean you touched *that* crow?"

"Well, he wouldn't let me *touch* him," half-apologized David. "He was so

(Continued on Opposite Page)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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The rates for this type of advertising, which will be run in the regular advertising display is as follows:

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HONEY, our finest White Clover, 60 lb. \$5.50; 12, five lb. pails \$7.00. Clover Autumn flowers 60 lb. \$5.25; 12 five lb. pails \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—FINEST QUALITY white or dark pure table honey, 5 pound cans, 90c; 10, \$1.75; 60, \$6.00, delivered third zone. ELTON LANE, Trumansburg, N. Y.

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COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth-promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75; 10 gallons \$13, at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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NICHOLS BURN-RITE Kerosene Oil Burner works in any stove cheaper than wood or coal. Agents Wanted. Good proposition. R. D. NICHOLS, Avon, N.Y.

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REAL JOBS OPEN. Auto mechanics earn \$40 to \$100 per week. Learn in a few weeks. Write for big free book and tuition rates. McSWENY'S, Dept. A-35, Cleveland, Ohio.

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FOR SALE—Strictly number one pure maple syrup sent parcel post paid. \$2.75 per gallon. J. F. SPROUL, Delevan, N. Y.

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CHOICE FLORIDA ORANGES, grapefruit, tangerines, sweet, juicy, full-flavored. Full standard bushel, straight or assorted, \$1.75 with order, express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

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GIVE PILLOW CASES for Christmas—Any size. Pepperell tubing. Hand-crocheted trimmed and embroidered. Satisfaction guaranteed. LILLIE NIXON, Salem, Ind.

PATCHWORK PERCALES BEAUTIFUL assortment, 7 pounds \$1.00. Blanket remnants 3 pounds \$1.00. Silks assorted colors 5 pounds \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., Cambridge, C. Mass.

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FIFTY 7c quality cigars direct from manufacturer. Invincible shape, Sumatra wrapper, \$2.12 postpaid. Smoke 15. Not satisfied, full refund guaranteed. Appropriate Christmas gift. E. M. WEAND, Collegeville, Penna.

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BUILDING MATERIALS

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SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARN. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

Just David

(Continued from Opposite Page)

afraid, you see. Why, I had to put my blouse over his head before he'd let me cut him loose at all."

"Cut him loose!" Perry Larson sprang to his feet. "You didn't—you didn't let that crow go!"

David shrank back.

"Why, yes; he wanted to go. He—" But the man before him had fallen back despairingly to his old position.

"Well, sir, you've done it now. What the boss'll say, I don't know; but I know what I'd like ter say to ye. I was a whole week, off an' on, gettin' hold of that crow, an' I wouldn't have got him at all if I hadn't hid half the night an' all the mornin' in that clump o' bushes, watchin' a chance ter wing him, jest enough an' not too much. An' even then the job wa'n't done. Let me tell yer, 't wa'n't no small thing ter get him hitched. I'm wearin' the marks of the rascal's beak yet. An' now you've gone an' let him go—just like that," he finished, snapping his fingers angrily.

In David's face there was no contrition. There was only incredulous horror.

"You mean, you tied him there, on purpose?"

"Sure I did!"

"But he didn't like it. Couldn't you see he didn't like it?" cried David.

"Like it! What if he didn't? I didn't like ter have my corn pulled up, either."

(Continued Next Week)

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

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American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

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Don't leave straw on your barn roof.



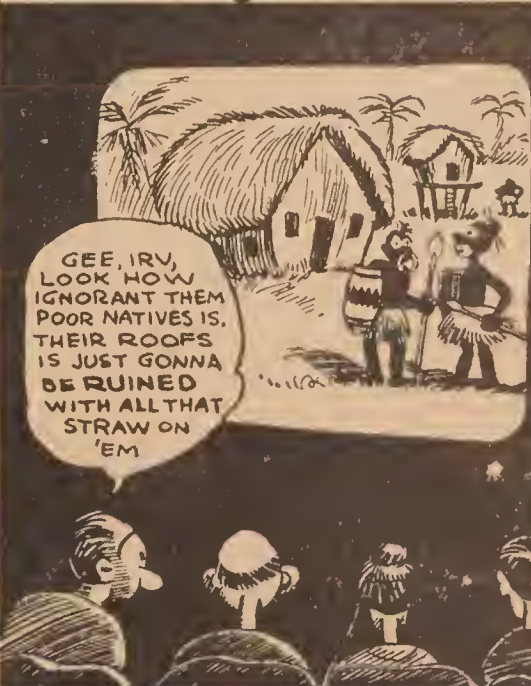
Patches of straw left on the roof by the straw blower should be swept off.



Straw catches and holds moisture, causing any roof to deteriorate very rapidly



Moisture and acid from decomposing straw are ruinous to galvanized iron



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Get More Eggs This Year
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Let us show you how to make more money from your hens. Start with chicks specially bred for high egg production. 10 leading breeds. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid.

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We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is \$1.00 a dozen; \$3.50 per fifty; \$6.50 per hundred; \$60 per thousand.

Check or Money Order must accompany order.

American Agriculturist

When Writing Advertisers. Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

20 YEARS AGO

Twenty years ago, Lord Farms started with the strain of S. C. White Leghorns we have today. It is safe to say that a large part of the successful poultry farms in the east today have been built on Lord Farms stock to some extent.

During these twenty years we have made steady improvement in our stock. By continuous trapnesting and individual pedigreeing and wing-banding of thousands of chicks, we are now in a position to offer chicks by the thousand that were sold by the dozen at high prices a few years ago.

Our Grade-A Chicks now all come from stock that good poultrymen would have been proud to own one pen of a few years ago.

We have probably as many breeding birds on our own farm as any one in the Eastern States. So we know that our stock is all we claim for it. Buying from Lord Farms is different than buying from an ordinary hatchery. Lord Farms customers are successful.

Any one planning for next spring's chicks should get our catalog and bulletins describing our plants and the four men, all in one family, who are giving their lives to this work. Write today. Lord Farms, 85 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.

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 Full cash refunds for all losses. Chicks bred for vigor, livability, rapid growth, high egg production. Every breeder blood-tested. Disease-free Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Valuable catalog gives full details. Write today.
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GET MORE EGGS
 from your birds. 7 poultry profit secrets and 7 months subscription to Poultry Item—only 10c—a dime—Send now!

The POULTRY ITEM
 Sellersville, 103, Pa.

With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

Getting a Start With Poultry

"I am asking your advice on the best way to start in chickens. I have a five acre farm and also a barn 20x20 and a small hen house 12x12 and a larger house 16x36 feet. They are all in one so they can be used as one house. How many hens could I keep in that much room."

"They will have a run of four acres. I will have to buy all feed, and will have a building 12x12 for a brooder house. Do you think I can make any money with them. I will have to buy all my chicks in the spring. Will you tell me the best way to go at it, the feed for chicks and the way to get rid of lice and keep them well. I will get a coal brooder."

THE best way to start in the chicken game is to work for a year or more on the farm of some successful poultryman, and thus learn the business.

In case you are not in a position to do this the next best thing is to enroll in the correspondence course in poultry flock management offered free to residents of New York State by the New York State College of Agriculture. You should address your application to Supervisor, Farm Study Courses, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The course will give you the information on feeding, control of lice and mites and dozens of other necessary and important details.

You could keep 340 hens in the 3 rooms you mention, allowing 3½ square feet of floor space per bird.

If you do the work of caring for the flock you should be able to make money on them, perhaps two dollars per hen. If you hire much help you will need two brooder houses for that of the profits. You should start with baby chicks. About 800 should be enough to give you 340 pullets. You will need two brooder houses for that many. For the first season you could use one of the hen houses.—L. E. WEAVER.

Poultrymen Grow Healthy Chicks

TWELVE New York State counties, namely Cayuga, Chautauqua, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Madison, Monroe, Schenectady, Schuyler, Suffolk, Sullivan and Wayne, have this year followed a program to decrease losses of baby chicks. In these twelve

counties 798 poultrymen have agreed to follow six recommendations made by the College of Agriculture. These recommendations are: buy chicks early, start with well-bred chicks, practice clean brooding, raise the chickens on clean ground, follow clean feeding practices and keep the pullets growing.

Judging from past experience, following these practices will materially lessen losses among baby chicks.

About Plans for Brooder House

"Please give me some detailed information on the construction of a colony brooder. Which is more economical heating system, electricity or hot water? We have a hatch coming off next week."

TO give detailed information on the building of a colony brooder would require too much time and space for a letter. I am, therefore, asking the Poultry Department at Cornell to send you their bulletin which contains plans and descriptions.

Hot water is usually lower in cost for a brooder than electricity. However in a "colony" system we use coal stoves or oil stoves, but not hot-water. Electricity has the advantage of being so much more easily handled and reduces the worry of brooding so much that people usually consider the extra cost as being more than off-set.—L. E. WEAVER.

Avoid Egg Losses from Red Mites

TO control red mites, paint the wood work with some strong, oily, penetrating material. Carbolineum; creosote, crude carbolic acid, and kerosene mixed in equal parts; white wash; waste crank case oil; and lime sulfur are all recommended.

Red mites appear in all poultry houses as warm weather approaches. The mite is a small, spider-like creature which lives during the day in the cracks and crevices around the perches and nests and comes out at night to feed on the fowls. When well filled with blood the vermin looks red, hence it is often called red mite. Ordinarily it is grey in color.

The Progress of Rural Electrification

(Continued from Page 3)

objection to an individual owner doing his own wiring, especially under such a disparity of wage conditions, providing he knows what the standards of construction are and is able to install his wiring in accordance with these standards so that it will meet the requirements of the Code. Costs may be reduced somewhat by contracting on a costs plus basis, with an arrangement by the owner to furnish a helper.

The Purchase and Use of Electric Appliances

When we are able to secure electric current most of us think only of electric lights. Lighting the average house would probably require not more than 30 kwh per month, which would amount to about 300 kwh per year. Potential household use however, if all practical electrical appliances including water heaters, were available and used, would be approximately 5000 kwh per year. A completely electrically equipped large poultry farm of 1500 hens has a potential use of around 9000 kwh, while a well-equipped dairy farm might use as much as 12,000 kwh per year. These figures give some idea of the possibilities for the development of loads and of potential demand on the farms of the state.

Most of the common household uses require very little current. If, to the lights in an ordinary farm house, with a family of four persons, there is added a small electric water pump, an electric washer, electric iron, percolator, vac-

uum cleaner, and other minor equipment, the total amount of consumption might reach about 600 kwh a year, or 50 kwh per month.

The addition of a refrigerator, range and water heater would raise the annual consumption to about 5000 kwh. This amount of consumption should not cost more than \$25 a month or about \$300 a year.

If now we add the possible yearly use of electric equipment on the poultry farm with lighting both for the laying flock and for chicks, water warmers, mash mixers, and brooders, it would result in 4000 kwh per year, in addition to the household use. This would mean a total use for an electrically equipped poultry farm of about 9000 kwh per year, which would entail an annual cost for power of approximately \$400 a year, or \$30 to \$35 a month.

The electrified dairy farm of 30 cows equipped with an electric milker, water pump, milk cooler, water heater, ventilators and a 5 HP motor for ensilage cutting and feed grinding would require nearly 7000 kwh per year in addition to the household uses. This would give a total consumption of about 12,000 kwh, which ought not to cost more than \$450 to \$550 annually, or \$40 to \$45 a month.

Of course there are a number of other small items that might be added, such as warming pads, sewing machine

(Continued on Page 16)



New Jersey State Police Get Action

SOME time ago a New Jersey subscriber wrote us about a protested check totaling over \$400.00 given to her by a buyer of turkeys. The check came back from the bank marked "No funds" and our subscriber had been unable to get her money although it had been about six months since the turkeys were sold. Acting on some advice given her by local authorities she

Our Pay

THIS is to let you know that I have received Mr. personal check for \$40 and also to thank you people for bringing it about. I don't know what your system is but it sure does bring results, as I am positive that I never would have received any of it otherwise. I have been trying for some time and got no results.

I would be only too glad to pay you for your trouble by sending you a check, but as you do not accept any money, all I can do is to send you my sincere thanks and to let you know that I shall always speak a good word for the A. A. whenever opportunity offers.

had secured a judgment against the maker of the check but had been unable to collect anything on it. We called this case to the attention of the New Jersey State Police inasmuch as the giving of a check without funds to cover it is a misdemeanor. Sergeant C. J. Campbell of the New Jersey State Police investigated, secured a warrant for the arrest of the maker of this check and incidentally, uncovered a number of interesting facts.

In the first place it developed that the maker of the check had made good on a part of the check which money, however, never reached our subscriber. Sergeant Campbell in the course of the investigation was informed that it would be useless to try to have the check made good as the man had gone out of business and had no money. The Sergeant, however, had a different opinion. Following the advice of Sergeant Campbell our subscriber secured a warrant, the maker of the check was arrested and we are glad to report that full settlement has been made.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank the New Jersey State Police for their fine cooperation on this case. Without their help, it is doubtful if our subscriber would ever have received the money. With their cooperation, the whole case was settled very promptly.

Who Would Sign This?

NO subscriber who reads the Service Bureau page regularly should have any doubt as to opinion of the Service Bureau about all picture enlarging schemes. There is no question but that when you sign an order for one you are signing a legally binding contract. Apparently these companies are not anxious to have their methods aired in court as we have never heard of a case where they have brought legal action to collect.

We are copying two statements contained on a contract which one of our subscribers recently signed with a picture enlarging scheme. These statements are as follows:

And to secure the payment of said amount for merchandise received in good condition, I hereby authorize, irrevocably, any attorney or any Court of Record to appear for me in such court, in term time or vacation, or at any time hereafter and confess a judgment without process, in favor of the holder of this note, for such amount as may appear to be unpaid thereon, together with costs and ten dollars attorney's fees and to waive and

release all errors that may intervene in such proceedings, and consent to immediate execution upon such judgment, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney may do by virtue thereof.

This is a true statement of goods received, amount paid and balance due Chicago Portrait Company, covering which a promissory note has been given in good faith in connection with which there is no misunderstanding, and the same will not be dishonored, repudiated or denied by me.

It certainly sounds legal and binding. It is our opinion that our subscribers who signed it never read it thoroughly. Judging from past experience, even with these strong clauses in the contract, we believe that this picture enlarging concern will not go so far as to take legal action to collect bills for work they have done.

How to Get Gas Tax Refunds

WE still get an occasional inquiry on the method of securing gas tax refunds for gasoline not used on the highway. The proper procedure is to get a purchase slip or paid receipt from the garage or gas station when the gasoline is purchased. Also ask for a gas tax refund blank. If your garage does not have these blanks, they may be secured by writing to the State Department of Taxation and Finance at Albany, N. Y.

Fill these blanks out carefully, including the affidavit at the bottom. It is usually wise to claim refunds only once in several months. However, the refund claim must be presented within

Have You a Friend in This List?

STRENUOUS efforts are being made to cut down the number of automobile accidents, but, we are sorry to say, these efforts do not seem to be very successful. Every day we read of persons who are injured or killed.

You may be injured while driving your car, while riding in some other car, or for that matter, while you are merely walking on the highway. If you are injured in any of these ways, a personal travel accident insurance policy will help pay the doctor bills. If you live in Jefferson or Madison County here are some of your neighbors who have benefited from this service.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK

Fred Gouseth, Evans Mills	\$ 110.00
Thrown from wagon—leg broken	
B. S. Phelps, Limerick	130.00
Thrown from wagon—abdomen punctured	
M. C. McKinley, Clayton	70.00
Thrown from wagon—bruised body	
G. E. Shepard, Evans Mills	50.00
Wagon tipped over—leg broken	
Effa Randall, Pierrepont Manor	130.00
Auto skidded—fractured ribs	
G. J. Wheeler, Adams	30.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs	
R. T. Sutton, Watertown	20.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured rib	
W. P. Rander, Antwerp	10.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained back	
Elizabeth Cunningham, Carthage	42.86
Auto accident—fractured clavicle	
J. D. Rinder, Antwerp	20.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle	
D. M. Standish, Adams	30.00
Auto accident—contused side	
William Stanton, Plessis	75.71
Auto collision—cut arm, infection	
Nora Washburn, Adams	60.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Abraham Briggs, Watertown	50.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured arm	
Alonso Parker, Adams Center	20.00
Auto overturned—fractured ribs	
A. C. Souza, Great Bend	37.14
Alvin Haynes, Watertown	30.00
Thrown from sleigh—torn ligaments	
G. H. Converse, Woodville	40.00
Thrown from wagon—ribs broken	
E. A. Whitford, Adams Center	5.71
Thrown from wagon—body bruised	
O. O. Tyler, Henderson	50.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured arm	
Clara D. Howard, Mannsville	40.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs and bruises	
G. D. Dickhart, Theresa	60.00
Thrown from wagon—dislocated shoulder	
J. M. O'Connor, Adams	71.43
Thrown from load of hay—dislocated hip	

three months from the date of the first purchase. After the claim blanks have been filled out, they should be forwarded to the Department of Taxation and Finance at Albany, N. Y.

Modern Priscilla Discontinues Publication

"MODERN Priscilla" a magazine for women has discontinued publication and Raymond S. Wilkins of Boston, Massachusetts has been appointed as receiver. Any subscriber whose subscription to the "Modern Priscilla" has not been filled should file a claim against the Priscilla Company and send it to Mr. Wilkins at 735 Exchange Building, Boston, on or before February 7th, 1931.

We understand that Mr. Wilkins is trying to secure some publication which will take over the subscription list of "Modern Priscilla" but that if this cannot be done, subscribers will get a dividend providing their proof of claim is filed in accordance with the above notice.

The Unordered Merchandise Nuisance

THIS is the time of year when unordered merchandise is likely to be received in unusual quantities. In this connection we wish to emphasize that if someone sends you a box of Christmas cards with a note saying that your name was suggested by a friend, you are under no obligation to return them unless the sender encloses return postage. Even then, we doubt if you could be held legally liable. You can write the sender a letter saying that they were unordered, that you are charging storage at such a rate per week or per month, and that when the storage charges equal the value of the merchandise you intend to use them to pay storage charges.

This procedure, in our opinion, is the only way that this nuisance of unordered merchandise can be ended.

L. D. Mayo, Limerick	10.00
Auto overturned—fractured ribs	
Clara D. Howard, Mannsville	90.00
Auto accident—fractured skull, bruised chest and back	
Martin Kelley Est., Adams	500.00
Struck by auto while on highway—mortuary	
L. S. Wood, Adams	24.28
Auto accident—contused and lacerated elbow	
Lois E. Austin, Ellisburg	40.00
Auto overturned—bruised thighs	
Dr. S. K. Holling, Theresa	60.00
Auto accident—fract. left humerus	
Wallace Bates, Redwood	10.00
Travel accident—lac. finger	
J. A. Montague, Henderson	20.00
Travel accident—injured back	
F. E. Simonds, La Fargeville	20.00
Fractured ribs	
M. J. McHale, Belleville	88.57
Sprains and bruises	
Mervin D. Hodge, Est., Watertown	1000.00
Mortuary	

MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK

C. W. Campbell, Lebanon	20.00
Travel accident	
Sadie C. DeMott, DeRuyter	25.71
Auto accident—lacerated head	
Grace M. Durfee, Cazenovia	10.00
Auto collision—bruised elbow, cut knee	
Harley Scribner, Oneida	30.00
Hit by car—concussion brain	
Gerald Elmer, Cazenovia	30.00
Auto collision—strained back	
Felix Ciechocki, Chittenango	20.00
Auto collision—lacerated head and leg	
Louis Mason, Oneida	50.00
Auto collision—lacerated head and thigh	
J. J. Evans, Cazenovia	120.00
Auto wreck—fractured skull and clavicle	
Duane Palmer, Chittenango	130.00
Auto struck by truck—fractured radius	
Marie E. Palmer, Chittenango	100.00
Auto struck by truck—cut face, concussion brain	
W. H. Rainbow, DeRuyter	130.00
Auto overturned—fractured spine	
Jennie L. Tyler, Cazenovia	120.00
Auto accident—fracture right tibia	
Hazel B. Bacon, Cazenovia	65.71
Auto collision—lacerated arm, legs	
Newell Wilkinson, Cazenovia	30.00
Load of hay overturned—contused shoulder	
Emogen Craine, Brookfield	40.00
Auto collision—injured thigh	
Henry Beekler, Solville	37.14
Travel accident—strained muscles of back	
E. C. Ballard, Hamilton	27.14
Auto overturned—fractured ribs	
A. L. Snyder, Munnsville	20.00
Runaway accident—cut and contused arm	
Mrs. Maude A. Hartshorn, Lebanon	20.00
Auto collision—sprained wrist	
Tony Ponto, Canastota	130.00
Wagon and auto collided—fract. ribs, inj. spine and leg	
Emogene Craine, Brookfield	90.00
Auto collision—general bruises	
H. E. Wright, Munnsville	130.00
Barn burned—general burns	

FYR-PRUF STOVE and NICKEL POLISH



REALLY TWO POLISHES IN ONE

Fyr-Pruf (pronounced Fire-Proof) is a modern polish that cleans and polishes both stove and nickel trim in a single operation . . . imparting a more brilliant and longer lasting lustre. Women use Fyr-Pruf Stove and Nickel Polish unhesitatingly because it is absolutely safe . . . it cannot burn or explode . . . and it will neither stain nor injure your hands. With COLD water and soap it washes off quickly. Never use hot water. Fyr-Pruf is odorless and dustless, too.

15c
at all dealers

AMERICAN AMMONE CO.
60 Warren St., New York

The Progress of Rural Electrification

(Continued from Page 14)

motors, electric fans, waffle irons, dish washers, etc., in the household, and clippers, saws, lathes, separators, feed shredder, and motors for farm use, but these are not large items and their current requirements are relatively small compared with those already listed.

But the costs of the equipment are the real problem. They are large and frequently the deterring factor. To illustrate, let us estimate the possible costs of the installation of the equipment above outlined:

The electric iron, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, percolator and other miscellaneous items would amount, say to \$200 or \$250. A water pump and motor, while only requiring an investment of \$125 to \$300 would undoubtedly, and should, lead to an adequately equipped bath room, with an additional cost of \$300 to \$500.

The radio, refrigerator, range and water heater would add \$700 to \$900, making a total for the electrified house, of \$1000 to \$1300.

The added investment in electrical equipment for the poultry farm previously described might amount to \$400 to \$600.

The special dairy farm electrical equipment would cost approximately \$1600, or a total of \$1400 to \$1900 for the completely equipped poultry farm, or \$2800 to \$3300 for the dairy farm.

Of course it would not be necessary to make this complete installation at once, and such equipment could be accumulated gradually, and sometimes at second-hand reduced costs, with much of the work done by the owner. It is obvious that most farmers probably would find difficulty in obtaining money to make an expenditure of from \$1000 to \$3000 for electric equipment even over a considerable period of years. Consequently it is also obvious that here is a limiting factor in the maximum use of electricity, which should have serious attention if we are to secure the fullest application of electricity to agriculture at the lowest possible rates.

Summarizing the above discussion, we find that electric service is, or can be made available practically any where in the state where there are four or more customers per mile who can make reasonable economical use of the current, at a cost of from \$2 to \$6 per month, or \$25 to \$75 per year. And further that wherever minimum monthly bills exceed these amounts the costs of line extensions are entirely absorbed in the costs of current. In other words, the Adirondack plan as at present available would not call for any expenditure on the consumer's part to secure the extension of the line under such conditions of use.

It is clear also that in addition to reductions through increased company efficiency the costs of current per unit can be further decreased as the amount used increases. With the approach toward the maximum possible use of electricity on farms, and the consequent lower cost, it is entirely possible in the future eventually to secure twice as much electricity as now used for but little increased total cost.

The fact that the initial cost of wiring the premises for the reasonable use of electricity costs from \$150 minimum to \$850 for complete service, is a strong deterrent to increased use. Completeness of wiring is a direct measure of the possible use and therefore the service which can be obtained from electricity.

The necessary appliances to use electricity require large initial investments, and they also measure the usefulness of electric service. Full electric house equipment costs from \$700 to \$1300, and maximum farm equipment ranges in cost from \$400 to \$1600 more.

From this summary it is obvious that any program to promote the use of electricity on farms falls into two divisions:

1. Methods of extension and rates.
2. Wiring and appliances.

A Program Extension and Rates

The 1930 Legislature made provision for the first part of this program when it amended section 8 of chapter 488 of the Laws of 1910 to authorize the Pub-

lic Service Commission "to appoint a qualified person whose duty it shall be to formulate and encourage the carrying out of plans of rural electrification, to make research of area developments, line problems, new methods of financing increased use of farm appliances, and similar matters." Such a person, with an assistant has already been appointed in the Public Service Commission, and is at work on the problems outlined by the Legislature. Dr. R. F. Bucknam, formerly of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, heads this work. His job will be primarily to work out and secure the adoption of more nearly adequate and satisfactory extension plans and forms and amounts of rates for farm conditions.

The development of adequate and

proper wiring for farm premises and the fuller use of electric appliances is a teaching job which belongs primarily to the extension forces of the State College of Agriculture. It calls for men with special training and with special knowledge in the field of electric engineering as well as for organized and widespread teaching throughout the state such as the agricultural extension forces of the State College are best prepared to organize and supervise.

The need has long existed, and the time is ripe to further round out the college program by adding work in this modern field in which there is much to be done. What is definitely needed is suitable provision by the 1931 Legislature in an amount of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 to establish rural electrification work with proper men and equipment, in the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Such provision will be requested at the next

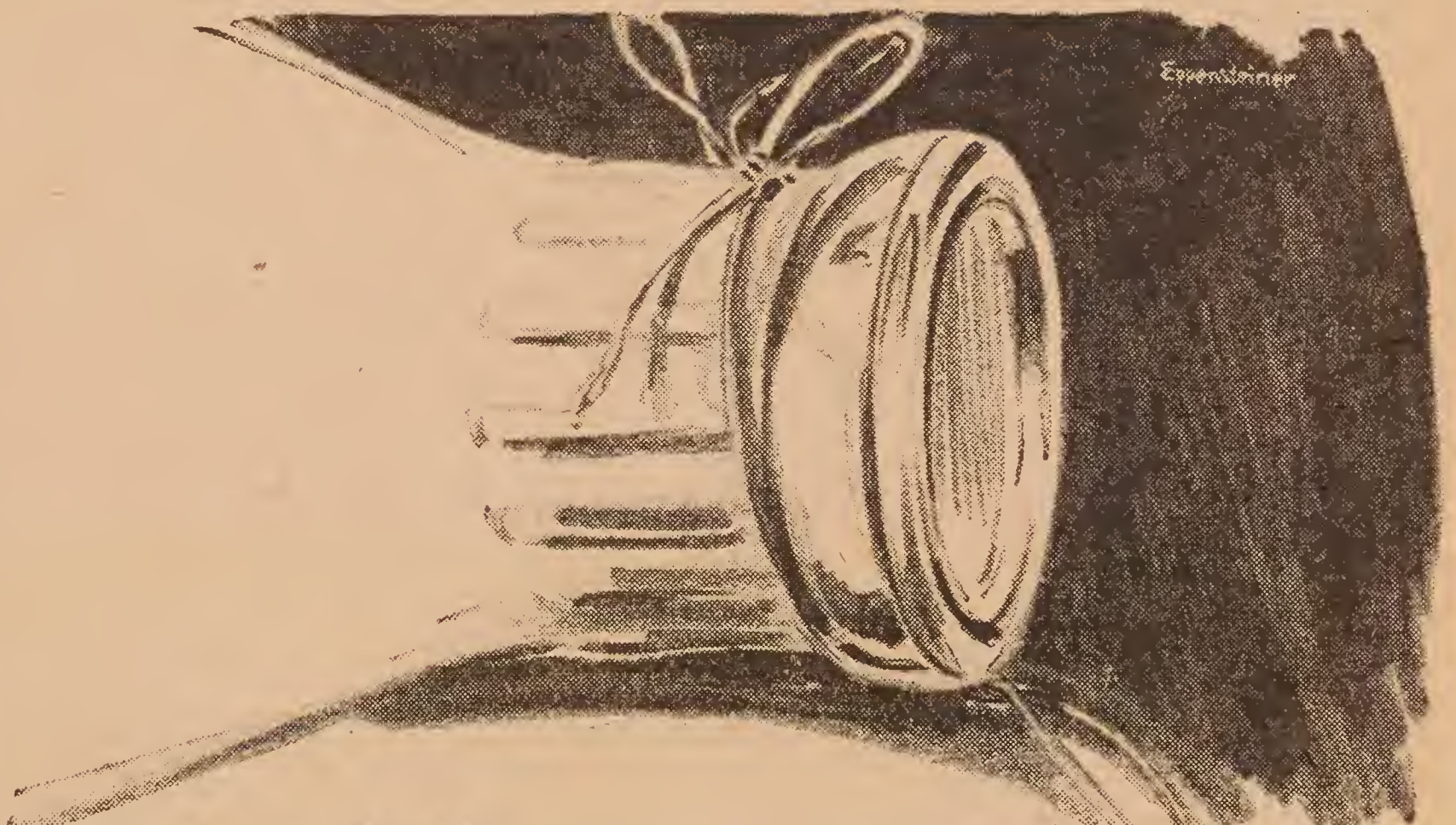
American Agriculturist, December 13, 1930

session of the Legislature and we believe that it should be provided in order adequately to supplement the work already provided in the Public Service Commission, and more completely to carry out the recommendations of the Commission on the Revision of the Public Service Commission Law.

The possibilities of the use of electricity on farms to further increase farm efficiency, to add to the comfort and convenience of farm homes, and to lighten the load and lengthen the life of farm people, are undisputed. It appears that the most extensive use of electricity may further revolutionize farming and farm life.

Electric current should be universally available wherever it can be economically used.

An intelligent understanding of the program should lead to the wider use and lower costs of electricity and therefore to larger satisfactions in farming and farm life.



THE BARGAIN IN THE CHECKERBOARD BAG

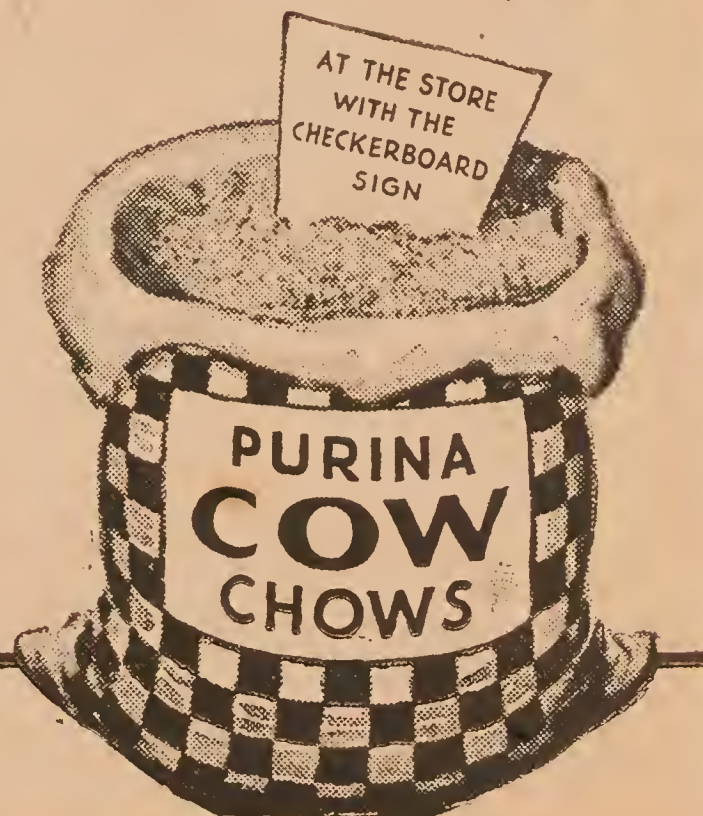
16 QUARTS FOR 23c. There's a bargain in milk... a bargain that's waiting for you in your very town... in Checkerboard Bags at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign. In this bag are 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows. In the average 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows are 16 more quarts of milk than are in the average bag of more than 130 other feeds. This bag of Purina Cow Chows costs an average of 23c more than the average bag of these other feeds. 16 quarts for 23c.

This is the good news which comes from the recent national farm-to-farm feed survey of 18 months... a survey of 505,536 cows... a survey covering the 48 states and Canada... a survey conducted by 870 men... a survey still going on.

When you buy feed for your cows you are buying milk in a bag. Consider, then, what a bargain you get in a 100-pound bag of Purina Cow Chows... 113 quarts of milk... all in 100 pounds of feed and the roughage that goes with it. 16 of these quarts are extra... 16 quarts which cost only 23c... just a bit more than one penny per quart... there's something you can call a bargain! A bargain that comes only in Checkerboard Bags... a bargain that becomes *your* bargain when Purina Cow Chows become *your* feed. Purina Mills, 898 Gratiot Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.

**16 QUARTS
FOR 23¢**

AT THE STORE
WITH THE
CHECKERBOARD
SIGN

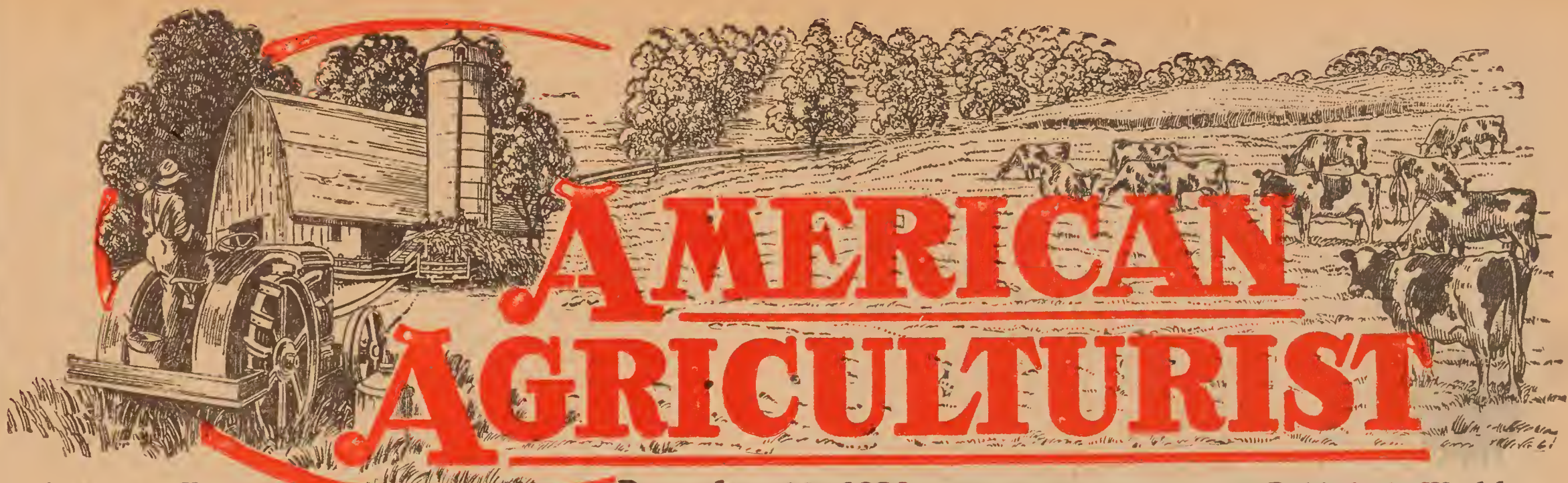


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December 20, 1930

Published Weekly



Christmas Everywhere

*Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!
Christmas in lands of the fir-tree and pine,
Christmas in lands of the palm-tree and vine,
Christmas where snow peaks stand solemn and white,
Christmas where cornfields stand sunny and bright.
Christmas where children are hopeful and gay,
Christmas where old men are patient and gray,
Christmas where peace, like a dove in his flight,
Broods o'er brave men in the thick of the fight;
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!*

—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

—Photo by Ewing Galloway



THE NEW WEED AMERICAN TIRE CHAIN

Supreme

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A PRODUCT OF THE
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Tell your dealer you want the new Weed American Tire Chain. It gives 70% more mileage. Many users report 200% more mileage and some even more than that, thanks to the reinforcing bars of hardened steel electrically welded to contact links.

Weed Tire Chain RADIO PROGRAM

Tune in every Friday evening at 8:30 Eastern Standard Time, 7:30 Central Standard Time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System:

Akron, Ohio	WADC	Fort Wayne, Ind.	WOWO	Philadelphia, Pa.	WCAU
Baltimore, Md.	WCAO	Kansas City, Mo.	KMBC	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WJAS
Boston, Mass.	WNAC	Minneapolis, Minn.	WCCO	Providence, R. I.	WEAN
Buffalo, N. Y.	WGR	New York, N. Y.	WABC	St. Louis, Mo.	KMOX
Chicago, Ill.	WMAQ	Oil City, Pa.	WLBW	Syracuse, N. Y.	WFBL
Cincinnati, Ohio	WKRC	Oklahoma City	KFJF	Toledo, Ohio	WSPD
Dallas, Texas	KRLD	Omaha, Nebr.	KOIL	Washington, D. C.	WMAL
Detroit, Mich.	WXYZ				

Power Lines Across Farms

Deal Fairly but Know and Protect Your Rights

By C. R. VANNEMAN

Chief Engineer, N. Y. S. Public Service Commission

RURAL residents are frequently confronted with the question of remuneration which they may be entitled to receive for the right which they grant to electrical corporations permitting them to erect distribution and transmission systems across or along private property. In discussing this problem it is essential that there be a clear understanding of the two systems.

A distribution system is composed of the poles, wires, guys, etc., to support the lines by means of which the energy is brought to the customer's premises. Usually the voltage on such lines varies from 2,200 volts to 6,600 volts. The transmission system is the line carrying the high voltages, that is, from 11,000 volts to 110,000 or higher. These lines are usually constructed on private rights of way off the highways, while the distribution systems are almost universally constructed upon the highways.

Transmission Lines Go Across Country

In the case of transmission systems the corporations seek the right to construct such lines over the private property of the owners, either on the basis of a perpetual easement or by outright purchase of the land. Such lines are always constructed as nearly straight as possible, so that frequently the line staked out by the corporation passes through the center or near the center of farms. The question is frequently asked why these lines may not be placed on those portions of the farms or property where they will be least objectionable to the farmer or owner. The answer depends entirely upon the locality. It is possible sometimes to make changes which will enable the location to be made in the least objectionable manner, and of course, this should be done for reasons which need not be pointed out here. In other cases, it is substantially impossible to make any change.

In the case of distribution systems, the lines are constructed along those highways where they will serve the greatest number, as well as along those where the prospective customers may find themselves in a position to pay the cost of securing the energy.

Determining the Damage

The problem of determining a fair amount to be charged for the privilege of placing these lines on private property is no easy one. It is, however, entirely within the hands of the property owner. His land cannot be used by an electrical corporation without his consent, except in cases where condemnation proceedings have been resorted to. Obviously his consent may be accompanied by a demand for compensation for the privilege which he is granting. In the case of transmission lines, this privilege is one desired by the corporation, and not one which may be directly beneficial to the owner. He, therefore, is within his rights if

he asks compensation which will be commensurate with the privilege which he grants. If the right sought includes the erection of towers, poles, guys, etc., then the compensation should depend upon the extent of occupancy, the interference with normal use of the property, the necessity for removal of woods, orchards, etc. It is not possible definitely to state any rule which will guide in making a demand for compensation. The value of the property will largely control. For instance, the right to cross a meadow or other untilled open land is not so great as that over highly cultivated land.

Occasionally the corporations seek to purchase outright certain acreage upon which they desire to construct transmission lines. Here, of course, the fundamental control is the value per acre of the land. In any event, however, it is within the right of the owner to set his price. The land is his, and it is being sought by another for a purpose, and the owner should determine its value to himself.

Lines Along Highways

The case of distribution systems constructed along highways is somewhat different. In many cases the ownership of the land abutting the highway extends to the center of the highway, so that the right to construct along the highway must be secured from the property owner. In those cases where there is no ownership of the highway vested in the adjacent property or farm owner, then the corporations must secure the necessary consents from the municipal authorities which control the highway.

The value of the right to construct along the highway is equally within the control of the property owner where he has a vested right in the highway. However, there is a very distinct controlling element in this which should not be overlooked. Any compensation asked for the right to construct such a line necessarily goes into the capital cost of the line upon which the corporation may be permitted to earn a return, and obviously increases the cost of the rendition of service. Hence, if an owner demands compensation for the right to construct such lines, he is making it more difficult for himself and his neighbors to secure the service at the lowest possible cost.

Guard Your Rights

The owner has certain rights which he should guard carefully. These lie in the trees, sidewalks, driveways, etc., abutting his property. It is entirely possible to construct proper lines along highways without ruthlessly destroying the shade and fruit trees, and it is the duty as well as the right of every property owner to demand that tree cutting shall be reduced to a minimum and that such as is necessary be done in a manner which will not

(Continued on Page 15)

Feed for HEALTH and you get PROFIT

LIKE springpasture, Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is succulent and palatable. Dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep like its root-like flavor. It stimulates the flow of digestive juices and aids digestion of other feeds—it livens, invigorates, improves health, increases milk flow and brings rapid economical growth. It puts more money into your pocket!

REDUCES COST OF RATION

Replace some of the heavy feeds in your ration with the light and bulky Dried Molasses Beet Pulp. It's the great vegetable feed for all animals—the regular sugar beet after the extraction of sugar—all the nutritious vegetable tissues of the beet are retained. Present prices make it more than ever a profitable buy.

ORDER EARLY

Remember the demand by farmers who already know the value of Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is large and will pull heavily on early supplies—avoid disappointment and delay by ordering from your dealer now.

Shipments made direct from factory located nearest to buyer.

Write for Free Booklet, "Profitable Feeding"

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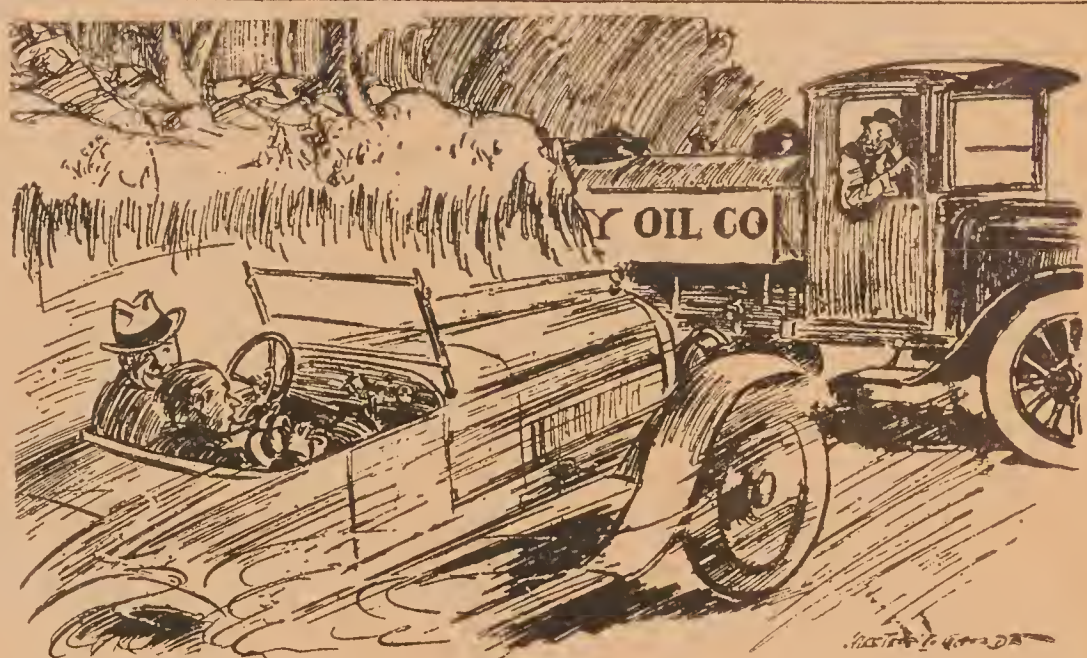
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WILDCAT PROMOTER: And I'm telling you old man, we're certain to strike oil!—LIFE.

Give Consumers What They Want

Some Suggestions About Raising and Grading Potatoes

GROWERS of most Eastern farm products have been repeatedly urged during the past few years to improve the quality of the stuff they grow in order to compete on the same even terms with stuff shipped in from other sections. Potatoes are no exception to this rule. It is seldom, however, that we hear definite recommendations for improving quality. The following were suggested recently by Professor E. V. Hardenburg of Cornell:

1. A lot of potatoes in New York are grown on grass or clover sod, which is naturally infested with grubs and wire worms which attack the potato tubers. It would seem that the potato rotation must be shortened, or that they not be planted on sod.

Use Land Suited for the Crop

2. A lot of potatoes are grown on soil that is not suited for this crop and will never produce potatoes of the best quality.

3. It is estimated that less than 20 per cent of potato growers use certified seed. Certified seed not only increases the yield, but increases the uniformity and quality of stock.

4. Not less than eighteen bushels of seed per acre should be used and many are using twenty to twenty-five. Using this amount of seed and setting hills 12 inches in the row with rows 32 to 34 inches apart, will produce not only a larger crop, but tubers of a more uniform size, fewer large tubers, and less hollow heart.

5. Spraying or dusting at least six times with plenty of material and three nozzles to the row, is a necessity in most sections to insure sound, healthy tubers.

Harvesting is Important

After producing a crop it must be handled carefully. In the first place, where potatoes are

dug when immature, the skins are very tender. If they are handled roughly the skins will be cut, potatoes will shrink, and appearance will be badly damaged. They should be allowed to lie in the field until they are dry. Hired laborers should be checked carefully to see that they realize the necessity of careful handling.

Many growers in Maine are using garden hose, burlap, and automobile tires on their diggers in places where potatoes might be injured, with excellent results. Many growers are also using splint baskets instead of slat crates in order to reduce injury. Grading is important, but too often this consists merely of removing small tubers. Real grading also removes defective tubers and misshapen tubers.

* * *

Potato and Vegetable Growers Plan Meeting

WHEN the members of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club gather on the tenth floor of the Hotel Syracuse, in Syracuse, on January 7th and 8th, there will not be room enough left for a game of tiddlywinks. The hugh ballroom of over 6,000 square feet will be occupied by vegetable, potato, educational and trade exhibits. Two or three meetings will be going on at a time in different rooms and the corridors will be buzzing with growers who are informally talking over conditions and practices, and getting acquainted with one another.

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association is rounding out twenty years of history which has seen it grow from a little group of twenty-five or thirty producers until now it includes seventeen affiliated associations and about 3300 members. The association has been a powerful factor in the betterment of producing and

marketing conditions in the state. It has secured appropriations for extensive new research in this field and many of these projects will be the subjects of reports at the Syracuse meeting. The association has championed the interest of the growers in matters of transportation, package standardization, and in many other directions.

4-H Members Have a Part

Among the many features of the meeting is a competitive exhibit of potatoes grown by the junior 4-H club members of the state. There will be a speaking contest on vegetable subjects with four Cornell students in competition. The Premier Potato Contest of the Empire State Potato Club reaches its climax at the meeting, and awards are made to ten growers who have achieved high yields of quality potatoes at low cost. Director C. E. Ladd of Cornell University is to announce the awards at the banquet on Wednesday evening.

This year's program for the state vegetable meeting is unusually attractive. Vegetable growers are particularly urged to send to George W. Lamb, Hubbardsville, N. Y. for copies of the premium list. Liberal offerings have been made and there is every prospect for a fine show of potatoes and vegetables in which all growers in the state are invited to take part.

Programs may be secured from Howard Crandall, Secretary, 417 Hector Street, Ithaca, N. Y.—PAUL WORK.

* * *

A Christmas List

THE Rhode Island Extension Service suggests a Christmas list for the farm. Perhaps there is nothing so new about their suggestions and in a sense it might be said that the suggestions (Continued on Page 6)

How to Prevent Contagious Abortion

What About Vaccines, Blood Tests, Sure Cures?

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the second of two articles, in question and answer form, on a disease that is causing dairymen more loss than all the others combined—contagious abortion. We make no pretense of giving all the information about this cattle scourge, but we have, in these questions and answers, summarized the high spots from several different books and bulletins which you may find helpful and which may save you many hundreds of dollars in controlling this disease. We suggest that you save both articles for future reference.

* * *

What about cures for abortion? Are there any?

No. There are ways of determining when the infection is present and there are many ways of preventing the infection through proper sanitary measures, but beware of the man or the firm or the advertisement that tells you that abortion can be definitely cured.

* * *

What is meant by the blood test for Bang abortion disease?

As a result of infection with abortion bacilli, there form in the animal body substances which can bring about well defined reactions when brought in contact with the bacilli. These reactions are produced in the laboratory as blood tests, one of which is called the agglutination test and the other the complement fixation test. For the purpose of either of these tests, a small quantity of the animal's blood is drawn into a sterile bot-

tle by inserting a hypodermic needle into the jugular vein. The bottles are properly labeled so as to correspond with the numbers of the cows whose blood is contained within. The samples are then forwarded to a laboratory prepared to undertake the required examination.

When a test made with the blood of a given animal yields a positive reaction, this must be accepted as evidence that the animal is, at the time, carrying infection and has been doing so sometime prior to the test. It never means that an animal will abort or has aborted and neither

does it mean the contrary. Neither will a negative test result in any interpretation that the animal involved will not abort. The result of the test merely establishes the fact that the animal in contact was made with the Bang bacillus and that the latter entered the tissues whether it remained there or not.

* * *

What are the greatest values of the blood test?

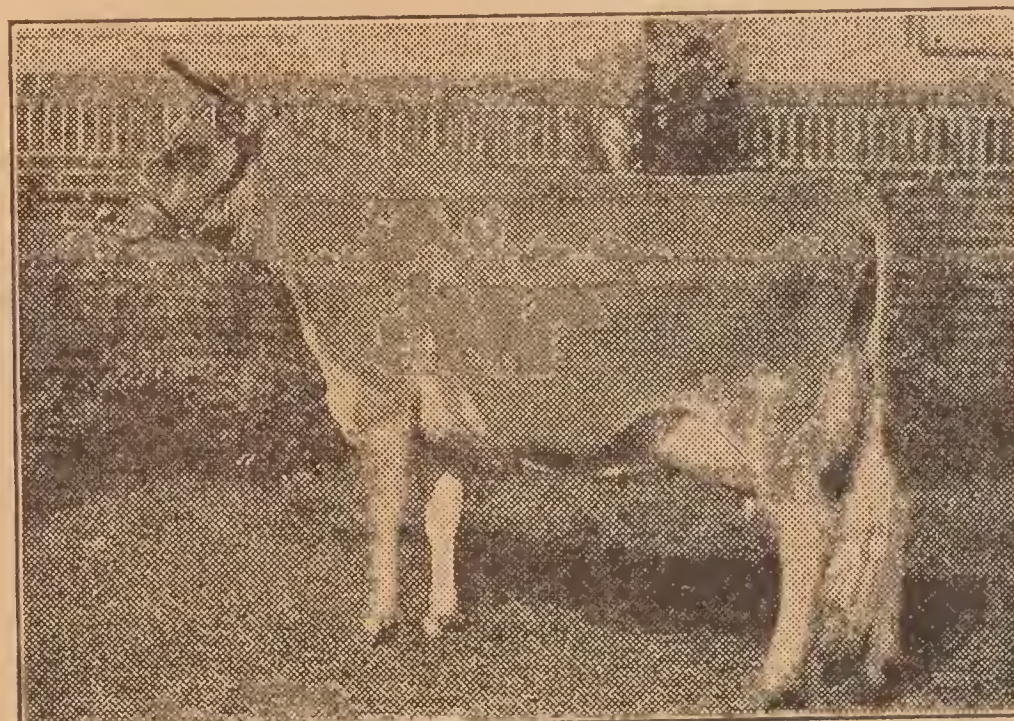
They show the absence or presence of infection by the bacilli of abortion in a herd and they also give accurate pictures regarding the extent of the distribution of the infection in the herd. Because so many cows remain infection carriers for very long periods, the tests have become more valuable than they were thought to be at first. One investigator has shown that by means of the agglutination test, a herd can be cleaned from infected cattle if the test reaction be undertaken at definite intervals and cows giving a positive reaction be immediately removed. The tests are perhaps most useful when used in connection with new cattle which are to be introduced into an infection-free herd.

* * *

Can an animal or herd develop an immunity, or resistance, to Bang abortion?

Probably to some small extent. It is known that abortions may occur for a time in a herd and then have a tendency to disappear, leading to the conclusion that animals developed an immunity, but it is not a very reliable immunity, however, because in a discouraging number of cases, a cow may have two or three

(Continued on Page 14)



Blonde's Cunning Mouse, owned by John S. Ellsworth, Folly Farm, Simsbury, Conn., was selected as the best female Jersey shown and awarded the grand championship ribbon at the 1930 National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis. In order to win such honors it is necessary that a cow be an outstanding individual and a high producer. In order that she and the herd to which she belongs return a profit, it is also essential that she be healthy.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Appointed Conservation Commissioner

WE are sure that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's thousands of friends will join with the staff in congratulating Henry Morgenthau, Jr., our publisher, on his appointment by Governor Roosevelt as Conservation Commissioner of New York State. The appointment has yet to be confirmed by the State Senate.

Mr. Morgenthau will succeed Alexander Macdonald who has been Conservation Commissioner since 1922. Under Mr. Macdonald's leadership the Conservation work of the State has made much progress. The forest preserve has been steadily extended. Parks and camp sites for the recreation of the people of the State have been created, and in general, a splendid job has been done. We understand that after long years of service to the public, Commissioner Macdonald is retiring to private life on a pension which he has well earned.

The appointment of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is in recognition of his service to the rural communities of the State as publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and as Chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission. Our readers are familiar with the fine agricultural legislation program accomplished largely under the leadership of this Commission. Additional State aid amounting to many millions of dollars has been provided to improve local roads and schools, and reduce farm taxes. It is generally conceded that these new farm laws are the best passed by any State in a generation. These results were accomplished by the splendid teamwork of the farm organizations, the State Legislature and Governor Roosevelt through his Agricultural Advisory Commission. It is perhaps fair to say that all of the different interests were represented on the Commission and that many of the suggestions for the new laws originated with the Commission. Mr. Morgenthau will continue as Chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Commission, and the important office of Conservation Commissioner will give him still greater opportunity to serve both city and rural people.

The responsibilities of the Commissioner of Conservation are enormous. There are now nearly two million acres in the State's forest preserve. These must be guarded, extended where practical, and their use limited to the purpose for which they are intended, that is, the recreation of the people of the State and a haven for our remaining wild life. With the growing interest in reforestation, Mr. Morgenthau will be particularly concerned. He has made much study of this subject. One way to bring practical relief to farmers is to take the poor land out of cultivation by reforestation. The State is already committed to

this policy, and it will be Mr. Morgenthau's job to carry it out.

Every New York citizen is proud of the fact that the Empire State has some of the finest recreational parks in the world. These will be improved and extended on the philosophy that every human being is entitled to recreation, and the finest kind of recreation is that which brings one in touch with nature. All of the game warden are under this Department and the enforcement of the Conservation laws on hunting, fishing, and trespassing, are all a part of the duties of the Commissioner.

So it is clear how important this new position is and how its work is of personal interest to every citizen of the State.

That Mr. Morgenthau will make good those who know him well have no doubt. He is absent from the A. A. office as this is being written, so perhaps this is a good time for me to take you behind the scenes and give you a little personal history. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is the son of



Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey during and following the trying days of the World War, and who won the respect of the entire world by the way he handled the difficult problems of that office.

Henry, Jr., early turned toward rural life interests. He received his first experience in farming as a boy on Western ranches, and after high school, he attended the New York College of Agriculture for a time, and shortly afterwards became the owner and operator of a large fruit and dairy farm in Dutchess County where for the greater part of the year he makes his home. He has made his farm famous in dairy circles because of the success he has obtained in breeding one of the outstanding Holstein dairies in the United States. In addition to dairying he specializes in apple growing on a large scale.

Mr. Morgenthau's constant study of farming and his actual experience as a farmer led him to become intensely interested in farm problems. After considerable thought as to how he could best spend his life to help solve some of them, he purchased AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in 1922. Shortly afterwards, he did me the honor to ask me to become the editor of this publication. There is no better way of learning a man's good and bad points than working by his side day in and day out for years. I have known few men of more ability and sincerity and more conscientiously devoted to the public good than Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Time and again I have seen him make decisions costing himself and the publication hundreds of dollars. As an editor, I never have any doubt as to where my publisher stands on editorial policies which seem to us to be right, even

though at the time those policies may be unpopular. The first question always is, "Will this work to the good of agriculture?" If the answer is "Yes", he goes ahead in spite of what it may cost us in money or criticism.

You can understand, therefore, the enthusiasm of the entire A. A. staff when the publisher is given such responsible opportunities as Chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Commission and Conservation Commissioner. We know that the public has need of such men.

Fortunately, A. A. will continue to have the benefit of his advice, help, and direction.

—E. R. EASTMAN.

Dairymen Should Not Share All the Reductions

AS we announced last week, prices of fluid milk have been lowered to producers and reduced from sixteen to fifteen cents a quart to consumers. These adjustments had to be made because of the falling off of consumption due to hard times in the cities. The trouble is not over-production, but under-consumption, but the resulting surplus comes just the same no matter what the cause. The reduction of prices of December milk at a time of the year when milk is usually scarce and price at its peak is somewhat discouraging. It indicates, also, more trouble ahead when more cows begin to freshen.

Milk organizations have done a good job in maintaining milk prices as long as they have in the face of a falling market, but they cannot do the inevitable and prices must now be adjusted to the lowered demand.

We do, however, emphatically object to piling all these reductions in milk prices on dairymen alone. Why should the farmer always be the goat? Even before there was any lowering of milk prices, profits to farmers were low when there were any at all. On the other hand, both railroads and dealers have for years made excellent profits from the milk business. Study any large milk dealer's confidential report to its stockholders, and it will be found that such reports almost always show satisfactory dividends.

The surplus of milk cannot be used to justify the price reductions to farmers unless the same logic be applied to all the other factors between producers and consumers. With lowered volume, there must be a surplus of railroad equipment and railroad labor. Railroads state that they have eliminated over 300,000 men as compared with a year ago. If surplus should cause lower prices, why should not the railroad costs and railroad freights also be reduced? Are railroads more vital than farms or farm homes?

Today, there is a surplus of all labor. If that be true, why should not the labor of handling and delivering milk be reduced?

Today, there is a surplus of money. Call rates are two percent. If surplus is the reason for reduced prices, why should the profit of all milk companies not be reduced?

Or, let us go even farther. If farmers are obliged to do without profits for the time being, why should not milk dealers be willing to do so also?

Ingredients of Happiness

WHAT is your philosophy of happiness? What things, simple or worldly, bring you joy, increase the richness of living, and make you happy? Here is a contest for every one of you, because everyone is intensely interested in this subject, whether he or she knows it or not—the everlasting, primitive instinct to be happy, to get as much happiness out of life as possible, and to bring happiness to those we love.

Write us your "Recipe for Happiness." We will give five dollars for the best letter we receive, three dollars for the second best, and one dollar each for as many other letters as we have room to publish. Write your thoughts carefully on one side of the paper and send to the Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Letters should be not more than three hundred words, and should be in by January 17th, 1931.

With Our A.A. Boys and Girls

To Make Christmas Merry

Before Christmas

Select or make Christmas cards and send to your friends.

Make ornaments for the Christmas tree.

Cut out stars, crescents, and pretty figures from crepe or Christmas paper,



David Johnson of Stockton, New Jersey, a freshman at Rutgers University and the winner of the one thousand dollar prize offered by the Kansas City Star for the outstanding student of vocational agriculture in the United States. This prize and title "Star American Farmer" was conferred upon him by the Future Farmers of America at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City recently.

paste on cardboard, and make loops of tinsel cord on them to fasten them to the Christmas tree.

String cranberries or popcorn to fasten on the tree. Make or select a suitable gift for each of the family. Help collect pine branches or other evergreens to decorate the house.

Help decorate the house in Christmas colors.

Help trim the Christmas tree.

On Christmas Eve

Put on your warmest clothes and go to sing carols around the Community



James Fisher of Madrid, who won first prize among 4-H Club exhibits with his senior yearling Jersey heifer at the National Dairy Show last fall. James was also winner of the New York Dairy Production Contest, sponsored by the Linseed Meal Educational Committee, and was awarded a trip to the show as the prize. James is fifteen years old and has a herd of five registered Jerseys.

Christmas Tree or under the windows of friends' homes.

Attend Christmas exercises at the church.

On Christmas Day

Open Christmas gifts.

Try out the new playthings.

Have a good run and play outdoors if the weather is fit.

Think up at least two games to play indoors with the rest of the family.

Do what you can to help mother enjoy the day.

Dryden Boy Judges Poultry

TIPPING the scales at exactly 200 lbs. and wearing a perpetual smile that makes him the most popular boy in school Stanton Livermore, fifteen year old son of Ray Livermore, who operates a 230 acre dairy farm three miles from Dryden, is fast becoming a recognized expert in judging and raising poultry.

Because of his ability at the judging contests during the recent State Fair, young Livermore was chosen on the three boy team to represent the Empire State in the vocational Agricultural poultry contest, where similar teams from all over the country competed.

Besides walking six miles in going and coming from school every day,



Stanton Livermore, Dryden High School sophomore who was one of the team who represented New York State in vocational agricultural judging contest at National Poultry Show.

Stanton finds time to manage all high school athletics, be honor man in his agricultural classes and act as secretary for the young farmers' association.—Donald Harrington.

The Adams County Lone Scout Tribe

WHEN O. H. Benson, National Director, purchased his summer home in Adams County, he wrote all of the scouts a get-acquainted letter asking them to cooperate in organizing an Adams County Lone Scout Tribe.

As a result, 9 scouts, 3 boys who will become scouts, and 2 counselors, met at Mr. Benson's summer home at Gurnsey, Pa. on the afternoon of July 26. The tribe was organized and officers were elected as follows: Chief, Charles L. Lott; Sachem and Bugler, William D. Stoops; Scribe, Frederic E. Griest, Jr.; Wampum Bearer, Paul Tyson; Cheer Master, Guy Beamer; Song leader, Ralph Tyson; Scoutmaster, Mr. Frederick Tyson; and Assistant Scoutmaster, Mr. Claire Dull.

On September 1, another meeting was held at Fuller Lake, Pa. State Forest Park. Fourteen scouts attended, also Mr. Benson, Edwin T. Moul, Assistant Scout Executive of the York Council. Instructions in swimming and lifesaving were given by Mr. Tyson.

The third meeting was held at "Black Hole", a spot along a creek, on September 13. Ten scouts attended besides the Scoutmaster. Dr. Ira Henderson of Fairfield, Pa., gave a first aid demonstration. Swimming instruction

Six Boys and Girls to Attend Master Farmer Banquet

When Governor Roosevelt presents to the 1930 New York State Master Farmers, the medals awarded them by American Agriculturist, he will also present medals to five New York State boys and one New York State girl.

The Master Farmer banquet is to be held on February 12, at the New York State College of Agriculture and before that time the names of the boys and girl will be announced. Two of them are being selected by the Board of Master Farmer Judges from among the students in high school vocational agriculture, who, last summer, were awarded the degree of Empire Farmer by the Association of Young Farmers of New York. Two will be selected by the Judges from among the outstanding 4-H Club workers of New York State. One of these will be a boy and one will be a girl. Two others will be selected from among outstanding Boy Scouts who live on farms.

Each of these six will receive from Governor Roosevelt, a solid gold medal, awarded by American Agriculturist, to be known as the 4A award; the 4A being an abbreviation of American Agriculturist Achievement Award. We plan to announce the names of those who will receive the medals on our January boys' and girls' page.

was given by Mr. Tyson. Bugle calls were sounded by William Stoops.

There are 5 second-class scouts in the tribe, 1 first class scout, 2 Lone Scout organizers, and 7 merit badges. All members are Pennsylvania Forest Guides. Seven members of the tribe attended the Region III Rally held at Williams Grove Park on August 24 and 2 members spent one week at Boy Scout Camp, Bathrock.—Charles Lott, R. 4, Gettysburg, Pa.

"Some Punkins"

I AM sending you a snapshot of our little girl, and the pumpkins she raised. This is her story:

"I am a little girl just four years old and weigh twenty-nine pounds.



Last fall when mother was making pumpkin pies I took some seeds from a pumpkin and put them away. When mother planted her garden last spring I asked her if I might plant some pumpkins. Mother said, "Why we have no seed." But when she found I had some seed she told me I might plant them. I took care of them myself, kept all the weeds out, and when Jack Frost nipped the leaves in September I had twenty-nine pumpkins, the largest weighing thirty-two pounds and several weighing twenty-five pounds. My name is Martha Muzzy."

The New York State College of Agriculture has just published a bulletin number 41, which is part 8 of the 4-H handbook, and gives a third year

4-H program in agriculture. This little bulletin tells how to make a rope halter, how to make a broody coop for hens, how to milk and keep milk clean, how to solder, how to make a garden trellis. Four H Club members who are interested can secure this bulletin from their local leader or by writing direct to the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

Not For Sale

AS I have read in your paper that you would like pictures of boys and girls with their pony, I am sending you a picture of my pony. She is six years



old and her name is Daisy. She is a great pet. She will eat anything that I give her and I am very fond of her and wouldn't sell her for any money. I also have a little sister that likes her too. I hope you will get this in time to print in your next number.—Cresson Brouse, Gouverneur, N. Y.

The BOOK SHELF

"CHAD OF KNOB HILL" the tale of a Lone Scout by Howard R. Garis recounts the thrilling experiences of a farm lad as a Lone Scout. In spite of the opposition of the thankless relative who gives him shelter and food, but overworks him terribly, Chad takes the Scout oath with the moon as witness. The story shows the struggles Chad had trying to live up to the oath and reveals the boy's real character when he saves his harsh relative from disgrace instead of being revengeful because the cousin had destroyed his treasure house for him. Chad discovered a valuable mineral on the cousin's land which is the means of saving his home and his honor.

The love and companionship of a dog which adopts Chad figure all through the story. It is a fine story for boys. Little, Brown and Company.

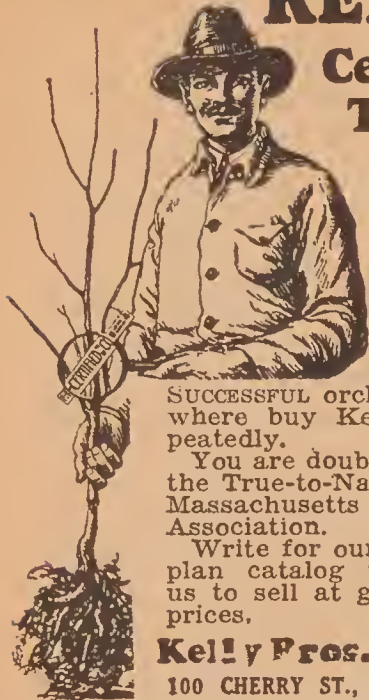
Try These On Each Other

(answer any ten)

1. What fish is most widely canned?
2. Another fish is celebrated for the sport it affords to the fisherman who often travels to Florida and other points on the Gulf to get one—What is it?
3. What fish eats human beings?
4. What fresh-water fish is most attractive to fishermen?
5. What fish has the same name as a small animal and also a bird?
6. A certain salt-water fish has a name that sounds as if it were very frail: which is it?
7. Another one sounds as if it were the darkest color possible: guess what it is.
8. What fish goes armed with a weapon?
9. What fish has both eyes on the same side?
10. Massachusetts is famous for one certain fish, also much used for drying or smoking: guess once.
11. What bony salt water fish here in the East goes up the rivers every spring to spawn?

(Turn to page six for the answers)

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Wells Are Going Dry

By M. C. BURRITT

THE long beautiful fall came to an abrupt end with a freeze-up before Thanksgiving. Never in my remembrance has there been a finer fall in which to harvest crops and fruit. The drought ripened things early and enabled fruit to put on unusual color.



M. C. Burritt

There was no rain and hence no mud to hamper and delay hauling. The men hardly missed a day in the fields or orchard from September first to freeze-up. The result was that practically everything was harvested by late October. This left almost a month for fall plowing and for repairs, and getting ready for winter. So much more of this work has been done than usual.

But along with the splendid fall for work, due mainly to no rain, we had to take the hardships and extra work which accompany a water shortage. For months now, we have been hauling water both for stock at the barns and for the house cisterns, and hundreds of others have been doing the same. It is the worst condition in many years. When it froze up in late November without the relief of rain there was much concern about a waterless winter for the prospect of hauling water in cold weather is far from a pleasant one. But now at the end of the first week in December it has thawed again and a good rain has partly filled cisterns if not wells.

With the freeze-up cabbage prices rose to ten and twelve dollars per ton

to growers, but heavy shipments have begun again and prices are now off from these figures. New York State had shipped 600 cars more cabbage this year than last year on December 1st and Wisconsin 700 cars more. Shipments are still running nearly one hundred cars per day and Florida and Texas have already loaded a few cars for shipment. The cabbage outlook is not for a much larger price unless the unexpected happens as it did last year with a bad freeze in the south.

Similarly the domestic trade in apples has been slow and unsatisfactory. The export demand has, however, been very good and because we had the quality of fruit to satisfy it, has proved to be a great boon to New York apple growers. The English embargo up to November 15, on low grade apples has almost proved to be a blessing in disguise, for it has resulted in some of the best packed apples going out of Western New York that have been packed here in years. Because inspection as to grade was required, much more shipping point inspection was required than usual.

Apples Are Graded Better

I understand that the Rochester office has thirty-five inspectors engaged in this work this season where only twelve men have been required to do the work in other years and that of the first thousand cars inspected only six failed to make the grade. To date less than 2 per cent of the fruit packed has been found to be misbranded and a much larger percentage of the U. S. No. 1 has been packed than formerly. I have been told that exporters buying in Western New York for the South American trade what they have formerly purchased in Virginia, have been more than pleased with what they found here this year, and this may have created a permanent demand. All Western New York needs to do is to improve the quality of its pack, and then get a suitable quantity of this quality of fruit under cooperative control and it need fear the competition of no other region.

It is most gratifying to note what a splendid response is being made to the annual County Farm Bureau membership campaigns. Nearly all the counties in this part of the state are showing substantial increases in membership, and this in the face of the drought, the depression, and low prices. Best of all, the increase is apparently the result, not of high pressure salesmanship or drive methods, but rather to the winning of farmers by substantial programs of achievement which lie at the root of "farm relief." If now the local program building methods which have served production so well can be further applied to distribution problems "farm relief" will have really arrived and it can arrive by no other known method. It is just this as I understand it, that the Farm Board is trying to bring about as a major objective.—Hilton, New York, Dec. 6.

Apples or Pears?

In the Hudson River Valley do you believe that a man would get better returns from setting out an apple orchard or by setting out pears?

THE correct answer to this question will depend to a considerable extent on location. As compared to apples, there are comparatively few places where pears can be grown.

Answers to "Try These on Each Other"

1. Salmon. 2. Tarpon. (Sailfish lately has also become popular). 3. Shark. 4. Trout. 5. Cat. 6. Weakfish. 7. Blackfish. 8. Swordfish. 9. Flounder; (sometimes called flatfish). 10. Cod. 11. Shad.

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R.O.P. 200 to 290 Pedigreed breeding LEGHORNS and ROCKS. Save, by placing order early. We ship C.O.D. Guarantee purebred and safe delivery. Catalog free. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Box 5, ZEELAND, Michigan

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County's famous flocks of Purched Bourbon Reds and White Holland Turkeys. Buff Orpington Cockerels. C. C. COLEMAN, Rushville, Pa.

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Collie Puppies Also black & white collie puppies. Natural heelers, \$5 up. Ship C.O.D. RUSSELL METZ, Route 10, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

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20 choice select coonhounds cheap on trial. For Sale Kevii Kentucky Kennel, Bili, Kevii, Ky.

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Half price. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

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GOATS—Heaviest milkers from world's best registered Thoroughbreds. Goldsborough's Goats, Mohnton, Pa.

The remarkable results
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Starter have astonished every poultry-
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Such remarkable results
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Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash. Red Ribbon Scratch. Growing Feed. Intermediate Chick Feed. P & P Chick Scratch. P & P Chick Starter—Dairy Rations: Overall 24%. Milk-Maid 24%. Bet-R-Milk 20%. Herd-Health 16%. Milkade Calf Meal—Other Feeds: P & P Stock Feed. Bison Stock Feed. Go-To-It Pig and Hog Ration. Pigeon Feed. P & P Horse Feed. Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER



Lights Help Make Layers Lay

TESTS at the agricultural colleges indicate that proper use of electric lights in the poultry house will increase winter egg production from 30 to 40 per cent. Since the primary purpose of using artificial lights in the laying house is to lengthen the hen's working day and in that way give her a chance to eat more feed, it is important to have feed and water available for her when the lights are on. If lights are turned on automatically with an alarm clock at four or five A. M., it will be necessary to scatter feed in the litter the evening before and to arrange for holding water over night above freezing temperatures.

Users of artificial lights are finding that it is desirable to place the lamps in such a way that the roosts will not be dark. The general plan is to use one 40-watt lamp for every 200 square feet of floor space, or two of them in a 20 by 20-foot house. Lamps are placed about 6½ feet from the floor and about 10 feet apart in this width of house. Reflectors 16 inches in diameter at the base and four inches high are recommended.

The four months from November to February, inclusive, are "electric light" months in the laying house. A common system of lighting is to turn the lights on with the alarm clock about 4:30 A. M., leaving them on until daylight. Another plan is to turn the lights on for awhile in the evening, or these two systems may be combined. Still another idea is to serve the hens evening lunch by turning the lights on for an hour about eight or nine in the evening. Each of the evening methods necessitates use of a dimming device to enable the hens to tell when it is time to go to roost. Any one of the four plans should be started gradually.

Poultrymen without power line service are finding that use of lights on their laying flocks provides one way to make a farm light plant pay for itself while they are enjoying the advantages of electricity in the home as well.

Too Much Meat

"I have a flock of Leghorn hens, middle of May pullets, which are laying well, but now are taken sick. They just seem to get weak and sleepy, stand around with eyes shut and no appetite but drink when you put them to the water. They get weaker and weaker. We had a deacon calf which we gave to them but have taken it out now when it got a little warm. They are pullets that are in good condition. Have mash and lots of water, shells and good dry place. If you could tell me anything to do I would be very glad."—J. M., New York.

YOUR pullets are probably suffering from a digestive disorder brought on by eating too much of the fresh meat. Possibly it was slightly tainted which would cause the equivalent of ptomaine poisoning. When severe this is often called limber neck.

You have done the best possible thing in removing the probable cause. For treatment give each droopy bird a tablespoonful of castor oil. This is given most easily by using a small funnel and rubber tube which is passed down the throat into the crop.—L. E. Weaver.

The Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture at the State College, Pennsylvania, has recently published circular 132 on Summer Shelter for Pullets. This little four-page circular gives plans and directions for a shelter for pullets, 10' by 9' wide. It also gives the complete bill of material and good directions for construction. This little circular may be obtained by our Pennsylvania subscribers by writing to the Pennsylvania State College for it.

Drugs added to their drinking water will not remove lice from poultry, positively assert officials of the Food and Drug Administration.



It takes these Extra Eggs to bring Success from Poultry

"And thousands of poultrymen have found their flocks didn't reach top production until they fed BULL BRAND"
— says Uncle Charlie



VITAMIZED LAYING MASHES

and B-B Scratch Feeds are guaranteed to give more eggs or money back.



VITAMIZED CHICK STARTER RATION

combines in one mash all ingredients needed for baby chicks.



VITAMIZED BROILER AND GROWING RATION

combines in one mash all ingredients needed for growing birds.



DAIRY FEEDS

24% Dairy Ration, 20% Hi-Test, 16% Marmico. A Protein content suitable for every grade of roughage.

SOONER or later, most poultrymen discover that unless they can keep their flock average up around 60% to 70%, profits are pretty slim. And it's more than coincidence that thousands of poultrymen don't get high flock averages until after they turn to B-B Feeds.

Take Charles Felleger, Chester Heights, Pa., for example. He writes, "I was on the verge of selling out for I wasn't getting an egg. Then I tried B-B Laying Mash. In three weeks 80% of my birds were laying. I have fed several mashes but can say Bull Brand excels them all." Or W. A. Guthrie of Butler, Pa., who says, "Since feeding B-B my hens have averaged 70% production and I never had lower feed cost." "I fed B-B Laying Mash to 124 hens and got as many as 97 eggs a day during November," writes M. Alvater, Brooklyn, Md.

A County Record of 81.3% Lay

Lester Waldron of North Creek, N. Y., says: "I began feeding B-B Laying Mash early last spring and during the month of April made a county (Warren) record of 81.3%." Poultrymen continually praise the uniform quality of B-B feed. No wonder! Made in one of America's largest and finest equipped mills, of choicest ingredients and with every manufacturing process under the most rigid inspection, each sack of B-B feed is just like every other sack. That's why we guarantee results.



But in spite of the success which B-B feeds have brought to thousands of other poultrymen, you will have to make a test of your own to know what they will do for you.

We Guarantee Most Eggs Per Dollar of Feed Cost

You can make this test without any risk. Ask your dealer for enough B-B Laying Mash *vitamized with Cod Liver Oil* and B-B Scratch Feed to last one pen for 30 days. (Write to me if your dealer can't supply you.) At the end of the test period compare the egg production, the condition of the birds and the feeding cost. If you don't find that B-B has given you most eggs per dollar of feed cost take the empty bags back to your dealer and he'll return your money without question.

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Practical poultrymen tell us they have never seen so much good sound information as is packed into our 64-page book, "Making Poultry Pay a Profit," written by Prof. L. N. Gilmore, of Syracuse University. I would like to send you a copy free. Just fill out and mail the coupon below.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices December Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		1.70
2A Fluid Cream	1.86	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.11	
Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.90	1.50
Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

NOTE—The Class one price in the Metropolitan area was dropped 47 cents effective December 8. This makes the League class 1 price in New York, \$2.90 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield Producers, \$2.70 for 3% milk.

The Class 1 League price for December 1929 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

November Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for November for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.60
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.54
Certificates of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	2.44

	Net Cash	Net Pool
November 1929	\$2.82	\$2.97
November 1928	2.98	3.08
November 1927	2.92	3.02
November 1926	2.62	2.72

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.55 per hundred, (2.75 for 3.5% milk).

	3%	3.5%
November 1929	\$2.83½	\$3.03½
November 1928	2.93	3.13
November 1927	2.98	3.18
November 1926	2.67	2.87

Effective December 8, the Dairymen's League and Sheffield Producers dropped

the price of class 1 milk in the metropolitan area 47c a hundred. Reasons back of this decrease at this unusual time are a rather heavy production, decreased consumption and a flood of independent milk which has been coming into the city to be sold as bulk milk in grocery stores.

Butter Suffers Another Break

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 6, 1930	Dec. 14, 1929
Higher than extra	33-33½	37-37½	40-
Extra (92 sc.)	32½-	36½	39-
84-91 score	26½-32	28-36	30-38
Lower Grades	25-26	26½-27½	28-29

The butter market has suffered another severe blow. It will be recalled that in last week's report we expressed much doubt that the market would hold in view of the wide differential existing between the West and the Atlantic seaboard. With prices working lower in Chicago, it became very evident that that influence would work against the New York market.

On Monday, December 8 the market opened with prices starting down but to the extent of ½c per pound on the better grades. Later in the morning wires from Chicago advised of another drop in prices there and the weakness in New York became very pronounced. On Monday and Tuesday, the market experienced heavy receipts. This added to the weakness in the West and the sensitive condition of the New York market started prices on the toboggan and down they went. The sharp decline induced wider buying interests although of insufficient volume to meet the situation. Wednesday found the market just about steady, but with a very noticeable evidence of nervousness and caution. This increased to the extent that on Thursday the market showed further weakness and the price dropped to 33c on creamery extras. The New York trade shows unmistakably a lack of confidence in the situation, which is aggravated by the uncertain industrial and economic conditions existing in New York.

Friday's market was a little more active with buyers operating more freely. The situation darkened again in the afternoon when the Government report came out with figures that were considered quite bearish. Any support the market had was withdrawn, confidence was further disturbed and the market slipped into a weaker condition.

On December 12, the four cities reported 33,795,042 pounds of butter on hand compared with 40,913,624 pounds at the same time a year ago. The U. S. Government report states that on December 1 the total U. S. storage stocks were 87,969,000 pounds compared with 111,650,000 pounds December 1, 1929. From November 1 to December 1 the Government report states our cold storage holdings had been reduced 21,677,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year the holdings were reduced 26,755,000 pounds.

No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 6, 1930	Dec. 14, 1929
Fresh Fancy	20-21	20-21	23
Fresh Average			22
Held Fancy			26-26½
Held Average			23½-24½

The cheese market has been substantially the same as it was last week. There has been a fair movement of well cured cheese, while the movement of fresh makes is practically at a standstill, dragging and meeting only moderate outlet. The present range of prices in the New York market was considered unsatisfactory in comparison with country costs.

The December 1 report of the U.S.D.A. gave the total holdings at 70,842,000 pounds compared with 71,065,000 pounds December 1, 1929. From November 1 to December 1 the report states holdings were reduced 8,077,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year holdings were reduced 6,993,000 pounds. Statistically the cheese market shows up much better than does the butter market.

Egg Market Still in Bad Shape

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 6, 1930	Dec. 14, 1929
Hennery	1930	1930	1929
Selected Extras	32-35½	37-39½	61-63
Average Extras	29-31	35-36	59-60
Extra Firsts	27-28	31-34	54-58
Firsts	26-27	29-30	50-52
Undergrades		26-28	45-49
Pullets	20-21	27-28	45-47
Pewees	17-19	25-26	
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	35-37	41-43	61-64
Gathered	25-34	30-40	54-60

It is mighty discouraging to report the egg market. During the week ending De-

cember 13, prices suffered another decline, the low spot coming on Thursday. The market opened on Monday, December 8, in an unsettled condition. Whites and mixed colors showed an inclination to turn easier. The situation continued and the market sagged steadily. On Wednesday there was an over supply of fresh eggs and all colors turned weaker. On Thursday closely selected extras were selling at 31c to 33½c. Some premium marks reached 36c. On Friday there was a little more confidence in evidence among buyers of fresh eggs. They showed some inclination to take on stock beyond their immediate trade needs.

As the market comes to a close the situation is a little better due to the fact that some fresh eggs have been diverted to competing markets and buyers are showing inclination to take on stock beyond their trade needs. The situation isn't quite as heavy. As the market closed at noon December 13 it was steady to firm.

The December 1 U. S. Government report states that on that day U. S. storage stocks totaled 4,150,000 cases compared with holdings on the same day a year ago totaling 2,631,000 cases. From November 1 to December 1, this year, storage holdings were reduced 2,635,000 cases, where as during the same period last year, holdings were reduced 2,229,000 cases. This side of the report is a little more encouraging. On the other hand the frozen egg market report is still bad. On December 1, U. S. holdings of frozen eggs totaled 89,567,000 pounds, whereas at the same time last year we held approximately 28,000,000 pounds less. During the month of November the out of storage movement was only a shade greater than it was a year ago.

Demand for Fowls Light

	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 6, 1930	Dec. 14, 1929
FOWLS			
Colored	18-22	23-27	19-25
Lehigh	14-16	18-22	15-20
CHICKENS			
Colored	18-21	19-24	17-19
Lehigh	15-16	15-18	14-17
BROILERS			
Colored	30-40	32-40	22-33
Lehigh	25-30	30-33	24-27
OLD ROOSTERS	12-13	15	14-15
CAPONS	30	28-35	32-35
TURKEYS	20-30	25-30	27-32
DUCKS, Nearby	20-22	19-25	23-24
GEESE	18-20	19-22	23-25

It is a good thing that the supply of live fowls was not heavy this week (ending December 13) for the demand was quite limited. Only a few strictly fancy colored fowls brought full prices. Chickens and pullets experienced a good market and closed firm. Broilers have been top heavy. We call your attention to the prices this year and last. Long Island spring ducks have sold well and farm fattened geese from New Jersey met a ready sale.

We caution shippers of live poultry to hold back any low grade stock. The market is in too critical condition in the first place and secondly poor stock is never wanted at holiday time. Again we urge shippers to look to the local market. We know of a great many instances where farmers got top prices for their grades at Thanksgiving and a great many enjoyed handsome premiums over the New York quotations.

The outlook for Christmas turkeys is still uncertain. The market is waiting to the very last minute. Certainly the outlook is not as strong as it was just following the Thanksgiving market. Economic conditions are more aggravated and the market is more cautious.

Potatoes Easier

The potato market is easier than it was last week. This is to be more or less expected as from now until after the first of the year the trade will be paying more attention to holiday specials. Maines in 150 pound sacks are bringing \$2.75 to \$3; in bulk per 180 pounds \$3.25 to \$3.50. Long Island prices are 25c higher in all cases. The first car of Floridas arrived this past week and they got very little attention. They showed very poor quality.

Christmas Greens

Up to December 13 the market has been quite dull on most Christmas greens. It is a little too early. Some selected N. C. holly has brought \$4 to \$5 per case. Some is selling from \$3 to \$3.25 while other lots only bring \$1.50 to \$2.25. Holly wreaths are bringing from 75c to \$1.75 per dozen. Some large ones reached \$2.00.

Pine needles have been bringing \$2.50 per case. There has been very little good mistletoe, most of it bringing \$2 to \$3 per barrel. Trees are being offered liberally with most of the wholesale business at \$1.25 to \$2 per bundle in the yards. In small lots some reached as much as \$2.25.

Fruits and Vegetables

The apple market has been a little more irregular during the past week, on apples in barrels and baskets. Some ordinary stock suffered price declines.

Cabbage failed to hold its advantage and again slipped back to \$18 and \$22.

State celery is holding steady with prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Pumpkins are worth \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel.

Radio market reports are sent over the air from WEAH at 12:30 P.M. They carry the very latest information on market conditions and shippers should not fail to tune in daily. One good market "scoop" will sometimes more than pay for the radio.

Hay Prices a Shade Easier

Hay prices are a little easier this week. Receipts have been full and plenty at Manhattan while Brooklyn has received more limited supplies. Extremely choice hay has been scarce at all times. The bulk of the offerings have consisted of medium and low grade hay, mostly in small bales. The market closes barely steady. Straight timothy has been bringing from \$23 to \$28 per ton. Sample \$16 to \$20, light clover or grass mixed \$19 to \$26. Rye straw gained this week under improved demand and advanced to \$14 to \$15, oat straw \$12.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 6, 1930	Dec. 14, 1929
(At Chicago)			
Wheat, (Dec.)	.77½	.77½	1.18
Corn, (Dec.)	.69¾	.73	.89½
Oats, (Dec.)	.32½	.35	.44½
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.99½	.98¾	1.38½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.88¼	.91	1.06¾
Oats, No. 2	.45½	.47¼	.57
FEEDS	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 6, 1930	Dec. 14, 1929
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	30.00	31.00	35.50
Sp'g Bran	21.00	22.50	32.00
H'd Bran	24.00	24.50	33.50
Standard Mids	20.00	21.50	32.50
Soft W. Mids	26.50	26.50	37.00
Flour Mids	25.00	25.50	35.50
Red Dog	26.00	26.00	38.00
Wh. Hominy	31.50	32.50	40.00
Yel. Hominy	31.00	32.00	37.50
Corn Meal	31.00	32.50	39.50
Gluten Feed	33.00	32.50	42.00
Gluten Meal	39.00	38.00	56.00
36% C. S. Meal	31.00	31.00	39.50
41% C. S. Meal	33.00	33.00	43.00
43% C. S. Meal	34.50	34.50	45.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	36.50	37.00	55.50

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Better grade steers strong, other 25c lower. Load good 1374 pounds. Virginias \$11.00. Medium 1180 pound steers \$9.25. Cows and bulls slow, weak. Common to medium cows \$4.00-5.50; low cutters and cutters \$1.75-3.50, Medium bulls up to \$6.00.

VEALERS—Scarce, slow, weak to 50c lower. Good to choice \$11.00-13.00. Mediums \$7.50-10.50. Cull and common \$5.50-7.00.

HOGS—Weak to 25c lower. Good to choice 160 to 200 pounds \$8.50-8.75; mediums down to \$8.25.

LAMBS—Lambs scarce, slow, weak to 25c lower. Good New York lambs \$8.00-8.25.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts moderate all the week. Demand fair through until Friday when trading was very slow and prices were lowered. Market weak and not cleaned up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 14-15c; fair to good 12-14c; small to medium 10-12c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts too liberal for the demand and stocks being carried over daily. Small sales, good to fancy, each \$7.00-9.00, imitations, each \$3.00-5.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED PIGS—Receipts light to moderate. Sales in small quantities only. Per pound: Roasting, 12-15 lbs. 20-22c; Pigs, 15-20 lbs. 16-18c; 22-30 lbs. 14-17c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts moderate during the week but stock accumulated. Demand slow all through. Market weak. By the coop, 12-18c.

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED
HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.
Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y. City

Ship Your Eggs
TO
R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
GOOD OUTLET for PULLETS
358 Greenwich St., New York City

EGG CASES Good used egg cases complete, carlots & less carlots, also good used hold-lots, fillers, excelsior pads, and lids.
LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

CATTLE
Buy Cows from a clean herd, grade Holsteins raised on our farms, no reactors. Fresh cows for winter months. WM. H. WINEGARD, Richmondville, N. Y.

FOR SALE Registered BROWN SWISS HEIFERS and YOUNG BULL CALF.
CLAUD M. ROBINSON, Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania

Blue Persian Cats for sale. Fine Pedigree, 7 mos. Clarence Hubbard, Stafford, N.Y.

SWINE
RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE
We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.
6-8 weeks old, \$3.25 8-10 weeks old, \$3.50
Choice Chester pigs, 6-7 weeks old, \$4.25. Will ship C.O.D. on approval or send check or M.O. Crates free.
A. M. LUX
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.
Tel. Wob. 1415

PIGS FOR SALE READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
A choice lot of feeders that will grow well and fill the pork barrel—Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & Chester, Poland China & O. J. C. Crossed—
6-8 Wks. old \$3.50 each
8-10 Wks. old 4.00 each
Shoats 3 months old 6.00 each
Selected Chester White pigs two months old boars and unrelated sows \$5.00 each. Service Boars, Glits and Bred Sows for sale. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Express prepaid on orders of 20 pigs or more. No crating charge.
DAILEY FARM, LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085

Farm News from New York

The Annual Agricultural Round-Up at Albany

THE week of January 19th may, so far as farmers are concerned, fairly be called one of the most noteworthy weeks of the year. By its Constitution, the New York State Agricultural Society meets—as it has for the past ninety-eight years—on the third Wednesday of January, which this year falls on the 21st.

This meeting will be opened promptly at ten A. M. in the Assembly Parlor, State Capitol, Albany, by the President, Charles H. Baldwin.

The morning session will be presided over by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission. There will be four main addresses at this session.

Hon. Peter G. Ten Eyck—known to so many New York State farmers—will discuss the interesting topic, "The Port of Albany and Its Relation to New York State Agriculture," stressing the fact that now for the first time in its history Albany is to be considered a deep water seaport.

C. R. White, President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, will consider that always interesting question, "The Tax Situation."

Farm people will not forget that H. E. Babcock is manager of that tremendous farmer-owned organization, The G. L. F. Exchange, and very properly he will discuss their marketing program and service.

There is at least one man who never lacks for an audience, and that is Dr. George F. Warren, of Cornell and he will discuss, "The Regional Food Markets." This is a live subject in which there is sure to be increasing interest in the immediate future.

The afternoon session will be in charge of Senator Leigh G. Kirkland. There will be routine business and the reports of committees, but the outstanding event of the afternoon will be an address on "Prospective Agricultural Legislation" by Commissioner Pyrke. Among the committees to report will be a committee for formulating plans for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the State Agricultural Society. A. L. Brockway is chairman of this committee.

A resolutions committee, consisting of Dr. H. B. Knapp, of Farmingdale, chairman, E. V. Underwood, of Ithaca, and F. B. Halliday, of Jamestown, is prepared to receive resolutions to be brought before the meeting for consideration. E. R. Eastman, as chairman of a committee on consolidation of farm organizations, will also report.

By common consent, the annual old-fashioned farm supper of the State Agricultural Society is the one outstanding event of the agricultural year. This year the dinner will be served at the Aurania Club, in a dining room where four hundred guests may be seated. It will be a sumptuous meal, and the price will be \$2.25 with no tipping allowed. The master of ceremonies will be George W. Sisson, Jr., of Potsdam. As always, the Governor will be the chief guest and principal speaker. Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke will also have a place on the program.

On Thursday there will be a joint meeting of the New York State Dairy-men's Association and the New York State Breeders' Association, and they will hold their annual dinner that evening.

On Friday there will be a meeting of the State Guernsey Breeders' Association. In addition to these, many other associations will hold meetings of boards of directors, advisory councils etc., and provision has been made for suitable assembly rooms for the various groups. All in all, it will be a busy week, and it is hoped that a large number of farmers will find it possible to attend.

State Reforests Land

Under the Hewitt Law, which provides that New York State can acquire abandoned land in lots of not less than five hundred acres for reforestation purposes, the New York State Conservation Department has already secured 40,257 acres.

The purpose of this law is to make

profitable use of agricultural land that is now idle. The following counties contain one or more reforestation areas of five hundred acres or more:

Allegany	2	Broome	2
Cattaraugus	3	Chautauqua	2
Chenango	11	Cortland	5
Livingston	1	Madison	2
Montgomery	1	Oswego	2
Otsego	8	Schoharie	5
Steuben	2	Albany-Schoharie	2

If you live in one of these counties it would be interesting to determine where the areas are located and then to visit them. If you live in other counties, we suggest that you bring the matter up, possibly before your board of supervisors, to see whether popular sentiment cannot be started to have such an area in your county. By the way, another law provides state aid to help boards of supervisors in developing county forests.

* * *

THIS is the time of year when the taking of Christmas trees from state or private land is rather prevalent. In this connection, we would like to emphasize to our city friends, that this is plain stealing and is punishable by arrest and fine. To our farm readers we suggest that they use more than ordinary diligence in reporting immediately either to your local authorities or State Police any theft of Christmas trees.

Centralized School Representatives Have Enthusiastic Meeting

AN enthusiastic group consisting of representatives of boards of education of centralized rural schools, together with a few school principals and district superintendents of schools, met at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, for a two day session on December 11 and 12.

The Thursday afternoon session consisted primarily of verbal reports from each central school district, telling what had already been accomplished in their district. It was reported that there are now one hundred and nine central rural school districts in New York State. The representatives from boards unanimously reported that the great majority of taxpayers in their districts were more than pleased with the progress that had been made. Several made comparisons of tax rates before and after centralization to show that the rates in these districts had been materially reduced.

In the evening, approximately 300 persons sat down to a banquet which was followed by the usual after-dinner speaking program. Dr. Carl E. Ladd, director of extension of the State College of Agriculture, acted as toastmaster.

Talks were given by: Mr. L. H. McCluen, president of the Board of Education of the Trumansburg central district; Mr. Irving Rice, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Education; Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, president of the State Federation of Home Bureaus; Miss Helen Heyl of the State Department of Education. Mr. E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist was scheduled to talk, but was unable to be present and sent his greetings to the meeting which were read by H. L. Cosline, associate editor of American Agriculturist.

Ulster Has Live Pomona Grange

A MOST interesting and worthwhile Grange meeting was that held by the Ulster County Pomona at New Paltz, on December 5. There was something doing on the excellent program every minute, both during the day and in the evening, and several hundred Grangers from nearly every community in the County were present.

During the evening the program was devoted to the subject of taxation. An interesting debate was given on the subject, "Resolved, that income taxes should be substituted for taxation of real estate." There was an entertaining little play emphasizing the fact that the farmer's tax burden is too heavy, and this was followed by an address on "The Farmer and His Taxes" by E. R.

Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist.

It is quite evident that the special meetings held by the state officers this summer to initiate new members of the State Grange preparatory to the meeting of the National Grange in Rochester, have had a quickening and revival effect on all of the Grange work of the state. Grangers certainly seem to be on their toes.

Proposal to Increase Parcel Post Rates

OUR farmers will be greatly concerned about the proposal of Postmaster General Brown to increase parcel post rates. These rates have already been submitted by the Post Office Department to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

William F. Dillon

MR. WILLIAM F. DILLON, part owner of the Rural New Yorker, died recently at New Rochelle.

Mr. Dillon was born on a New York State farm, left it as a boy, studied journalism, and then became affiliated with the Rural Publishing Company. Mr. Dillon is survived by his wife, his daughter Clare, three sisters and his brother John J. Dillon, publisher of the Rural New Yorker.

For the first and second zone an increase of the present initial pound charge from 7c to 8c is proposed, with an increase in the additional pound rate from 1c to 1.1c. In the third zone, the initial pound charge would be increased from 8c to 9c; fourth zone, from 8c to 10c; fifth zone, from 9c to 11c; sixth zone, from 10c to 12c; seventh zone, 12c to 14c.

It is another inconsistency of the Federal Government, proposing to help the farmer with schemes of farm relief on one hand and then materially to injure him financially by increasing his costs on the other. American Agriculturist suggests that, if interested, you write to your congressman.

Use Waste Wood

IN an effort to find profitable uses for wood now wasted, the National Committee of Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce, the New York Wood Utilization Committee, and the New York Development Association, are asking four thousand sawmills and wood working establishments in New York State to give them figures on wood waste.

Similar searches have been made in other states with very satisfactory results. The honorary chairman of this committee is Governor Roosevelt, while George W. Sisson, Jr. of Potsdam, New York, is acting as chairman.

Canada Selects Master Farmers

THE Master Farmer idea which was started several years ago by Clifford Gregory of Prairie Farmer, has spread across the line to our neighbors in Canada. In a recent issue of the Nor-West Farmer, a Canadian farm paper, pictures and accounts are given of the first ten Canadian Master Farmers. Judging from their pictures and the accounts of them, they will be an honor to the name of Master Farmers.

Hyde Would Control Crop Production

ARTHUR M. HYDE, Secretary of Agriculture, speaking at the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau Federation in Boston, said that an organization of farmers was needed to plan production and control marketing.

"The root of our troubles," said the Secretary, "is over-production. The job immediately ahead of us is two fold—to stop economic expansion to new lands, and to get unprofitable sub-marginal land

out of crop production and to regulate the acreage of all crops."

The Secretary, in his speech, also made a vigorous defense of the Farm Board and said that its present efforts to stabilize the price of wheat had justified the Board's entire existence and cost.

The Farm Bureau Federation introduced a resolution proposing to seek operation of Muscle Shoals and its fertilizer possibilities by a cooperative organization of farmers. In another resolution the Federation recommended stricter regulation of the grain and cotton exchanges for the purpose of minimizing speculation.

Hoover Asks Funds for Farm Board

AS has been expected, President Hoover has asked Congress to appropriate an additional one hundred fifty million dollars for the use of the Federal Farm Board. The original law, you will remember, provided for a fund of five hundred million dollars, which has not yet been made available. Therefore, this one hundred and fifty million asked for is not a new request, but is merely making available the money provided in the Federal Marketing Act. Assuming that this is appropriated, it will make a total of four hundred million dollars, which has been furnished for the operations of the Federal Farm Board. The Board has already purchased one hundred and ten million bushels of wheat and Chairman Legge states that the Board will continue to support the grain market indefinitely.

Apples Versus Tangerines

MORE than twenty million apples have been sold on the streets of New York during the past six weeks by unemployed men and some women. To one who likes to see the apple industry prosper, it is encouraging to see the beautiful red apples on practically every street corner in the heart of the great city. One cannot go three rods without being asked to buy an apple. Thousands of people have bought them who never have made a practice of eating apples regularly before. It cannot help but be a great aid to the industry.

As American Agriculturist has before pointed out, it is unfortunate that all of these apples come from the West and that Eastern growers missed out on this opportunity. But even Eastern apple growers will benefit indirectly by the strengthened market.

During the last few days tangerines have made their appearance with the apples, selling two for five cents. The apples sell for five cents each. Oranges were suggested to be sold with the apples, but were finally not accepted because they cannot be well peeled and eaten on the street; tangerines can be.

Time for License Plates

JUST as a reminder, the 1931 New York State license plates are now available and it goes without saying that if anyone should wait until the last day of the month, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles would be unable to supply them. Let us be among those who help both themselves and the Motor Vehicle Bureau by getting plates early.

Larry Fay on Trial

LARRY Fay of considerable notoriety in the New York loose milk business, together with 140 other defendants, comprising the New York Milk Chain Association, are on trail in New York City on a charge of restraint of trade. The trial has been progressing rather slowly, having had one or two postponements and some difficulty in getting a jury to sit on the case. We plan to keep our readers informed on developments in this case.

Those who attend the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Rochester in January, will have an opportunity to show their familiarity with insect pests. Substantial prizes are to be awarded for an identification contest.

Mothers, Mix This at Home for a Bad Cough

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough or chest cold. It takes but a moment to mix and costs little, but it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. Pour this into a pint bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The full pint thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of the trouble, loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes away the inflammation. Part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.



ACHES and PAINS Quick Relief with JAPANESE OIL

"Don't Let Pain Keep You At Home."

Antiseptic Japanese Oil is used by millions of busy people instead of hot water bags, electric devices, greasy salves, sticky plasters for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Lumbago, Sore Muscles, Sprains, Stiff Joints—Pains caused by fatigue and exposure. Rub it in. It generates a pleasant soothing heat that drives out pain QUICK. Won't blister like old type liniments.

HEAD CHEST COLDS

Japanese Oil often relieves them in 24 to 48 hours. For head colds inhale antiseptic vapors. For chest cold, congestion, sore throat rub in vigorously. 46 Years Success Behind It! At Druggists.



Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

American Agriculturist,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Ten Cents Plus

The Simplest Gift May Be Given a Personal Touch

WHAT if the present has to be very inexpensive? Just add a little loving personal touch, and like magic it becomes a worthy gift!

For instance, who wouldn't like a nice face-cloth bearing the initials in an embroidered wreath and accompanied by the verse:

"A little gift, but don't refuse it,
And on the face I love, please use it."

Quite pretty little guest towels may be procured for a dime, and it is but a few moments' work to stamp a simple design and embroider with a bit of leftover silk. With this goes the card:

"A guest towel as my gift you see,
It is not for the fam-i-lee,
For home folks it is far too small,
Just use it for the guests—that's all!"

Speaking of towels, why not give the young son or daughter a towel for his or her very own, especially if you know that there will be countless toys among the other gifts? Cut a design from any



951

Here is a real sitting-up dog pillow. It will be a pal to every youngster below school age and, besides, if desired for an ornament, it is a rare and natural looking puppy. Design is stamped on fine black felt and when finished measures 22 inches high and 13 inches wide. White rayon silk is used to back up eyes and nose, which portions of black felt are cut out in silhouette fashion and sufficient white rayon is furnished for entire back of pillow. Wool yarn is used for embroidering which is done very quickly with outline stitching. Price for stamped felt and all necessary rayon material included is 80c, post-paid. Yarn for embroidering if wanted is 20c extra. Ask for No. C95-1 when ordering from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

fast color cotton material, and applique on the end. For a boy a lobster, crab, or some animal, for a girl a butterfly or flower could be used. To complete the gift wrap a cake of colored soap to match the towel, with it, and accompany with a rhyme:

"Here's a towel all your own,
Just for you and you alone,
Is it borrowed? Raise a howl,
'Here you, don't you take my towel!'"

Something for the baby who has no end of pretty things made by clever fingers? Well, for a dime you can pick up an orange reamer, for in these enlightened days orange juice is early included in the infant diet. Wrap it prettily and don't forget a card:

"Orange juice for baby—
Yes, the doctors all agree.
So you'll use this, maybe,
And I hope you'll think of me!"

With a scrap of cotton material, you can easily fashion a bag to hold marbles, and what boy doesn't gloat

over them? While you are at it, make another bag to hold jacks for sister, and see if your gifts aren't popular.

So after all, it isn't the gift itself, it's the love and thought that goes with it, and if your gifts have to come from the ten cent store, just add the little personal touch of thoughtfulness to them, and they will be appreciated, indeed.—E.D.Y.

Doorstops from Coffee Cans

A DOORSTOP is an acceptable present or a prize, and a very attractive one can easily be evolved from a one-pound coffee can (the low kind.) Fill it with sand, and place it in the centre of a square of black oilcloth which has been bound with green bias tape. Draw up the corners, sew them together, and fill the slits which remain with flowers made from felt, bright colored oilcloth, or yarn.

For another kind of doorstop, take a tall coffee can (one-pound), fill with sand, and wrap black oilcloth around it, as crepe paper is wrapped around a flower pot. Attach a long handle of wire, wound with green. Make oilcloth flowers on wires, and drive these into the top of the can. A very pretty doorstop is the result.

A third doorstop can be made from another tall one-pound coffee can filled with sand. To the top attach a ten cent doll's head, (such as is used for boudoir pillows). Make a full skirt of rose colored oilcloth, place a lace fichu over the little bare shoulders, and "mademoiselle" is ready to hold the door open.

As an inexpensive, but what will prove to be a most welcome gift, a coffee can may be "dolloed up" as described, and filled with home made candy.—A.B.S.

Accident Cake

HERE is a cake in Christmas colors that I originated quite by accident. I had been baking several cakes just before Christmas and had at hand at least eight egg yolks I did not want to throw away. I used them in the following way:

- ½ cup butter
- 2 cups sugar
- 1½ cups juice from huckleberries, (blackberry or juice from purple plums would give the same effect)
- 4 cups flour
- ½ teaspoonful soda
- Vanilla
- 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder

When baked, this cake turned out a very unusual color—for a cake—but it was quite suitable for the occasion. It was a decided green due to the combination of the yellow of the eggs and

the bluish color of the fruit juice. The icing was tinted red and it was decorated with a sprig of holly.—Mrs. John Land.

An After-Christmas List

NOT exactly on "the night before Christmas," but several nights before, I sit down to address my greeting cards, and always have the lurking fear that all unintentionally some one may be left out. So this year the day after Christmas, I took all my pretty cards,



Embroidery picture NO. B3789 comes stamped on gray felt for the house design with enough embroidery floss of pretty colors to complete it. Size when framed is about 15x19 inches. (Frame not included in package.) Price \$1.50 each. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

and listed the names and addresses of those who had so kindly remembered me, and put the book safely away for reference later on. It will be a great help, I know.

A New Book

"Wind-Blown Stories" by Ethel and Frank Owen is full of the loveliest stories which in turn are filled with imagery and ideas that appeal to childhood. From Mr. Pudge of Oak Tree Town to Bob Static and the Melody Fays of the radio is quite a jump for the imagination, but to a modern child it would be very natural indeed to bridge this gap. The Tinkle family, Ding, Dong, and Dell, live in the bells in the steeple across the street and figure in one of Sandy's experiences. Chuff, the mouse, and Chooky, the cat are good friends, to the amazement of Ted, the little boy. I'veens, castles and fairies are not forgotten in this bag of "Wind-blown" stories as collected by the Vender of Stories for the delight of the children of Bramton. And when put up in the attractive, well-illustrated book of that title all children who read it catch the spirit and revel in it. Abingdon Press, New York City. \$2.00.



Clever Napkin Holders

NAPKIN'VELOPES are a positive necessity. The ones we are offering are bound with yellow calico-print bias fold and have birdies of the same on the outer flap. The material itself is a cretonne weight in horizon blue. Blue covering helps to keep white linens from turning yellow. These napkin'velopes come to you cut out, with bias binding, applique bird or birds, embroidery floss and instructions included.

Number M225 is the single bird for the tea napkins, No. M226 the sociable two birds for dinner size perhaps, although

both fold to a square about 7½ inches each way when finished.

M225 or M226—Material, binding, applique and floss, each.....25 cents

Order from Embroidery Dept. American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Aunt Janet's Corner

We Wish a "Homey" Christmas to You All"

At this season of goodwill our thoughts turn to the readers of the Corner, for it is there that we have the most personal and intimate touch with our American Agriculturist friends. We wish for you the joy and content that come from those sweet, human relationships with family and friends. We do not wish you many gifts, but rather that you get the supreme joy of giving and doing for others.

I have a great many friends whom I have not seen for years and it always warms my heart to get their Christmas messages and to know that I am not forgotten. I believe that most folks feel just the same way and appreciate being thought of at this season: when all of us try to make some expression of our friendliness.

It is not the amount of money spent for a gift that gives the most pleasure; it is the suitability of the gift for the person. If my family or friends remember that I have a weakness for pink rosebuds or for green or for pitchers of all shapes and sizes, and that my kitchen is in yellow and black, while my living room is in copper, blue and tan and select their gifts to me accordingly, then I am doubly grateful for the personal consideration which entered into the choice. Some of the gift pitchers have come from Italy and Spain, but I cherish some just as much—and use them more—that came from the five-and-ten and bargain basements.

Your flower-loving friend will be just as enthusiastic if you remember her wish for seed from your sweet william, or some gladioli bulbs. Your city friend would be delighted with a jar of

your pickles or some of your strawberry jam made from your own garden. The thing I am trying to say is—it doesn't matter an awful lot what is given, so long as the *givee's* personal tastes are considered. Of course, we all should enjoy lavishing gifts upon those we love, but, fortunately, life teaches us self-restraint and forces us to use our heads to express that affection in a more fitting manner.

And now, dear readers of the Corner, we wish you Merry Christmas and a heart full of good-will to all.

—AUNT JANET.

A Piece Bag for Peggy

WHAT could I give Peggy for Christmas, since to my mind she apparently had everything, and was likely to get more, if such a thing were possible! But I made a bag from gay print, and in it placed "pieces" of various size, material and pattern, all neatly rolled and pinned. They were taken from my own piece bag which had been accumulating odds and ends for many years.

It really cost me nothing, and I was delighted to learn that it was one of Peggy's treasured gifts, for it provided unlimited material for doll dresses, bean bags, and other juvenile sewing, and in these days of ready-mades, "pieces" seem to be few and far between.

To clean spoons tarnished by eggs, stand them in an aluminum cup filled with hot water in which a teaspoon of soda has been dissolved.

"Beau-Night" Dress



DRESS, PATTERN NO. 2831 with its dainty features is just what the school girls want for "beau night." The youthful cape and softly flaring godets are very alluring when made up in velvet, either in black or in the newer shades of forest green, rust red and brown. Triple georgette or canton crepe would be equally good. The pattern cuts in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yds. of 39-inch material with 1/4 yd. of 9-inch lace. PRICE, 15c.



2852

Charming Day Dress



2831

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2852 has chic because of its interesting details found in the shirring below the elbows, the narrowed effect across the hips and the button trim. The inky browns, dark greens and pretty reds are charming in velvets, marocain crepe, or in crepe woolens. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 9-inch contrasting. PRICE 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps (don't send coin). Add 12c for one of the fashion catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR

That's why

EXTRA HELP APLENTY IS WAITING FOR YOU IN FELS-NAPTHA

IT'S AS PLAIN as day—the reason why Fels-Naptha must give you *extra* washing help. For every one of these big, generous bars brings you *two* cleaners instead of one. Not just soap; but unusually good golden soap and plenty of naptha.

Naptha, you know, is a remarkable dirt-loosener. You can tell there's plenty in Fels-Naptha. You can smell it! It's there to work with the golden soap. Joining hands, these two safe, active cleaners loosen the most stubborn dirt and wash it away. They make your clothes freshly, sweetly, crisply clean; and they do it quicker, easier—without hard rubbing.

Your hands will enjoy Fels-Naptha's *extra* help, too. It gets them out of water sooner, and helps keep them nice. Try Fels-Naptha and you'll also agree it's a real washing bargain. It brings you

not more bars, but more help. *Extra* help in tub or machine; in hot, luke-warm or even cool water; whether you soak or boil your clothes.

Get Fels-Naptha at your grocer's to-day. Remember its *extra* help for household cleaning, too.

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only a two-cent stamp to help cover postage, and we'll mail you this chipper without further cost. Write to-day. Dept. 1-12-20, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

FELS-NAPTHA

North American Accident Insurance Co.

The Rookery, 209 So. La Salle Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Forty-Fourth Annual Statement

ADMITTED ASSETS

Mortgage Loans—	
First liens on Real Estate	\$ 957,950.00
Bonds—Market Value	1,277,447.00
Collateral Loans	3,743.56
Cash in Banks and Home Office	88,193.36
Accrued Interest	26,037.06
Premiums in Course of Collection	333,680.98
Total Admitted Assets.....	2,687,051.96

RESERVES

For the payment of claims reported, proofs not filed, in process of adjustment.....	\$ 359,163.83
For re-insurance calculated in accordance with the Legal Reserve Laws.....	1,324,591.27
For the payment of State and Federal taxes, commissions and other liabilities accrued	247,666.82
	<hr/> \$1,931,421.92
Capital Stock, fully paid	400,000.00
Surplus over all	355,630.04

Total for the Protection of Policy Holders \$2,687,051.96

Just David--By Eleanor Porter

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead. Because no one else wanted him, David stayed with the Hollys.

David is considered a real problem by Mr. Holly. The boy hears him say that no one wants him and goes to the barn loft where he can feel that his father is near him. He is missed by Mrs. Holly who cannot resist telling him that she does want him. David is happy again, but Mr. Holly feels that it is just another mouth to feed with the mortgage coming due at the bank soon.

David's latest escapade is the release of a crow that Perry Larson had captured by endless patience and staked out in the cornfield to keep other crows away.

* * *

See here, sonny, you no need ter look at me in that tone o' voice. I didn't hurt the varmint none ter speak of—ye see he could fly, didn't ye?—an' he wa'n't starvin'. I saw to it that he had enough ter eat an' a dish o' water handy. An' if he didn't flop an' pull an' try ter get away he needn't 'a' hurt hisself never. I ain't ter blame for what pullin' he done."

"But wouldn't you pull if you had two big wings that could carry you to the top of that big tree there, and away up, up in the sky, where you could talk to the stars?—wouldn't you pull if somebody a hundred times bigger'n you came along and tied your leg to that post there?"

The man, Perry, flushed an angry red.

"See here, sonny, I wa'n't askin' you ter do no preachin'. What I did ain't no more'n any man 'round here does—if he's smart enough ter catch one. Rigged-up broomsticks ain't in it with a live bird when it comes ter drivin' away them pesky, thievin' crows. There ain't a farmer 'round here that hain't been green with envy, ever since I caught the critter. An' now ter have you come along an' with one flip o' yer knife spile it all, I— Well, it jest makes me mad, clean through! That's all."

"You mean, you tied him there to frighten away the other crows?"

"Sure! There ain't nothin' like it."

"Oh, I'm so sorry!"

"Well, you'd better be. But that won't bring back my crow!"

David's face brightened.

"No, that's so, isn't it? I'm glad of that. I was thinking of the crows, you see. I'm so sorry for them! Only think how we'd hate to be tied like that—" But Perry Larson, with a stare and an indignant snort, had got to his feet, and was rapidly walking toward the house.

Very plainly, that evening, David was in disgrace, and it took all of Mrs. Holly's tact and patience, and some private pleading, to keep a general explosion from wrecking all chances of his staying longer at the farmhouse. Even as it was, David was sorrowfully aware that he was proving to be a great disappointment so soon, and his violin playing that evening carried a moaning plaintiveness that would have been very significant to one who knew David well.

Very faithfully, the next day, the boy tried to carry out all the "dos," and though he did not always succeed, yet his efforts were so obvious, that even the indignant owner of the liberated crow was somewhat mollified; and again Simeon Holly released David from work at four o'clock.

Alas, for David's peace of mind, however; for on his walk to-day, though he found no captive crow to demand his sympathy, he found something else

quite as heartrending, and as incomprehensible.

It was on the edge of the woods that he came upon two boys, each carrying a rifle, a dead squirrel, and a dead rabbit. The threatened rain of the day before had not materialized, and David had his violin. He had been playing softly when he came upon the boys where the path entered the woods.

"Oh!" At sight of the boys and their burden David gave an involuntary cry, and stopped playing.

The boys, scarcely less surprised at sight of David and his violin, paused and stared frankly.

"It's the tramp kid with his fiddle," whispered one to the other huskily.

David, his grieved eyes on the motionless little bodies in the boys' hands, shuddered.

"Are they—dead, too?"

The bigger boy nodded self-importantly.

"Sure. We just shot 'em—the squirrels. Ben here trapped the rabbits." He paused, manifestly waiting for the proper awed admiration to come into David's face.

But in David's startled eyes there was no awed admiration, there was only disbelieving horror.

"You mean, you sent them to the far country?"

"We—what?"

"Sent them. Made them go yourselves—to the far country?"

The younger boy still stared. The older one grinned disagreeably.

"Sure," he answered with laconic indifference. "We sent 'em to the far country, all right."

"But—how did you know they wanted to go?"

"Wanted—Eh?" exploded the big boy. Then he grinned again, still more disagreeably.

"Well, you see, my dear, we didn't ask 'em," he glibed.

Real distress came into David's face.

"Then you didn't know at all. And maybe they *didn't* want to go. And if they didn't, how *could* they go singing, as father said? Father wasn't sent. He *went*. And he went singing. He said he did. But these—How would you *like* to have somebody come along and send *you* to the far country, without even knowing if you wanted to go?"

There was no answer. The boys, with a growing fear in their eyes, as at sight of something inexplicable and uncanny, were sidling away; and in a moment they were hurrying down the hill, not, however, without a backward glance or two, of something very like terror.

David, left alone, went on his way with troubled eyes and a thoughtful frown.

David often wore, during those first few days at the Holly farmhouse, a thoughtful face and a troubled frown. There were so many, many things that were different from his mountain home. Over and over, as those first long days passed, he read his letter until he knew it by heart—and he had need to. Was he not already surrounded by things and people that were strange to him?

And they were so very strange—these people! There were the boys and men who rose at dawn—yet never paused to watch the sun flood the world with light; who stayed in the fields all day—yet never raised their eyes to the big fleecy clouds overhead; who knew birds only as thieves after fruit and grain, and squirrels and rabbits only as creatures to be trapped or shot. The women—they were even more incomprehensible. They spent the long hours behind screened doors and windows, washing the same dishes and sweeping the same floors day after day. They, too, never raised their eyes to the blue sky outside, nor even to

the crimson roses that peeped in at the window. They seemed rather to be looking always for dirt, yet not pleased when they found it—especially if it had been tracked in on the heel of a small boy's shoe!

More extraordinary than all this to David, however, was the fact that these people regarded *him*, not themselves, as being strange. As if it were not the most natural thing in the world to live with one's father in one's home on the mountain-top, and spend one's days trailing through the forest paths, or lying with a book beside some babbling little stream! As if it were not equally natural to take one's violin with one at times, and learn to catch upon the quivering strings the whisper of the winds through the trees! Even in winter, when the clouds themselves came down from the sky and covered the earth with their soft whiteness—even then the forest was beautiful; and the song of the brook under its icy coat carried a charm and mystery that were quite wanting in the chattering freedom of summer. Surely there was nothing strange in all this, and yet these people seemed to think there was!

CHAPTER IX

JOE

DAY by day, however, as time passed, David diligently tried to perform the "dos" and avoid the "don'ts"; and day by day he came to realize how important weeds and woodboxes were, if he were to conform to what was evidently Farmer Holly's idea of "playing in tune," in this strange new Orchestra of Life in which he found himself.

But, try as he would, there was yet an unreality about it all, a persistent feeling of uselessness and waste, that would not be set aside. So that, after all, the only part of this strange new life of his that seemed real to him was the time that came after four o'clock each day, when he was released from work.

And how full he filled those hours! There was so much to see, so much to do. For sunny days there were field and stream and pasture land and the whole wide town to explore. For rainy days, if he did not care to go to walk, there was his room with the books in the chimney cupboard. Some of them David had read before, but many of them he had not. One or two were old friends; but not so "Dare Devil Dick," and "The Pirates of Pigeon Cove" (which he found hidden in an obscure corner behind a loose board). Side by side stood "The Lady of the Lake," "Treasure Island," and "David Copperfield"; and coverless and dogeared lay "Robinson Crusoe," "The Arabian Nights," and "Grimm's Fairy Tales." There were more, many more, and David devoured them all with eager eyes. The good in them he absorbed as he absorbed the sunshine; the evil he cast aside unconsciously—it rolled off, indeed, like the proverbial water from the duck's back.

David hardly knew sometimes which he liked the better, his imaginative adventures between the covers of his books or his real adventures in his daily strolls. True, it was not his mountain home—this place in which he found himself; neither was there anywhere his Silver Lake with its far, far-reaching sky above. More deplorable yet, nowhere was there the dear father he loved so well. But the sun still set in rose and gold, and the sky, though small, still carried the snowy sails of its cloud-boats; while as to his father—his father had told him not to grieve, and David was trying very hard to obey.

With his violin for company David

started out each day, unless he elected to stay indoors with his books. Sometimes it was toward the village that he turned his steps; sometimes it was toward the hills back of the town. Whichever way it was, there was always sure to be something waiting at the end for him and his violin to discover, if it was nothing more than a big white rose in bloom, or a squirrel sitting by the roadside.

Very soon, however, David discovered that there was something to be found in his wanderings besides squirrels and roses; and that was—people. In spite of the strangeness of these people, they were wonderfully interesting, David thought. And after that he turned his steps more and more frequently toward the village when four o'clock released him from the day's work.

At first David did not talk much to these people. He shrank sensitively from their bold stares and unpleasantly audible comments. He watched them with round eyes of wonder and interest, however,—when he did not think they were watching him. And in time he came to know not a little about them and about the strange ways in which they passed their time.

There was the greenhouse man. It would be pleasant to spend one's day growing plants and flowers—but not under that hot, stifling glass roof, decided David. Besides, he would not want always to pick and send away the very prettiest ones to the city every morning, as the greenhouse man did.

There was the doctor who rode all day long behind the gray mare, making sick folks well. David liked him, and mentally vowed that he himself would be a doctor sometime. Still, there was the stage-driver—David was not sure but he would prefer to follow this man's profession for a life-work; for in his, one could still have the freedom of long days in the open, and yet not be saddened by the sight of the sick before they had been made well—which was where the stage-driver had the better of the doctor, in David's opinion. There were the blacksmith and the storekeepers, too, but to these David gave little thought or attention. Though he might not know what he did want to do, he knew very well what he did not. All of which merely goes to prove that David was still on the lookout for that great work which his father had said was waiting for him out in the world.

Meanwhile David played his violin. If he found a crimson rambler in bloom in a dooryard, he put it into a little melody of pure delight—that a woman in the house behind the rambler heard the music and was cheered at her task, David did not know. If he found a kitten at play in the sunshine, he put it into a riotous abandonment of tumbling turns and trills—that a fretful baby heard and stopped its wailing, David also did not know. And once, just because the sky was blue and the air was sweet, and it was so good to be alive, David lifted his bow and put it all into a rapturous paeon of ringing exultation—that a sick man in a darkened chamber above the street lifted his head, drew in his breath, and took suddenly a new lease of life, David still again did not know. All of which merely goes to prove that David had perhaps found his work and was doing it—although yet still again David did not know.

It was in the cemetery one afternoon that David came upon the Lady in Black. She was on her knees putting flowers on a little mound before her. She looked up as David approached.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



Advertisements for Livestock, Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Dogs, and Pet Stock are not accepted by our classified department.

The rates for this type of advertising, which will be run in the regular advertising display is as follows:

BABY CHICKS AND POULTRY
90c per line.

**OTHER LIVESTOCK
INCLUDING DOGS AND
PET STOCK**
75c per line.

Approximately seven words to the line.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD OR SECOND-HAND books. ROBERT H. L. PALMITER, Brookfield, N. Y.

BEEES AND HONEY

HONEY, our finest White Clover, 60 lb. \$5.50; 12. five lb. pails \$7.00. Clover Autumn flowers 60 lb. \$5.25; 12 five lb. pails \$6. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Prepaid 3 zones. 5 lb. Clover \$1.00; 10 lb. \$1.75; 10 lb. Buckwheat \$1.50; 60 lb. \$5.50. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL: Clover or Buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; Chunk comb light or dark 5 lbs. \$1.30, delivered 3rd zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

MARYLAND FARMS—We have farms, all sizes for sale, waterfront and inland, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the "Garden Spot" of the world, where farming pays. Fertile soil, good markets, macadam roads, fine climate. SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

50 CATTLE, TEAM, POULTRY. Extensive equipment. Grade A Market. 246 acres easy worked, productive, tillable excellent pasture, 50 cow basement barn concreted; water buckets; silo. Good house, running water. Woods, fruit. Money maker. Everything goes, \$10,000, \$2,000 down. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

294 ACRE 40 COW FARM, Orleans County, Vermont. Overlooking beautiful lake and village, good school, creamery and village advantages. Easy drive over state road to Barton, railroad and shipping point. 100 acres tractor worked fertile fields. Excellent potato soil. 140 acres brook watered wire fenced pasture, 54 acres wood and timber, 1000 bucket sugar orchard, fruit orchard for home use. Painted 8 room cottage, electric lights, piped water, telephone. Large capacity hay and dairy barn, ties 50 head. Horse barn, sugar house, garage and outbuildings. In section of large dairy farms. Price \$7500 including 100 tons of hay. Investigate long term easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

OUR HELP COLUMN

Find Work or Find a Good Worker

REAL JOBS OPEN. Auto mechanics earn \$40 to \$100 per week. Learn in a few weeks. Write for big free book and tuition rates. McSWEENEY'S, Dept. A-39, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED

EARN BIG MONEY selling Cobb's seeds of quality. Representatives wanted for either spare or full time work. Outfit free. Write for particulars. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Strictly number one pure maple syrup sent parcel post paid, \$2.75 per gallon. J. F. SPROUL, Delevan, N. Y.

PEANUTS, HAND SELECTED and shelled, 10 pounds \$1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

WE ARE GROWERS of fine pecans. We want to sell direct to consumers. Ten, fifteen, twenty-five cents pound, F.O.B. WILSON FARM NURSERIES, Gulfport, Miss.

FOX TRAPPING METHODS. Water, dry land and snow sets. Send for particulars. CHESTER R. HALL, West Springfield, Mass.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

CHRISTMAS CARDS: Excellent quality; all tissue lined envelopes—21, \$1.00. With name \$2.00. W. GELSER, Silver Springs, N. Y.

GIFT STATIONERY, \$1.00—Printed, postpaid. Big price list, samples—free! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

TOBACCO

FIFTY 7c quality cigars direct from manufacturer. Invincible shape, Sumatra wrapper. \$2.12 postpaid. Smoke 15. Not satisfied, full refund guaranteed. Appropriate Christmas gift. E. M. WEAND, Collegeville, Penna.

LOOK! Golden yellow smoking tobacco, five pounds \$1.00. Rich red chewing, five pounds \$1.50. Guaranteed. CLARK'S RIVER PLANTATION, Hazel, Ky.

GUARANTEED Chewing five lbs. \$1.50; Smoking five \$1.25; ten \$2.00; Fifty cigars \$1.85; Pay when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

WOOL BATTS; Woolens, Silk Jersey; fancy cottons, Silks, remnants. Write. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

YARN—Colored Wool for Rugs, \$1.15 lb. Knitting yarn at bargain. Samples FREE. H. BARTLETT (Mfr.) Box R, Harmony, Maine.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply. \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Mills, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: 1/2x4—\$20.00 per M; 1/2x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

If You Have Anything to Buy,
Sell or Trade

ADVERTISE
in the Classified Columns of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of words to appear times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of \$ to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Bank Reference

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

Just David

(Continued from Opposite Page)

For a moment she gazed wistfully at him; then, as if impelled by a hidden force, she spoke.

"Little boy, who are you?"

"I'm David."

"David! David who? Do you live here? I've seen you here before."

"Oh, yes, I've been here quite a lot of times." Purposely the boy evaded the questions. David was getting tired of questions—especially these questions.

"And have you—lost one dear to you, little boy?"

"Lost some one?"

"I mean—is your father or mother—here?"

"Here? Oh, no, they aren't here. My mother is an angel-mother, and my father has gone to the far country. He is waiting for me there, you know."

"But, that's the same—that is—" She stopped helplessly, bewildered eyes on David's serene face. Then suddenly a great light came to her own. "Oh, little boy, I wish I could understand that—just that," she breathed. "It would make it so much easier—if I could just remember that they aren't here—that they're waiting—over there!"

But David apparently did not hear. He had turned and was playing softly as he walked away.

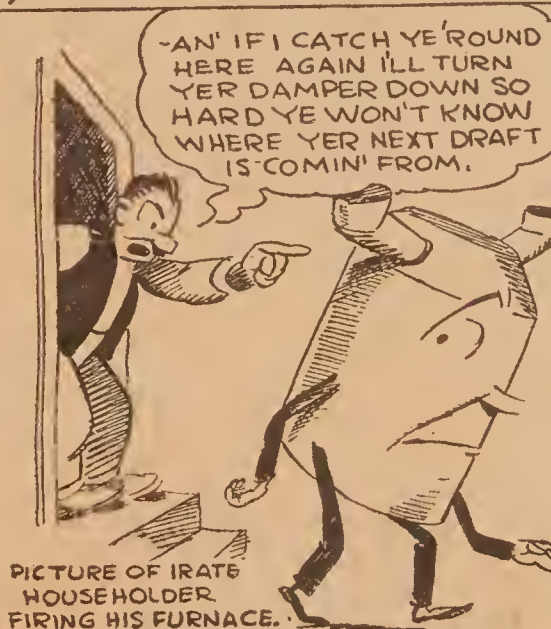
(Continued Next Week)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Bank Your Furnace Fire

By Ray Inman

Smoke is wasted fuel.
You can save it, if you use any of the smaller grades of coal, by firing your furnace thus:



leave a 6" layer of ash on grate; pile in coal higher on one side than on the other; place kindling on top; light and open small draft holes in fire door.



to refuel: Pull all red coals to one side of fire pit, place fresh coal on opposite side.



repeat each time fresh coal is needed. Do not use this process with lump coal. (TO BE CONTINUED)





How to Prevent Contagious Abortion

(Continued from Page 3)

normal pregnancies and then another series of abortions.

One of the reasons why quacks have been able to fool farmers into buying certain abortion remedies guaranteed to cure abortion is the fact that farmers sometimes buy the remedy, so-called, feed it to their cattle, and then seemingly the cattle do not have abortions again for a long time. Of course, this immunity is not due to the remedy but to natural causes and to the nature of the disease itself, which comes and goes. In every case where the so-called "sure cures" have been tested out by the scientists under controlled conditions they have proved to be absolutely worthless.

* * *

What can be done to ward off abortion in an infected or presumably infected animal?

The answer is, absolutely nothing. Progressive infection of the membranes and of the fetus itself cannot be stopped by any medical, surgical, or biological procedure known to the scientists.

* * *

What then is the only means of approach to this great problem which causes the animal industry such tremendous losses?

The answer is, prevention. As already stated, the blood tests will determine the amount and the extent of the disease in your herd. That is the first step towards eliminating abortion. The next step is to get rid of the infected animal and to keep the herd clean, thereafter.

* * *

After the herd is once free, what are some of the steps in preventing a return of the disease? In other words, how can I keep my herd free from contagious abortion?

Here are some definite recommendations: 1. Before a new animal is introduced into a herd, be sure that it is free from infection. This means a blood test given to the animal. Until the test is given and the animal has proved itself clean, it should be kept separate from the rest of the herd. If such a test is not practical, then the animal should be kept in isolation from the rest of the herd until her calf is born in a normal manner. 2. When buying new stock or making replacements in your herd, if it is practical or feasible at all, try to get young, unbred heifers. 3. If you own an infection-free herd, never permit your herd bull to be used for the breeding of outside cows. Some authorities say

that this is not dangerous but why take the chance? Bull associations are fine from one standpoint in breeding up better cows in a community but it should be kept in mind that there is some danger in such associations from spreading contagious abortion. The least that can be done is thoroughly to disinfect the bull both before and after service. Such disinfection should be made also of the bull, of course, when he is used in your own herd with any animal suspected not to be free of the abortion bacilli.

4. One of the most common ways of spreading contagious abortion is in the pasture where both diseased and disease-free animals are allowed to mix. Here, also, is the old problem of the line fence with the herd on one side which the owner has spent years to get disease-free and a badly infected herd on the other side. Even if the cattle do not break through, there is danger of infection by drinking infected water which flows across both farms, or by too close association over the fence.

* * *

Of all tested methods for preventing the spread of abortion, what probably is most important?

Stable care and isolation experiments have proven time and again that infected animals should, if possible, be isolated in separate buildings. If this is not practical, at least a stall in the stable should be isolated where the cow may be placed until the discharge is stopped. Such a stall should be easily cleaned and disinfected, with tight side walls and, if possible, a concrete floor. Of course this stall should be thoroughly disinfected before and after the cow is in it. All bedding litter should be removed, the stall thoroughly scrubbed, and then the disinfectant applied. Buy a disinfectant that you are sure is effective. The abortive fetus after birth and the litter from the maternity stall should be buried or burned. It is extremely important that the other cows should not come in contact with these. Remember this precaution, if the cow should abort anywhere, as in the stanchion, barnyard, or pasture.

* * *

Is it necessary to disinfect a whole stable?

It certainly is if there is a suspicion of contagious abortion in your herd, and a thorough job must be done including the soiled exteriors of the cows themselves and all utensils such as

shovels, manure forks, wheel barrows, and the like. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon thorough cleanliness and the use of a strong, reliable disinfectant in the control and prevention of contagious abortion.

* * *

Are outside milk products for feeding farm animals a dangerous source of infection?

They certainly are. One of the commonest ways of spreading bacilli of this disease is through milk obtained from off the farm, or even from infected animals on the farm. Milk from a cow infected with abortus bacilli whether she actually aborts or not is likely to contain the germs. The commonest way to affect another animal is through the digestive tract. Any feed, milk or otherwise, may spread the infection. The discharges from the animal after drinking this milk may infect clean animals that come in contact.

In this and in the preceding article, we have tried to cover just a few of the high spots about contagious abortion and its prevention. Because of its dangers and the great losses which it causes, every dairyman ought to study the subject thoroughly. Every college of agriculture has published several circulars and bulletins about contagious abortion. Our advice is, if you are a dairyman, to write to two or three of the colleges not only of your own state but of adjoining states for a col-

lection of literature on the subject. Study it, and then apply your knowledge in your regular dairy practice. We know of no single thing you can do that is likely to save you more money.

* * *

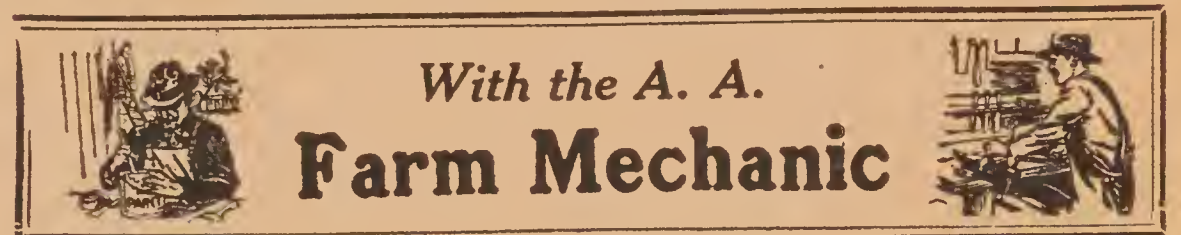
What about vaccines for the control of contagious abortion?

Both living and dead abortus bacilli have been experimented with to control abortion. This work is still in the experimental stage and is not generally recommended. It has been found that in some cases a temporary protection against abortion has been obtained, but this form of vaccination is by no means sure. It is apt to be costly to the owner and dangerous to the animal. Many advocates think that it has to be done annually to be effective. There are a number of other objections.

* * *

Has the general health of the animal anything to do with her tendency to abort?

Most authorities agree that there is a close connection between the health of the animal and abortion. Many animals are infected with the bacilli and yet seldom if ever have an abortion. Probably the chief reason is that they are in good health enough to resist the disease. This is just common sense. One of the ways to build up the health of the animal, of course, is through the use of carefully balanced rations.



How Big An Electric Motor?

TO those planning the purchase of electric power one of the first questions is, "What size motor shall I buy?" Another, "Shall I get a stationary or portable motor?"

Portable motors are favored for the seasonal power jobs. These are now available in the 3, 5, 7½, and 10-horsepower sizes, mounted on wheels or trucks, and complete with protective switches and with extension cables.

A 5-horsepower motor will handle any modern well-designed cutter regardless of size and deliver from 5 to 10 tons an hour. When faster filling is desired a 7½-horsepower motor is recommended. This size is also preferable to the 5-horsepower for operating the 8 and 10-inch burr mills. The popular hammer type mills developed for grain grinding will operate with a 5-horsepower motor.

Little power jobs do not affect the size motor, for although the efficiency of a large motor operating a small load is below normal, the power consumed depends largely upon the load pulled.

One other factor determines the size motor. Some power companies place a demand or horsepower charge on motors above one horsepower. When the motor is used this horsepower charge generally pays for the current used but when the motor is idle the charge continues. Therefore it behooves the buyer to find out from his power company whether charges are made and if so, to limit the motor size to the point where monthly current usage will equal or exceed the horsepower charge.

Life of Fencing

ACCORDING to a survey made by the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, the life of an average woven wire fence on an Iowa farm when posts are replaced and the fence restretched is 18 to 27 years.

The average life of barbed wire was given as 23 years by most of these farmers. A total of 238,390 rods of fence are included in the survey.

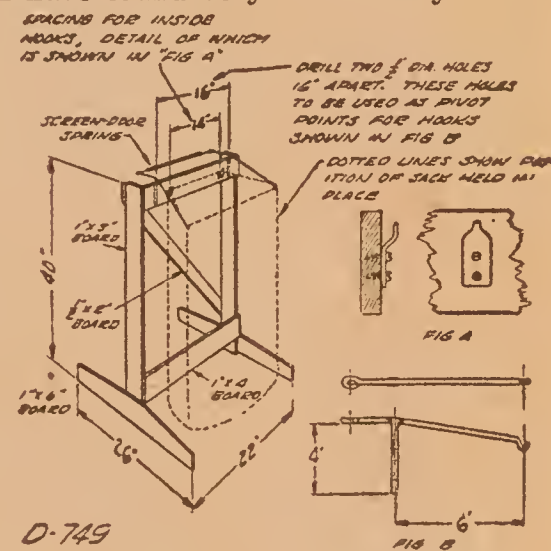
Among the members of the association on whose farms the survey was made, 25.2 percent of the fence was barbed wire, 74.8 percent of the fence was woven wire and less than .01 percent was of all other kinds. The survey

indicates that farmers are replacing barbed wire fences with woven wire.

The percentage of steel posts used in the past few years in building fences indicates that they are rapidly replacing the wooden posts for this purpose. Decided preference for "T" type steel posts are given by the farmers interviewed, while the cedar posts are the most popular wooden kind.—I. W. D.

Portable Sack Holder

A SUBSCRIBER writes; "I am sending you diagram (D-749) of a very convenient portable sack holder which I have found very satisfactory for use



MATERIAL USED FOR HOOD SHOWN IN FIG. A: 1/2" THICK 1 1/2" WIDE STRAP IRON 3/8" OR 1/2" DIA STEEL ROD WOULD BE PREFERABLE MATERIAL FOR HOOD SHOWN IN FIG. B

around my barn and granary and believe other readers will find it so."

EDITOR'S NOTE—We are very glad to have this handy sack holder and believe the diagram explains the construction fully. Let's have more of these handy ideas.

—I. W. DICKERSON.

Adjusting Spark Plugs

IN adjusting spark plug gaps never move the center wire as it may damage the insulator and cause the plug to become inoperative. Move the side wire only.

In today's high compression engines the sparking gaps should be inspected from time to time and set precisely according to the instruction manual. Unless the sparking gap of each plug is adjusted accurately maximum performance cannot be attained.



JUNKMAN'S SWEETHEART—Oh, Algernon, won't you let me come down here some day and put this place in order?—JUDGE.



File Claims Against Crossley

A NY subscriber who has a claim for produce shipped to Crossley, Inc. who have been doing business as commission merchants at 340 Washington Street, New York City, should write American Agriculturist, or the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, New York, and ask for a form on which claim can be filed with the Department.

The commission merchant's license which was issued to Crossley, Inc. on July 1, by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, has been revoked by Commissioner Pyrke because of failure of the company to account promptly and properly to consignors of farm produce. Due to this action, Crossley, Inc. is not authorized to receive or offer for sale on commission within New York State, any kind of farm produce.

Shippers of eggs will be protected to the amount of the three thousand dollar bond which commission merchants are required to take out by the New York State Law. Producers will have until March 4, to file claims with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. It appears that this firm owed shippers about \$3,-

500. If this is correct, shippers should get a large percentage of the money coming to them.

What Becomes of the Money

A SUBSCRIBER recently asked us for a statement on the Gospel Guards, an organization claimed to be organized for charitable purposes. We secured a report on this which, while it did not indicate that there was anything irregular about their transactions, did indicate to us that an unduly large portion of the collections was spent in overhead charges and that a relatively small percent reached the poor for whom the money was intended.

In asking a friend about the general situation he stated the belief that in general, the smaller organizations have to use a relatively large amount of the money for overhead than do the larger charitable organizations.

In forwarding this information to our subscriber we received a reply from him to the effect that the man who solicited him for a contribution to the Gospel Guards was far from

courteous in his actions and that the same complaint had come to him from several friends in his own town. We are by no means trying to discourage our readers who may be charitably inclined as we know there is plenty of need for it at this time. We do feel, however, that anyone who contributes to any organization is entitled to know what becomes of the money.

Have You Seen This Man

SOME time ago a subscriber asked us to collect for a case of eggs which had been shipped to the Vineland Butter and Egg Company of New York City. On investigation we were informed by the Vineland Butter and Egg Company that the eggs had been bought by a Mr. S. B. Holland who had misrepresented himself to producers and who was in no way connected with the Vineland Butter and Egg Company.

Since that time we are informed that Mr. Holland has given checks on the Hartley, Delaware bank, which came back marked "no account." We have further been informed that Mr. Holland weighs about 250 pounds, is 6 feet 1 inch tall, has a little red mustache, blue eyes, and when last seen was driving a Star car with license number 4D5446. If any subscriber is approached by a man of this description who claims to be an egg buyer, we will be glad to know about it.

About "Buy Back" Concerns

WE continue to get letters from readers, asking our opinion about raising rabbits for companies who want to sell them stock and then buy back all the offspring. A recent advertisement of one concern contains the following paragraph:

We give you a five year contract to buy all you raise, and then to be renewed from year to year at a guaranteed stipulated price, so our market for the offspring is assured and thus your income, too.

In this connection, we can only say that the United States Department of Agriculture is an authority for a statement that no concern can contract to buy back all the offspring on a proposition like this and live up to their guarantee 100%. We understand that when one proprietor of a buy-back scheme was approached on this angle, he came back and said that they realized that a certain number of those who bought stock from them would not continue in the business. Possibly then, enough rabbit raisers do not continue so that the dealer is able to buy back the offspring of those who do continue, and sell them to other breeders who are caught through advertisements similar to the one we have just quoted. The A. A. Service Bureau has consistently advised against buying stock in the hopes that the concerns selling them will buy back all the offsprings at a profit.

Power Lines Across Farms

(Continued from Page 2)

destroy the trees. It is not improper for an owner to insist that this be done under the supervision or by a person trained in forestry work.

If, for the interests of the corporation, a distribution system deviates from the highway, then the question of whether compensation is sought for the right to occupy private property should be controlled by the necessities of the case, as well as by the value of the property sought to be used.

In general, it is fair to say that every land owner is in control of his land and should determine for himself whether he will ask compensation for the right to place electric lines upon his property or not. The amount which he will ask is equally within his control and should depend upon the value of the right desired. Fairness to his neighbors as well as fairness to the corporation should be the rule in reaching a conclusion in either case.

"I am writing you to inform you thatsent me in the mail this morning a check for \$136, amount due me.



GRIMM MAPLE SUGAR UTENSILS

Farmers using up-to-date equipment and producing No. 1 grade syrup make more money from their sugar orchards than from any other farm crop. GRIMM COMPANY stands for the best in everything for the maple producer. Send now for our Catalog "B", stating the number of trees you tap.

G. H. GRIMM COMPANY
Rutland, Vermont

Don't let horses suffer . . . Reach for ABSORBINE

For 38 years farmers have relied on Absorbine, when strains and sprains threaten lameness. Brings quick relief to sore, swollen tendons and muscles. Aids healing of ugly gashes, sores. No blisters, no lost hair, no lay-ups. Famous for economy. \$2.50 a bottle—all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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Mrs. B. J. Frost, Interlaken, N. Y.....\$ 40.00	R. M. Overlook, Bangor, Maine 100.00
Travel accident—torn ligaments in ankle	Travel accident—injuries
C. M. Jenkins, Fultonham, N. Y. 40.00	G. C. Schilling, Lancaster, N. Y. 122.57
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Robert Smith, Dunkirk, N. Y. 4.28	W. A. Billings, Eaton, N. Y. 27.14
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S. A. Stone, Blossvale, N. Y. 130.00	Mrs. Florence Seckner, Ilion, N. Y. 2.86
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Charles Shroh, Cobleskill, N. Y. 45.71	John Young, Trout Creek, N. Y. 5.00
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H. D. Wetherby, Ithaca, N. Y. 30.00	A. E. Pierce, Stamford, N. Y. 52.50
Auto accident—bruised hands and legs	Farm Machinery (policy 348) plow—
J. A. Mignott, Bridgehamton, L. I., N. Y. 30.00	injured leg
Auto accident—lacerated face and hand	W. C. Dickinson, Bridgewater, Conn. 32.86
W. H. Vaughn, Pittsford, Vt. 48.57	Travel accident—fractured ribs, bruised legs
Auto accident—laceration of scalp	Margaret C. Hick, Jeffersonville, N. Y. 14.28
Perley E. Smith, Hanover, N. H. 30.00	Auto accident—fractured shoulder
Auto accident—lacerations of neck	Joseph Palmer, Pleasant Valley, N. Y. 12.86
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Auto collision—lacerations, contusions	Mrs. E. L. Arnold, Sandusky, N. Y. 30.00
R. E. McMillen, Salamanca, N. Y. 25.00	Auto accident—injured back
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Mrs. A. G. Parker, Edmeston, N. Y. 8.57	Auto accident—fractured ribs
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Mitchell Rose, Weedsport, N. Y. 20.00	Auto collision—cut on right forearm
Auto collision—contusions and bruises	Martha L. Daniels, West Lebanon, N. H. 20.00
Elmer Adams, Alloway, N. J. 20.00	Auto accident—injury to knee
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R. H. Birch, estate, Wallkill, N. Y. 1,000.00	Travel accident—injuries
Auto accident—mortality	F. E. Van Gelder, Ithaca, N. Y. 20.00
L. B. Bailey, East Fairfield, Vt. 28.57	Auto collision—bruises and strains
Auto accident—injuries to collar bone	Louis Batayte, Granby, Conn. 30.00
Henry Hill, Venice Center, N. Y. 30.00	Auto collision—bruises of leg and hand
Travel accident—injured thigh	Andrew Moskin, West Branch, N. Y. 30.00
Rev. R. G. Higinbotham, Caledonia, N. Y. 11.43	Farm Machinery (Policy 348)—manure
Auto collision—bruised knees	spreader, broken leg
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Belle W. Ellinwood, Clinton, N. Y. 40.00	Mrs. Minnie R. Tallett, DeRuyter, N. Y. 40.00
Auto accident—strained hip, lacerated face	Auto accident—contusions and cuts
Wm. Edington, estate, Geneva, N. Y. 500.00	F. L. Boyd, Montgomery, N. Y. 30.00
Auto accident—mortality	Auto accident—bruises of shoulder, face
F. G. Hovey, Guilford, N. Y. 30.00	and leg
Auto accident—compound fracture of leg	Louis T. Stiebig, Newton, N. J. 80.00
David Cortwright, Candor, N. Y. 40.00	Auto accident—amputation of index finger
Auto accident—fractured ribs	Walter Reynolds, Divine Corners, N. Y. 50.00
Edwin Cobb, Evans Mills, N. Y. 12.14	Travel accident—injuries
Auto accident—laceration of forehead	

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With the A. A.
Vegetable and
Crop Grower

Give Consumers What They Want

(Continued from Page 3)

are an investment and not a present, but at least, they are worth thinking about.

FOR THE PASTURE—Lime and superphosphate. A half a ton of lime for every acre and 400 pounds of superphosphate. A good brush-hook too for the brush land.

FOR THE NEW MEADOW—Lime two tons for every acre and the best northern grown clover seed with a little choice grass seed.

FOR THE OLD MEADOWS—Needs toning up; some complete fertilizer for top dressing, a 2-12-6 for those with clover and alfalfa in them; while a 6-8-6 for the grass land.

FOR THE SILO—Some good early ripening corn that will have well filled ears at silo filling time.

FOR THE COWS—Something to help out the pastures in August; Sudan grass, millet, sweet clover are possibilities.

FOR THE ALFALFA—Some fertilizer for top dressing. The 2-12-6 or 4-16-20 would be fine.

FOR THE MANURE—A supply of superphosphate—fifty pounds of good 16% for every load of manure to balance up the fertilizer ingredients.

Other things worth considering are soy-beans for hay or ensilage mixed with corn. Roots for the cattle or poultry—but lime must be used. An acidity test on some of those fields that aren't doing so well may tell a story. They can be tested for phosphates too.

Green or White Asparagus

Does green asparagus come from a different variety than white or is it merely a matter of blanching? Which does the market prefer?

THE term green and white merely refers to whether or not the crop is blanched and not to varieties. For the past few years there seems to be a tendency to prefer the green asparagus.

"Life's Pay Checks"

THE above is the title of a sympathetic, understanding, helpful volume written by a man who has long been a friend and counsellor of many of our readers, Dr. John W. Holland. Much of it is a collection of short, helpful, and interesting talks like those that have appeared in A.A.

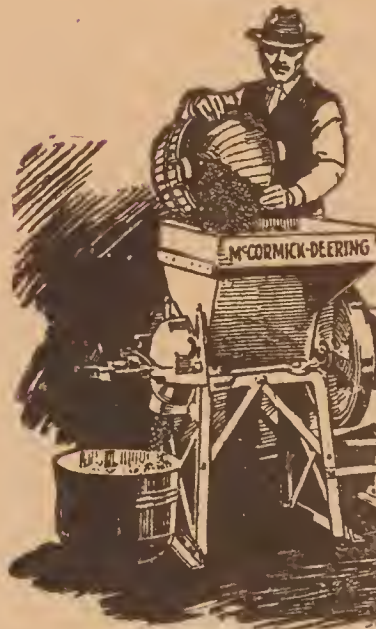
Dr. Holland is well qualified to establish himself as the friend and minister of farm people. Born on a farm in Iowa, living the formative, growing years of his life on a farm, doing the ordinary everyday chores that are demanded of tillers of the soil, experiencing the problems and trials as well as the supreme joy and satisfaction that are embodied in the richness of living close to the soil, and from this experience steadily storing up within his soul a fund of knowledge and helpful understanding of the lives of those who are the foundation and support of this great nation, the farmers and their womenfolk—we reiterate, this man is well qualified to philosophize about those matters that touch deeply the hearts and lives of farm folk.

Here in this volume are no new-fangled ideas, but the straightforward human story of faith and brotherhood, right-minded messages for right-thinking people. It is a book alike for the minister, or anyone who is actively interested in a church, and the layman. It is written without frills in Dr. Holland's usual style, filled with encouragement, common-sense and help.

"Life's Pay Checks" is published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, 158 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and costs only \$1.25.

If you are one of the many who believe that money alone is not sufficient for happy living, you will like this book. Read it.

SAVE Labor and Money with these handy machines

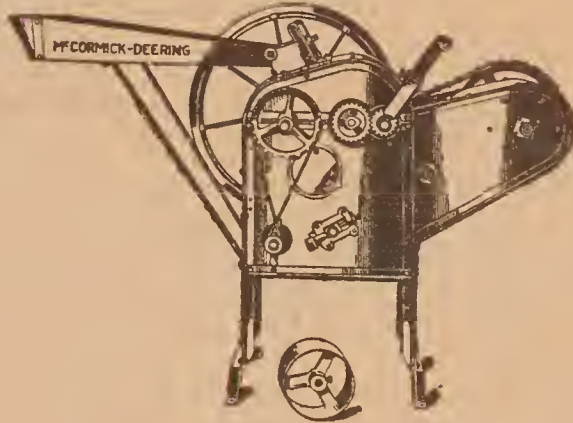


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INDOORS and OUT the McCormick-Deering Engine is one of the most useful machines on the farm. Made in 1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p. sizes.

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A McCormick-Deering Corn Sheller will enable you to shell corn for seed, feed, or market at low cost. Built strong to give long service. The line includes shellers for hand, engine, or tractor power.



Grind Wheat for Feed

THESE days many farmers are doing themselves a good turn by grinding wheat and feeding it to live stock. It is highly profitable whenever a surplus of wheat and shortage of corn makes wheat the cheaper feed. The U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 26 states that a pound of cracked wheat equals a pound of corn in all-purpose feeding value. It goes on to say that wheat should be crushed or coarsely ground for live stock, and rather finely ground for dairy cows. It should be used with other elements to make a balanced ration.

Write for our special circular covering the feeding values of wheat

THE saving in time and labor, the economy, and the convenience of being able to grind your own feed and shell your own corn whenever you want to, more than justifies owning a McCormick-Deering Feed Grinder, Corn Sheller, and Engine. The small investment required to put these machines to work on your farm is offset many times over by the many advantages they offer the year around, and by the savings they effect.

Examine the models the McCormick-Deering dealer has on display. Ask him to point out the exclusive features, quote prices, and demonstrate for you.

Write for illustrated folders and read all about the many features of these money-saving machines

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DAIRY SUPPLIES

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

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12-20-30



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POST YOUR FARM And Keep Trespassers Off

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

Per Dozen \$ 1.00
Per Fifty 3.50
Per Hundred 6.50
Per Thousand 60.00

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at \$2.00 for the first one hundred and \$1.00 for each additional one hundred.

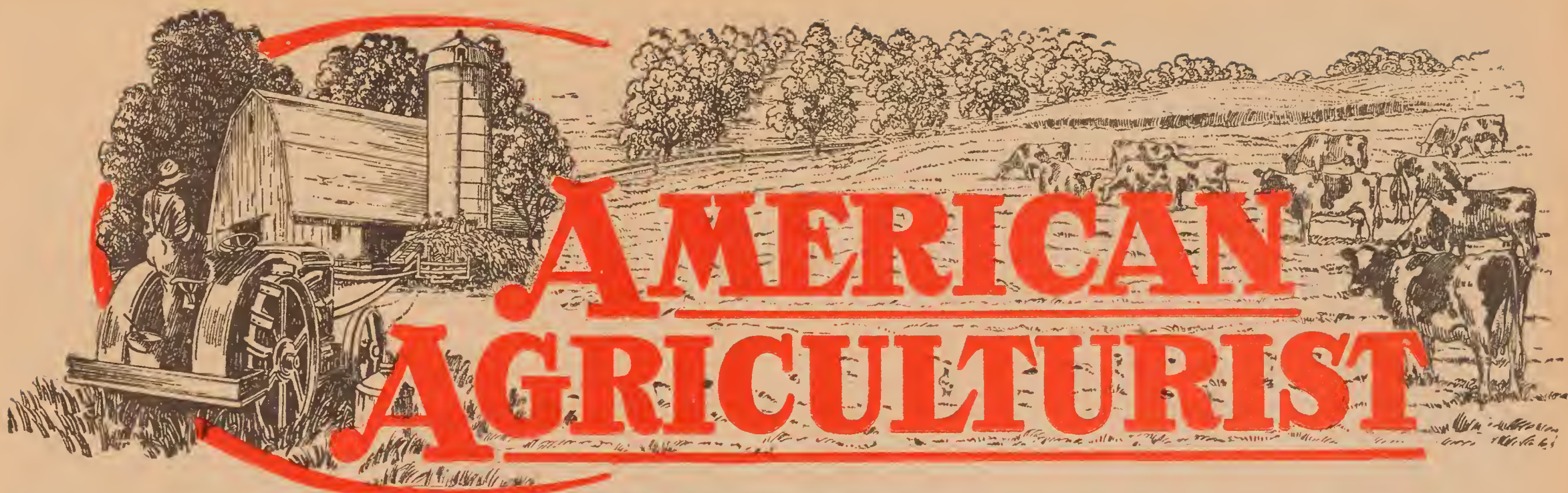
These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.

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\$1.00 per year

December 27, 1930

Published Weekly



SHRINES OF AMERICA

Plymouth Colony

THE story of Plymouth Rock and the Pilgrims is familiar to all of us. It marked the beginning of the white man's conquest of a new world. In these days, with all our modern conveniences, it is difficult to realize the hardship that confronted the first settlers on an inhospitable shore only a little more than 300 years ago. We can never honor these brave and hardy pioneers too much. We all remember the story of Captain Myles Standish, too, and his courtship by proxy immortalized in Longfellow's poem. The picture at the left is his home, built in 1666 and still standing. Below is a monument erected at the spot where the Pilgrims landed to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the event.



To Specialize or Not to Specialize?

Readers Give Answers Based on Their Own Experiences

SOME time ago we announced a contest on the subject of "Specialized Versus Diversified Farming." We knew that this is a problem which confronts many of our readers and we believed that personal experience letters from our readers would be of interest and value in helping to solve the problem.

As might be expected, both sides have their champions, but an unusual

and shrubs. Several have done remarkably well growing certified farm crop seeds. These specialized farms are likely to stand out in our minds because they are different and because there are but few of them. Just think over how many such farms you know and also how many you have known to fail by specializing. Then think of the diversified farms which you now know to be making a real success.

I can think of sixty farmers in two townships in my own county whom I would consider really successful. These farmers have from ten to twenty high producing cows, mostly pure bred and nearly all have from ten to fifty acres of alfalfa. Most of them grow some potatoes and cabbage and nearly all have an income from something else; some have a few sheep; some have pigs; some make maple sugar, and a few follow truck gardening.

Nearly all of these farmers have fair sized families and in nearly every case the children are having good opportunities in school.

The diversified farm can have a regular rotation of crops or can use each field for such crop as its soil is suited to grow. The owner's family's labor can be evenly distributed throughout the year and there is some income every month in the year and no year so bad but that some part of the farm enterprise is profitable.

In conclusion, diversity of interests tends toward a broader outlook in life, a common interest and sympathy with those around you, and breaks up the monotony which comes from the routine work of the specialist.—J. S. M., New York.

Should Farmers Specialize?

(Third Prize Letter)

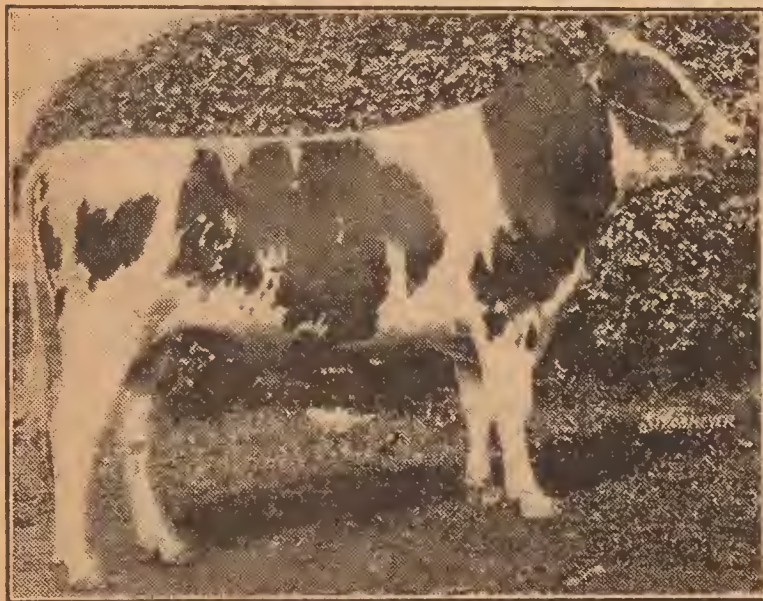
WHY not? The big money in business goes to the man who concentrates on one line and becomes an expert. The big fees in medicine go to

surgeons and specialists, not to the family doctor. And the successful farmers of this section are truckers, poultrymen or dairymen—not diversified farmers.

Diversification is a holdover from pioneer times when a man had to raise everything his family needed, or go without. Times have changed. Farmers no longer tan leather and cobble the family shoes. They cannot compete with manufacturers who produce better and cheaper shoes by machinery. Then why expect success if they plod along the old diversification rut in

50 to 100 bushels more of marketable potatoes per acre than the diversified farmer. Quantity production permits better grading and more advantageous marketing. Higher yields and lower labor expense mean lower cost per bushel. He can undersell the diversified farmer and still make a profit. He watches his costs like any good business man, while the diversified farmer rarely knows his costs because his business is too complicated to permit an accurate check-up.

In other words, the ancestral blunderbuss worked all right when the



Our first prize winner's herd sire—Maple Lane Marathon Pontiac Ormsby was first prize senior yearling at Syracuse in 1929, and senior herd sire in the first prize county herd at Syracuse in 1930.

number voted neither for depending on one source, or raising a little of everything, but for concentrating on two or three good substantial sources of income.—THE EDITORS.

"Hobby" Farming

(First Prize Letter)

"YOU'RE going to fail," quoted some of our diversified farmer friends when we moved on to our 148 acre "clay flat farm." We just made a mental note that most of these diversified farming friends' land had been handed down from father to son and moved out our few good grade and thoroughbred cows. We realized the all wise Creator had specialization in mind when He made the clay flats—He made them for dairying—not potatoes.

The rattle of the milk bottle brought success. For five years we peddled our own and neighbor's milk. Our mortgage holder boasted he'd have the farm back in a year but our first year's sale of hay deducted \$1000 from our original \$8000 debt. Twenty-five dollars procured a purebred bull calf. We raised calves from our purebred. He proved not only a good investment to us but to Washington County as well. Two other breeders won first prize on their calves at Syracuse last year and one of these calves won first in the 4-H at the National Dairy Show. We have eighteen of his daughters. We traded him for a calf backed on both sides by state champions. We refused \$1000 for him after he proved to be New York's first prize yearling last year.

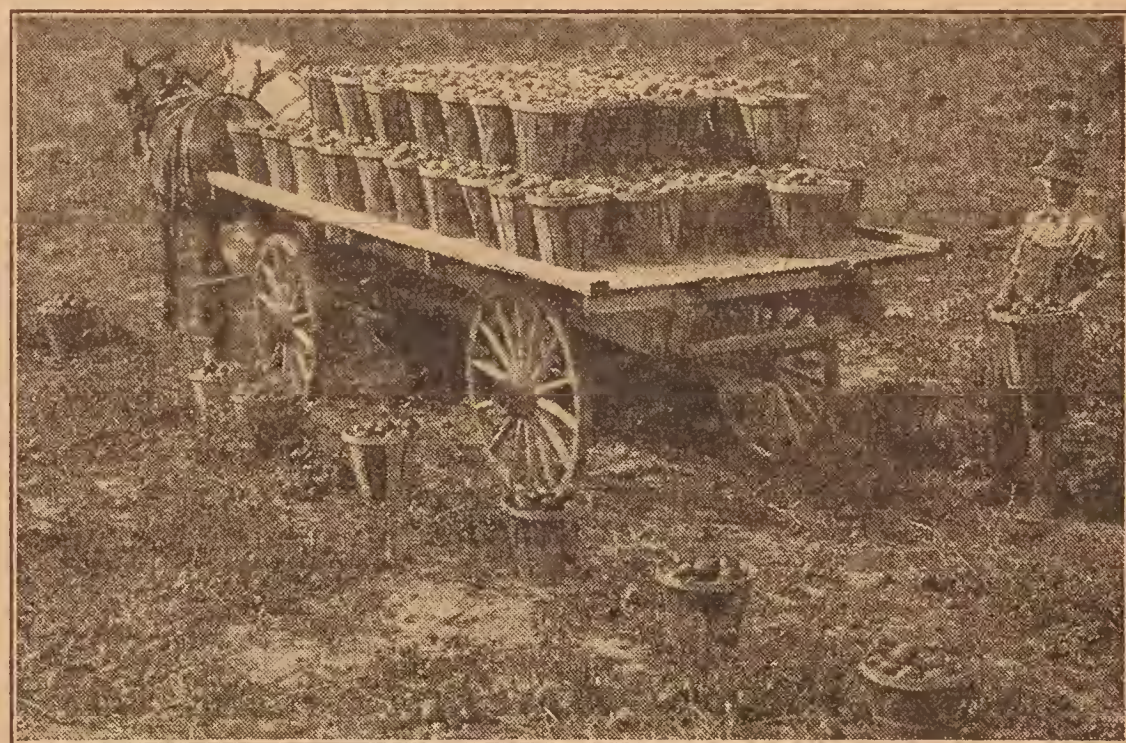
We make grade A milk, have joined a cow-testing association and are "Gopatis" members. Nine years of specialized farming have lifted our mortgage, added another 112 acres, installed running water, electricity modern conveniences, and built up our herd.

Specialized farming requires less equipment. It is efficient farming and because it is "hobby farming"—the kind of farming that a man puts his whole heart into—it's bound to be the most profitable of all farming.—Mrs. C. F., New York.

A Vote for Diversification

(Second Prize Letter)

OCCASIONALLY we see a farmer who has a specialty which has enabled him to make a great success, an outstanding fruit grower, a breeder of some special livestock, or even flowers



This man is typical of the man who does not put all his eggs in one basket. Tomatoes are grown as a cash crop but he has other crops and more than likely a dairy too.

competition with farmer specialists who have the same tremendous advantage of mass production and lower costs?

For example, the diversified farmer, with a few acres of potatoes cannot afford adequate machinery which increases his labor bill. Lacking a sprayer, he may lose a crop from blight. The potato specialist has the necessary machinery and takes no chances. He uses a better seed, better cultural methods, more fertilizer and produces

woods were full of game but the modern Nimrod must use a more accurate weapon. Far-sighted farmers have seen the trend and cast away the old blunderbuss of diversification.—Mrs. H. B., New York.

Two Sources of Income

WHEN we consider the farm population as a whole we are convinced that only a small percentage can specialize in one particular line. There are many outstanding examples in specialization, namely the breeding of high grade stock, the growing of certified seed and many others which we might mention. But in order to succeed along this line, we must have the following qualifications: capital, adaptability and location.

But what can the masses do to better their financial conditions? It seems to me if the average farmer will stop and go over his farm operations for the last five years, he will be able to determine the two lines which have paid the best. In our own case, we decided some time ago that time spent with the cows and the fruit brought the greatest labor income.

Until conditions change, we shall emphasize these two lines of farming. We grow wheat, corn, oats, barley, clover and alfalfa, all of which will provide more than ninety percent of the ration for the cows. We would be glad to eliminate wheat but so far we have gotten the best seeding after this crop. The cows will furnish fertility for the orchard. This system equalizes the work throughout the year and we can hire our help by the year, which is a decided advantage.

New methods and efficiency have been stressed and they should be, but I am wondering if we can not well afford to give more thought and attention to the expense account. Receipts less expense make up the profit. We do not seem to be able to change our receipts to any great degree, that is, we have to take what we can get for our product. But, I believe by careful thought and study we can lessen the expense account.—E. B. C., N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY RADIATOR froze last night, Mirandy said it served me right, she's been remindin' me all fall to fill it up with alcohol, before I'd go to bed at night she'd tell me that it wasn't right to take a chance, for she was sure we'd git some zero temperature. Most ev'ry ev'ning she would go and tune in on the radio to git the latest weather dope, and then she'd tell me not to hope that I could crank up my old Liz next day, for it would sure be friz. At her ideas I didn't scoff, but I just kept a-puttin' off that job, until this morning come, and it was froze tight as a drum.

Mirandy says, "I told you so, you were too indolent to go and put some dope in that old bus, and now you've got to go and fuss and pour hot water through a spout to thaw that radiator out. If while you're at

it you should git your ears and nose and thumbs frostbit, you'll git no sympathy from me, you've got what you deserve, by gee." I never answered back a word; when some misfortune has occurred, it doesn't pay for anyone to argue what they should of done, so all the rest of that there week I spent a-fixin' up each leak, a car is so much trouble that I'd sooner walk from where I'm at to where I want to go than fuss all day a-fixin' up the bus!

Boston Entertains A.F.B.F.

Over Two Thousand Delegates and Friends Present

By N. M. FLAGG

New Hampshire Editor, American Agriculturist

AT the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation held in Chicago a year ago, a group of Massachusetts and New Hampshire Farm Bureau leaders and officers appeared on the scene, clad in early Colonial costumes and in true Colonial style invited the national body to come to Boston for its 1930 meeting. Only once before, about ten years ago when it went to Atlanta, Georgia, had this meeting been held outside of Chicago. After much discussion by the board of directors it was finally decided, in early summer, to accept this invitation and as a result, Boston and many hundred residents of the East had an opportunity to attend the recent convention and see this great group of progressive farm leaders at work.

Banquet Shatters Record

In the first place, allow us to tell something of the size of the meeting. Actual registration cards filed at the reception desk were in excess of fifteen hundred, but it is known that many hundreds failed to visit this desk and a very conservative estimate of the total attendance is about twenty-five hundred. At the banquet, on Tuesday evening, there were served, by official count, twelve hundred twenty-seven farm men and women, which was not only a record crowd for a national Farm Bureau banquet, but it shattered all records for a banquet ever served at the Hotel Statler, where the Grand Ball Room, the foyer, and all available space in the balconies, were filled to capacity. In spite of this enormous crowd, everything progressed as smoothly and as rapidly as though it were a small dinner party. Massachusetts, the host state, naturally had a larger attendance than any other, with a total registration of three hundred nine while New Hampshire was second with two hundred fourteen pres-

ent at some or all of the sessions. Following these, in order, came Connecticut with one hundred seventy-nine, Vermont with one hundred seventy, New York with one hundred fifty, Maryland with seventy-five, New Jersey with sixty-two, Illinois with sixty, Indiana with thirty-six, and so on to California, with nine, and Texas with two. At some conference or other, it was said that every state in the Union, with two exceptions, was represented.

Women Have Program, Too

Speaking of the banquet itself, with music by a group of players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, selections by Miss Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano, and with a talk by Mrs. Charles Sewell of Indiana, surely one evening could hold no more of inspiration and good fellowship. New Hampshire was honored in having Governor Tobey selected to represent the Eastern States in delivering the address of welcome to the convention on Monday morning, and after being introduced by Mr. Putnam, he proved that the selection was a most happy one. Preceding the convention itself, the series of women's meetings were held on Friday and Saturday, and out of a long list of nationally famous speakers, many women agreed that the talks given by Miss Mary Mims of Louisiana, Miss Grace Abbott of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Frank Evans of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Judge Florence Allen of Cleveland, Ohio, were exceptionally helpful. On Saturday evening over five hundred men and women journeyed to Ford Hall, back of the State Capitol and enjoyed an old fashioned baked bean supper, as guests of the City of Boston and the

Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation. On Sunday morning special busses were provided for all those who desired to attend services at either Old North Church or King's Chapel, and, following this, twelve bus loads of the Farm Bureau members were taken to various historic spots in and around Concord and Lexington.

At Horticultural Hall a fine display of fruit, vegetables, and flowers was seen by many of the visitors, but to many of those from other parts of the country, the exhibit of early agricultural and household equipment at the same place was the star attraction. The famous Daniel Webster plow, the A shaped wooden framed spike tooth harrow, the sap yokes and the wooden plow coming from Robert Gould's farm in Contoocook, New Hampshire, all caused much interested comment. Exceedingly helpful to all who were present was the meeting of State presidents and secretaries on December sixth, where an exchange of ideas as to carrying on membership work and other organization matters took place. Practically all the states were represented at this gathering and enthusiasm ran high.

Governor Tobey Welcomed Us

With the opening of the main convention on Monday morning, attendance and enthusiasm both mounted even higher and the address of welcome by Governor Tobey of New Hampshire, was delivered to an audience estimated at twenty-three hundred people. Mayor Curley of Boston and Governor Allen of Massachusetts also welcomed the convention to the city and state. Following this President Thompson gave his annual address which we wish might have been heard by every farmer in the country. Then came talks by C. C. Teague, of the Federal Farm Board;

(Continued on Page 15)

Uncle Sam Will Deliver Your Eggs

Parcel Post Selling Has Advantages---Also Disadvantages

EGG prices have been very discouraging during the last few months. At such a time it is natural to search around for possible ways of getting better returns. Any method of marketing which will get a higher percentage of the consumer's dollar is welcome. It is evident to anyone who studies the situation carefully that shipping eggs by parcel post is not a cheap method of marketing. We hear much about the big spread between producers and consumers and certainly we should do everything possible to cut down this spread. At the same time, it is cheaper to ship eggs in cartons than it is a dozen at a time. The big point which should be kept in mind in parcel post egg marketing is that it does provide a way whereby the consumer can be assured of absolutely fresh eggs of a very high quality.

Many readers have asked us how to get customers. There are two ways that occur to us. Most people have a few friends in the city and by writing may be able to interest them in trying out eggs by parcel post. If they are satisfied, they will tell their friends about it. Another method is to use a small classified advertisement in one of the metropolitan papers, probably the Sunday edition. It is generally agreed that it is not profitable to ship small lots of eggs further than the second zone and this should be kept in mind when attempting to build up the list of customers.

It is exceedingly important, in our opinion, to have a very clear idea as to what kind of eggs you are going to sell direct to the consumer by parcel post methods. As we have already mentioned, it is not a cheap way of marketing. Producers of most farm products ship only the very highest quality when marketing costs are high.

For example, the Western apple growers do not find it profitable to ship their seconds and culls to the East. Neither do the California poultrymen ship their poorest stuff to producers here and keep the best at home. While the producer is not required to grade his eggs according to

eggs and if you are prepared to supply high quality eggs to them.

The question of pay may be a little troublesome. It might seem that there would be plenty of consumers who would be answering your parcel post egg advertisement with the sole idea of getting something for nothing and with no intention of ever paying. Probably there is not much danger of this. Those who are trying to get something for nothing are looking for bigger game than merely a few dozen eggs. Some one has suggested that for the sake of convenience the customers be billed only once a month. On the other hand, it would certainly not be advisable to ship to anyone very long if they did not remit promptly. It is more than likely

that you will have some bad accounts but over a period of time a list of reliable customers can be built up. It is possible, of course, to ship C.O.D. but this is not so convenient for the consumer and would probably not work out satisfactorily.

What about containers for shipping? There are two kinds, one is a corrugated box container which is designed to be used only once, the other is a stronger box which is returnable and is designed to be used again and again. From what we have been able to gather, it seems that the returnable case is more likely to be satisfactory. If your experience has been otherwise, we will be glad to have you write us. Containers can be purchased in various sizes to contain from a dozen up to twelve dozen or even more. The New York State College of Agriculture says that the entire cost of a round trip for a twelve dozen returnable parcel post container is about seventy cents, or about six cents a dozen. This figures in

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Give Your Own Experience

A FEW weeks ago we mentioned the marketing of eggs by parcel post and the unusual number of letters received indicates that producers are more than usually interested in this type of marketing. Because so many have asked questions about shipping eggs by parcel post, we are giving you additional information. However, we feel that those of our readers who have had actual experience in marketing eggs this way have learned much about the business and should be given an opportunity to pass on their knowledge to others. For this reason, we will be glad to hear from any subscriber who sells eggs by parcel post and will pay our usual rates for all personal experiences which we are able to publish.

the New York State law, his aim should be to grade them at least as rigidly as they are required by this law, and if anything, even more carefully. In other words, we cannot hold out much hope for success in parcel post marketing unless you are prepared to ship eggs of good size, clean, fresh, and carefully graded as to shape and size. Even though you may gather the eggs every day or even several times a day, they should be candled in order to take out any which may be blood spotted, meat spotted or which may have blind checks in the shells.

Quite a number of readers asked how much to charge. A little experience in this line will enable you to tell how much you have to get above local prices in order to make it profitable. One authority says that you should get somewhere between 10 and 14 cents more in order to make it pay. So far as prices are concerned, we believe you will find consumers perfectly willing to pay this premium if they really want high quality

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Christmas Day in the Morning

When times are hard and there is little income, Christmas comes with a real pull on poor folks.

—E. D. G.

THIS quotation taken from a recent letter from a friend set us to thinking about this whole Christmas idea. Sending someone a postcard this year because they sent you one last year, or giving somebody a gift he does not want and you can ill afford is, of course, entirely contrary to the spirit of Christmas. There is all too much of this kind of "giving without the giver." One's love and generosity, also, can run wild at Christmas time in making gifts to loved ones that are unwise. Such extravagances may bring real hardship to the family later. This, also, is not what Christmas is for.

Like all good things, the Christmas idea is misused. But with all of the extra work that often tires people out, with all its bother and with all of its costs, we still say, "Eliminate all of the other holidays, if you will, but still leave us this one."

It is well for us to stop occasionally as we journey along the Great Road in this mad rush of life that leads to no one knows where, and check up a bit on our aims and ideals. What are we trying to do anyway but to gain a little happiness for ourselves and for our friends? Christmas rightly used gives us that opportunity. A lot of money does not make a nice Christmas. A lot of love does. The best one we ever had was that far-away day when as a very small boy we had the magnificent sum of a whole dollar with which to buy presents for father, mother, and the three brothers. That and other memories of other Christmases spent with those we shall not see again are among our treasured possessions.

If you miss the things this holiday really stands for, what is there left? Christmas with most of us means the homecoming of family and friends, the reunited family circle, which as the years roll on happens all too seldom. Something is the matter with the man or a woman, no matter how old, who is not still enough of a child to get some happiness out of the atmosphere that should prevail at Christmas time—the festive shops, the secretive buying and hiding of small presents, the Christmas music, the delicious aroma of the dinner on the fire, the gathering around the tree or family hearth when the presents are given, and best of all, the laughter and joy of little children.

Would Reduce Farm Truck Fee

ASSEMBLYMAN Charles P. Miller, of Genesee County, has brought to our attention his proposal to amend the vehicle and traffic law to reduce fees for auto trucks owned by farmers and used exclusively for agricultural purposes

and not for hire. Mr. Miller's suggested amendment reads as follows:

"For each vehicle the annual fee of five dollars.

"Provided that if any motor vehicle, for which a registration fee is provided in this subdivision, is registered on or after July first and before October first in any year, the registration fee for that year shall be one-half the fee, and if registered on or after October first in any year the registration fee for that year shall be one-fourth the fee, herein provided for such motor vehicle."

In discussing this with us, Mr. Miller stated that this amendment is needed as a matter of plain justice to the farmer. The details of this proposal may need changing but the principle is right. Thousands of farmers own trucks which they are able to use only a small part of the year, either because of bad weather, bad roads, or both. Why should they pay a fee on the same basis as a truck owner who uses his truck nearly every day during the entire year? What about the justice to the man, also, and there are many such, who uses his truck for transporting his products on his farm, seldom going on to the highway at all? The whole principle of taxation of motor vehicles should be on the basis of the amount of time they are used on public highways.

In these days of much-discussed schemes for aiding the farmer, we are always interested in practical suggestions that can be worked out immediately. The above amendment, for example, would help to reduce the farmer's farm-to-market costs and result in at least some small benefit not only to the farmer himself but to the consumer.

Personal Experience of a Consumer

THE writer has spent most of his life in the country, was raised on a farm, farmed it himself, and has been connected with the farm industry all his life. At the same time, it has been necessary in recent years to live, with the exception of summers, in a large city. This experience makes it possible to look on this problem of the growing and marketing of food from both sides; that is, from the viewpoint of a producer, and also as a consumer. There is much to be said for both sides, both for and against.

Everybody knows that the great outstanding problem of modern times is to find a better marketing system. Such a system can be found, however, only after the facts are known. In order to bring out some of these facts, there will appear on this page in coming issues short sketches taken from the personal experience of the editor and of his friends in buying food for a family in a large city.

Let us, for example, tell you of a little experience in trying to get good butter. Our entire family is very fond of it. When it is good, butter is a fine food. It is easily digestible and it contains vitamins and other valuable food ingredients not to be found in any other product. But as every old butter maker knows, it is easier to go wrong in making butter and keeping it than with almost any other food. The result is that there is little good butter on the market. We have traveled from store to store in the city where we live and made all kinds of effort to get butter that was not strong or did not have an unpleasant odor. No matter how much was paid for the product or what grade was purchased, about half the time our butter has been so poor that we could eat little or none of it. Many stores make advertising claims for the quality of their butter; so do the big milk companies; but their products seldom come up to their claims.

Finally it was the pleasure of the writer to visit what is perhaps the greatest cooperative butter packing plant in the world, the Land O' Lakes Creameries in Minneapolis. Several hundred creameries in the Northwest are banded together in this organization, and the one big fundamental policy on which it works is quality. No butter from any of these creameries is accepted in the central plant to go out under the brand name unless it is 93 score or better. Moreover,

we actually saw with our own eyes that no expense was omitted by this organization to handle, grade and pack the butter with the greatest care.

Well, we came home after this visit and suggested to the wife that we give Land O' Lakes butter a trial. She made some mild objection that it cost more because of the higher score, but we finally agreed that the stuff we had been buying was dear at any price. We purchased a little of the Land O' Lakes brand as a trial, and have been buying it and eating it with enthusiasm ever since.

This is not an advertisement for any brand of butter, but we are talking right out in meeting to emphasize the point that consumers must have what they want when they want it, and that the first qualification is quality. The consumer may be cranky and foolish in his whims, but the cold fact remains that if you do not please him, some other producer or group of producers will. The chief reason why Western producers living thousands of miles from these great markets are getting the markets away from Eastern growers is the study they have made of consumer demand and their united organized effort to meet that demand.

Why Pay Officials by Fees?

THERE is a general tendency to eliminate the compensation of public officials by fees and put them on a straight salary basis. This is right. The fee system is obsolete, inefficient, and often costly. Many sheriffs are still paid by the fee plan and some of these are not overpaid in this way, but how much more satisfactory it would be for the county to provide all of the equipment, pay the sheriff and his full-time deputies by definite salaries, and receive all the fees into the county treasury.

The same criticism applies even more strongly to paying collectors by fees. An unnecessary expense of several hundreds of thousands of dollars is saddled on to New York State taxpayers through the present fee plan of paying collectors. What is the matter with the idea of eliminating these collectors entirely by paying taxes directly by check to the county treasurer?

Write Us a Letter

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay one dollar for every good letter we can find room to publish, on the subject of "Old Sayings in Your Neighborhood." Every neighborhood has colloquial expressions like, "Kicked the bucket," "Ginger to grindstones," "Not on your tintype," which the resident never questions but which have no meaning at all for the outsider, even though that outsider live no farther away than fifty miles, perhaps. Tell us about the old sayings in your neighborhood. And if you know the history of the saying, its derivation or origin, it will add much to the interest and value of your letter.

Eastman's Chestnut

UP in Senator Leigh Kirkland's home town of Randolph, New York, there is a pastor of the Federated Church beloved not only for his spiritual qualities and ability but also because he is human—in touch and in sympathy with his fellowmen. One of this pastor's congregation recently sent me a little story about this pastor which goes as follows:

"Our minister, whose name is Archie Hillard, is very jovial and good-natured, and a great hand to joke and tell stories. He has a neighbor by the name of Lee Hoytink who is a member of his church, president of the Men's Club, and also an undertaker. The Pastor wanted to talk with Hoytink about some church matters and called his office on the 'phone. Mrs. Hoytink answered; the Pastor asked, 'Is Hoytink there?'

"Mrs. Hoytink answered that he was in the house. Pastor replied, 'Tell him I want him; I am dead.' The message was duly delivered to Mr. Hoytink who came to the 'phone, and replied, 'Yes, Archie, where are you?'"

New Jersey Master Farmers Honored

Governor Larson Presents Medals at New Brunswick Banquet

ON Wednesday evening, December 17, Governor Morgan Larson of New Jersey, demonstrated the vital interest which he has in agriculture. Invitations to attend a number of meetings on this evening had been received by the Governor, yet he chose to attend the New Jersey Master Farmer banquet and personally to present Master Farmer medals to five New Jersey farmers who had been awarded this distinction by two agricultural papers—*Pennsylvania Farmer* and *American Agriculturist*.

The men honored are W. S. Hibler, Newton, Sussex County; William Schober, Monroeville, Salem County; George and Lawrence Smith, South River, Middlesex County; and John H. Weed, Vineland, Cumberland County.

We believe the Governor made a good choice when he chose to attend. He either enjoyed himself immensely or else he is a wonderful actor. In fact, we have seldom attended a banquet where there was such a general air of

as understood by the editorial staffs of *American Agriculturist* and the *Pennsylvania Farmer* were given by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of *American Agriculturist*. A man who receives the title of Master Farmer must be far more than a financial success. It is true that he must produce good crops or good livestock and make a profit by so doing, but in addition to this, he must be the type of man who is always willing to help his neighbor, who is willing to spend much of his own time in community work, and who enables his children to get the kind of training which will fit them for their chosen work. We might say that Master Farmers should excel in three things: on the farm, in the home, and in community life.

Mr. C. L. White, editor of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, then explained exactly how these men were chosen for the honor. Mr. White told how the *Pennsylvania Farmer* and the *American Agriculturist*, early each spring, call for nominations for this honor. Any neighbor or friend may nominate a man who, in his opinion, meets the high standards required. Every man nominated receives what we call a "work sheet" from one of the publications. This work sheet, when filled out, gives a great amount of information about the farm, the family, and community relationships. Unfortunately, it is not possible for the editorial staff personally to visit every nominee. However, each year a considerable number of those nominated are visited by a representative of one of the papers, and following this, the Board of Judges, composed of Dean J. G. Lipman of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, H. E. Taylor, Secretary of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, and William B. Duryee, New Jersey State Secretary of Agriculture, visit several of the nominees. The judges then make their decision. We might mention here, that because a man is not awarded the honor this year, he is not disqualified for other years. In fact, a number of men who have been awarded Master Farmer medals, did not win the distinction the first time they were nominated.

We are glad that Governor Larson could be with us. It speaks well for agriculture when such busy men have the interest and find the time to take part in honoring Master Farmers. It signifies to us that agriculture, as a means of making a living, is receiving the recognition which we have long believed it should have.

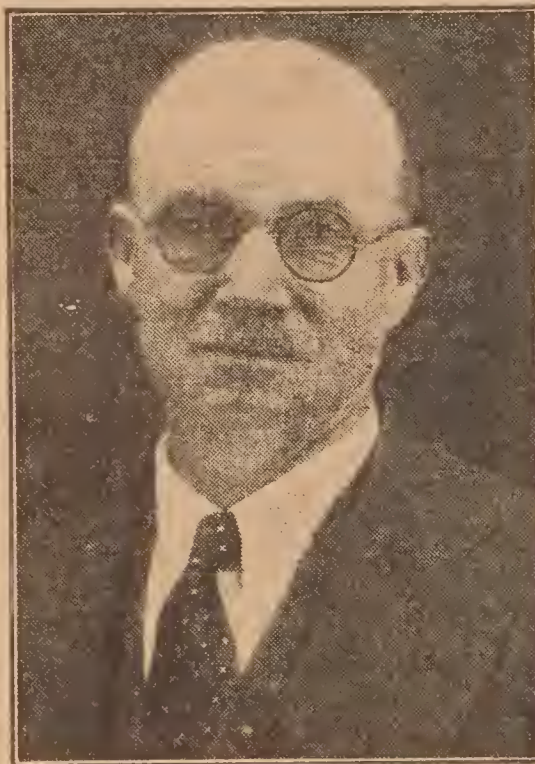
Up until 1930, ten New Jersey farmers have received this honor. These men are:

(1927) Jacob L. Pittenger, Monmouth County, (deceased); Charles B. Probasco, Mercer County.

(1928) William J. Clayton, Monmouth County; Willard B. Kille, Gloucester County; Clifford E. Snyder,

Hunterdon County; Wallace W. Tittsworth, Sussex County.

(1929) James Ewart, Middlesex County; Charles Fitting, Atlantic County; Franklin G. Rue, Monmouth County; Alfred Sloan, Salem County. Those of this group who attended the



Mr. William Schober, Monroeville, Salem County.

banquet, were presented with their wives, by G. W. Harris, New Jersey Editor of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*.

It may be trite to state that the future of our agriculture depends upon our young farmers, but such is the fact. In this connection, the guests at the banquet were much interested in the presentation of a number of young folks. First, H. O. Sampson, Supervisor of Agricultural Education in New Jersey, presented a group of vocational students in agriculture known as the Future Farmers of America. This is a nation wide institution of vocational students with a state degree to which especially worthy students are admitted and with a national degree which may be won by outstanding work.

Seven of the ten Future Farmers were at the banquet. They were: Ivan Neckle, Lambertville; Arthur Smith, Flemington; Alexander Hill, Salem; Richard McDaniel, Newton; Samuel Stelletta, New Brunswick; and Abe Berkowitz, Paterson. The three who were unable to be present were: Raymond Lloyd, Cape May; Tony Darmo, Morristown; Henry Walton, Morristown.

Mr. Sampson also introduced David Johnson, the boy who is now a freshman at Rutgers College and who was chosen at a recent meeting in Kansas City as the outstanding vocational agricultural student in the entire country.

Professor A. M. Hulbert, assistant director of extension, introduced two of

the four New Jersey 4-H Club delegates to the 1930 4-H Club Camp at Washington. The two boys, George Wheaton of Bridgeton, and Roger Merrick of Farmingdale, were present but the two girls were unable to attend. They are: Ida Hammell of Sparta, and Erma Biddle of Belvidere. It was an inspiring sight to see these two groups of young people stand on their feet and to realize the important part they will be taking in agriculture in a few years.

A few words about the men who were named would not be out of place.

John Weed of Vineland, New Jersey, has a poultry farm and the business has been gradually built up in size and efficiency. Just as an example of how things are done there, Mr. and Mrs. Weed sell a large number of eggs to a special market and stamp each egg with the trade name "Yesterlaid." The poultry farm is thoroughly equipped with up to date houses, running water, electric lights, and the soil around the house is worked each year with small tractors and sown to a cover crop in order to keep the place free from disease. The farm itself, would, of course, be of little use without high quality birds and Mr. Weed has these too.

Perhaps more important from the Master Farmer point of view is the fact that Mr. Weed has the reputation



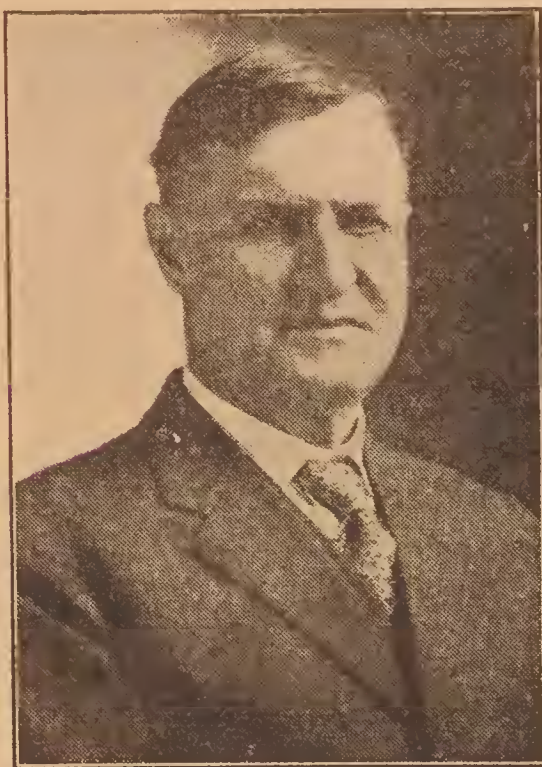
Mr. John Weed, Vineland, Cumberland County.

for interest in everything which will benefit his own community, the poultry industry, and New Jersey agriculture in general. We cannot tell you the whole story but we can say that all Master Farmers are always at home to their friends and ready to show what they have on the farm. We would suggest, though that you should not all visit Mr. Weed on the same day.

It is impossible to talk with Mr. William Schober of Monroeville long before realizing that he loves his job. He came to his present farm in Salem County when he was a young man. He had come to this country from Germany a few years before and after he had been on the place a little while realized he had paid more than its true worth for it. However, he went ahead, setting out a few fruit trees each year. As his fine family of boys and girls grew up, he has taken the boys into partnership with him, paying them wages and a percentage of the profits. The entire Schober family are enthusiastic church workers and always ready to give their time to community work. One daughter has made an enviable reputation as a 4-H Club worker and leader.

George and Lawrence Smith, of South River, who are father and son, have been working together in partnership for a number of years and a Master Farmer medal is awarded to these two men as partners. Here again, we have a fruit farm located a few

(Continued on Page 9)



Mr. W. S. Hibler of Newton, Sussex County.

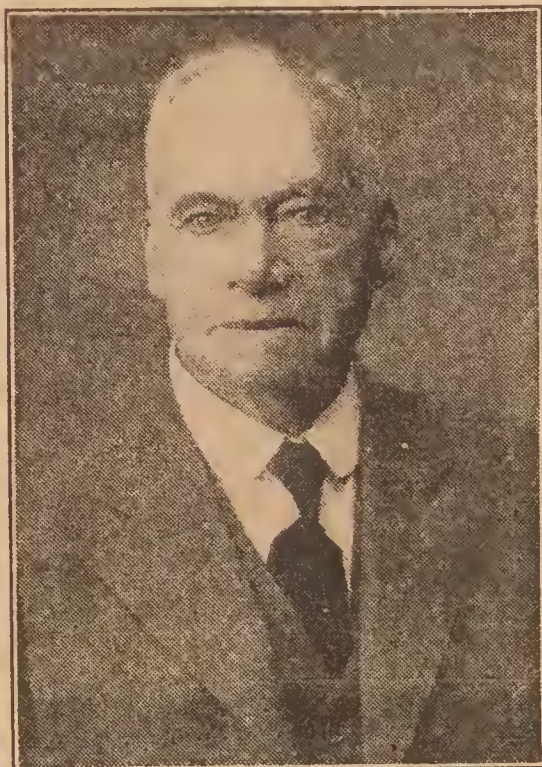
enjoyment and appreciation. First, we enjoyed an excellent dinner. The folks at the New Jersey State College for Women certainly know how to cook! Following the meal, there were a number of short talks which will be mentioned in more detail later, followed by the presentation of the medals—the real event which brought us all together. As the Governor presented each medal everyone was impressed not only with the worthiness of the men, but with the dignity and importance of agriculture as a whole.

Senator David H. Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange, acted as toastmaster. In introducing the Governor, Senator Agans recalled that he and Mr. Larson had entered the New Jersey State Senate at the same time and for many years have been fast friends. The Senator recalled too, that several years ago Mr. Larson had confided to him that some day he intended to be Governor of New Jersey and that when he did, he intended to appoint Senator Agans as a member of some commission. The Senator confided to us that at that time he thought the Governor was crazy.

In replying, the Governor told how he had kept his promise by appointing Senator Agans as a member of the Tax Commission and said:

"When I said that I meant to be Governor some day, Senator Agans thought I was crazy, and when I added that I intended to appoint him on some commission, he was sure that I was crazy."

Although the presentation of the medals was the chief event of the evening, every one of the several speakers on the program had something to say and said it well. In the past, not everyone has had the same conception of what makes a Master Farmer. A definition and explanation of the term



George Smith and his son, Lawrence, South River, Middlesex County



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Stop, Look and List

What You Own and What You Owe

By K. A. HOWLETT

New York State College of Agriculture

NOWADAYS there are all kinds of railroad warnings from the simple stop, look and listen, to the complex systems of blinking lights and ringing gongs. All serve the same purpose to keep us from crossing over without making sure that the way is clear. At this time of the year the College of Agriculture, Farm Bureaus and the rural banks are taking the part of one of these warning signs and trying to get each farmer to look all ways before he crosses over and sets out in a new year.

Many times we may feel farming would be a much more pleasant job if we didn't have any accounts to worry about. Sometimes I think driving a car on a smooth straight road with not even a cat in the way is the greatest joy of all. After a few miles of such leisure I find myself yawning and about ready to fall asleep; not so great a pleasure after all. It would be easier to keep awake if I had something to keep awake for. Before long I come to a railroad crossing and a big freight train is there ahead of me. I stopped short and reflect, "If it hadn't been for this train, I might have gone to sleep." Farming is often similar to that—if we don't have a little check up now and then on our judgment and vision, we may fall asleep.

Danger Makes the Job Interesting

Not so long ago a friend told me he had to drive all evening in a pouring rain. At the end he was tired for while he was driving he had to be on the alert every minute for curves and approaching cars. After the successful completion he remarked, "Dangerous travelling but you know that gives to life its kick." It is the dangers that make the job interesting. Now is the time to stop and see if there is a freight train in the way. Now is the time to see how successful the 1930 journey has been.

The other day I heard of a farmer who was a little discouraged about the future. His wife felt that of all years this year was the worst. I fully believe that if it had not been for the assistance the bank gave this man at inventory time, this farmer would have lost interest in farming another year. This particular farmer was \$1500 better off at the end of the year, had paid off \$600 in debts, had increased machinery \$600, and had built a small building costing \$300. When he found that out, his joy was first expressed in "Tell it to my wife." It was just as necessary for this man to stop, look and list what he owned and what he owed in order to find out the way clear ahead as it may be for some to find the way not clear ahead. To this man, farming the next year was a much more exciting job and I think he expressed it well when he said, "At that rate, I can soon pay my debts." He now has a definite goal to work for and can check the progress made next year.

Finding What Went Wrong

The 1931 inventory for some may not be so encouraging. I don't think that any of the interest need go because last year we ran behind. I don't suppose there is a farmer who at one time or another has not lost a cow without knowing the cause. The first idea is have a post mortem and see what went wrong. I know a while ago a neighbor lost a cow on his farm and was not sure of the trouble but didn't do anything to determine the cause. He has never been satisfied because he didn't know what went wrong. Running behind last year is a similar situation. What went wrong? The first place to start is to take the 1931 inventory.

Not Expensive

When President Hoover wants to know what went wrong and is continuing to be wrong with law enforcement, he appointed a commission to work on the problem. Congress votes an appropriation to cover the costs and then

we wait for a report. Finding what went wrong on the farm last year ought not to be quite so long or as expensive a process. The farmer can act as his own commission and he can appropriate a few hours of his time and set to work. The best place to begin to take the 1931 inventory is to become curious with it. Compare it with that 1930 edition. Try to see how much it costs to have a tractor and milking machine on the farm. Probably the first thing that comes to your atten-

Where To Get Help

AFTER you have read this article and are convinced that you should take inventory, you may probably ask how to begin. We suggest that you either write to your State College of Agriculture for instructions or that you get in touch with your County Agent. Or, if you wish, we will be more than glad to get the information for you. Most of our state colleges have a simple book which not only has a place for listing all of the farm property, but also contains a lot of valuable information concerning the work of taking an inventory.

It has been frequently stated that no one item of farm records brings more for the time involved than the taking of an annual inventory.

tion will be, "I didn't suppose depreciation was so large an item." If you are primarily a dairyman, you may discover a good reason why Betsy didn't do as well last season. She is close to 12 years old. It only takes 10 dimes to make a dollar and it only takes a few leaks here and there to make the difference between a prosperous year and a poor year. Farmers do not always watch the efficient use of labor and equipment. In other cases, a farmer may be using store credit and consequently pay 10 to 25 per cent more for feed and fertilizer. Others may be getting low yields and that reduces the income. The farm inventory will not point out all these weaknesses, but you as a committee, will be able to report them after you get all of the facts. That is the test—can you get all of the facts? Farm inventory is one step and for more facts, the cash account is a good place to find them.

A Lifetime Proposition

When any of us start farming, we usually do it as a life time proposition. One year cannot determine what the

end result will be. Taking one inventory cannot predict what the old age reward will be. It takes one inventory after another to measure that. Successful inventories give a check upon the improvements. If the net worth increases at the same rate as a snail paces, then I believe there is yet plenty of room for bigger and better improvements. For any business to succeed, it seems to me that the owner needs all the facts it is possible to have. 1928 facts are not going to take the place of 1931 facts and when 1933 rolls around, these facts cannot be complete without this 1931 contribution.

Certainly many more farmers should be ready to join this year with the 15 or 20 thousand men who have previously taken a farm inventory and have made careful and definite plans for the New Year.



With the A.A.
**FRUIT
GROWER**

Red Mites a Serious Pest

Can red mites be controlled by the usual spray schedule or is it necessary to use an oil spray?

SOME report success with the usual spray schedule but there seems to be some trouble, particularly where the summer application of lime sulphur is omitted. Where there is trouble, two solutions are offered. One is to use a 4 per cent oil spray just before the buds show green which kills the eggs. The other is to use ¾ gallon of white oil and ½ pint nicotine sulphate in 100 gallons of water for a summer application.

Adding Copperas to Lime Sulphur

Does the addition of iron sulphate to lime sulphur help to prevent the russetting of fruit, especially Baldwins?

APPARENTLY where a heavy application of lime sulphur is made, the use of iron sulphate in the mixture tends to lessen russetting. We understand that with the ordinary applications there is not much benefit from it.

More Seedless Apples

NOTE in your issue of April 26, you speak of a seedless apple tree in Canada. In my work as AA salesman I have found two such trees on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, one owned by Carrie Rogers and another by Columbus Rogers, both of Georgetown, Delaware. The AA Service Bureau is posted on one and they are both readers of the A. A.—J.M.M.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

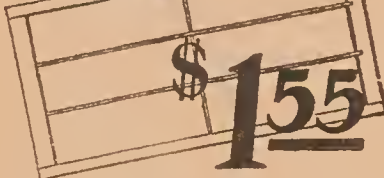
Burpee's Annual abounds in interesting planting information and offers valuable suggestions as to the best and most profitable varieties to grow. It is an interesting book of 144 pages, with many of the leading Vegetables and Flowers illustrated in color.

New Vegetables and Flowers

Read about Burpee's new "Tangerine" Tomato, Burpeeana Cauliflower, that won the National Cauliflower Contest, Sweet Peas, Dahlias, etc. Burpee's Annual will be mailed free.

W. Atlee Burpee Co., 1 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. \$1.55
Painted, two coats 1.85
With double thick glass 4.00

The quality product of America's largest hotbed sash mill. Genuine tidewater red cypress, select grade. Joints blind, well mortised, tight-fitting. No knots or checks. Smooth finish and sides absolutely parallel to prevent gaps that let cold in.

Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

These sash are extra strong to stand any weather for years without rotting, weakening or paint and putty chipping. Easily the best you can buy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating and benches.

Metropolitan Greenhouse Mfg. Corp.
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LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

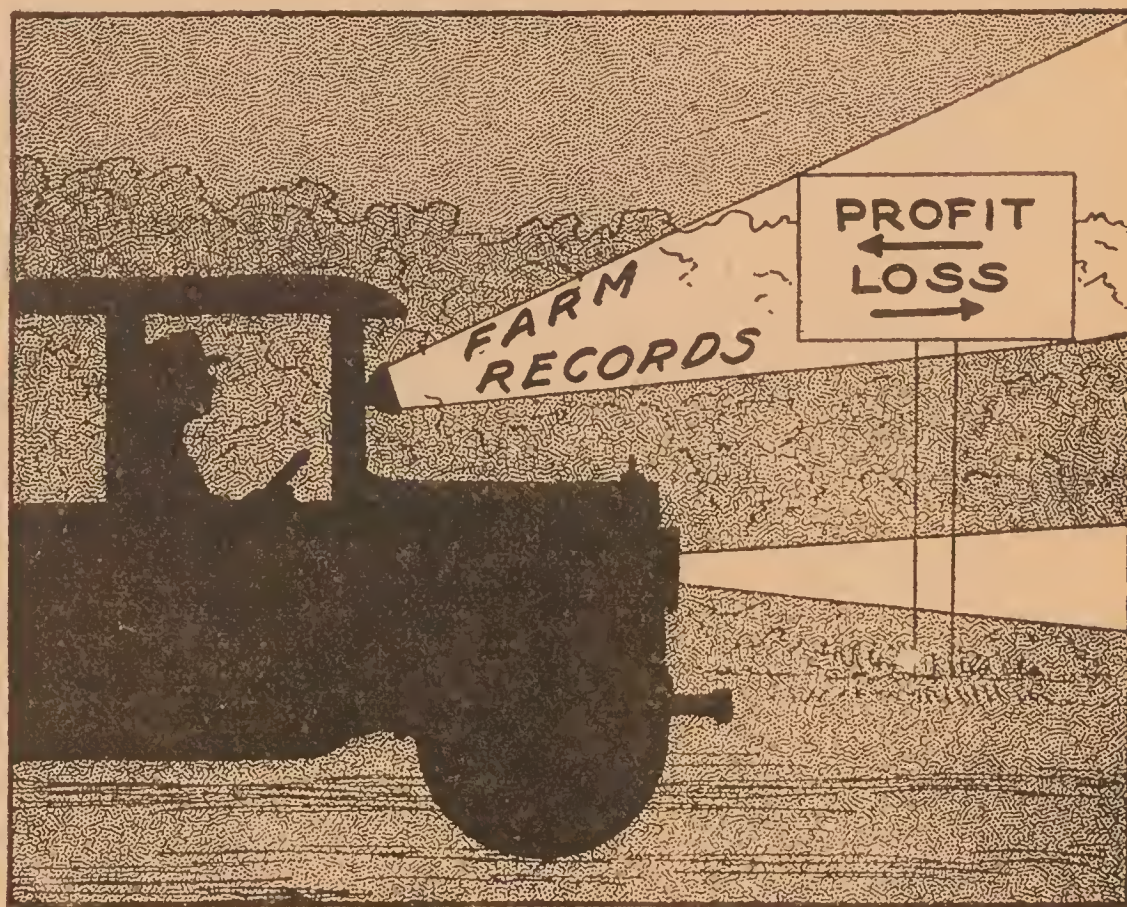
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ALFALFA, TIMOTHY AND STRAW
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The searching light of facts, as determined by regular farm inventories, will point the way to farm profits

—Courtesy "The Furrow"

Little Recipes for Little Cooks

by *Betty*

Betty Wants to Tell You About Setting the Table Just Right

Lesson
Number
Twenty-Three

Dear Little Cooks:

Here it is, holiday time again, isn't it? Mothers have been pretty busy, I 'spose, cooking and baking for Christmas Day and maybe we little cooks can help. Setting the table when mother is in a hurry with the meal is one good way and if we learn to set it neatly and not forget to put everything on, she may even let us set the company table sometime.

You see, I am learning, but I'll have to practise a while longer before I can set a big company table. Mother is quite particular to have the silver and china just so and when there are extra spoons and forks I would probably get them mixed up. Do you always get the silver and everything just right?

I have learned to fix the salted nuts that we quite often have for special dinners and I am going to tell you how, because they are awfully good. It's hard not to eat a lot while you're fixing them. My mother says they seem to shrink more when I fix them.

Goodbye for this time, little cooks,

BETTY.

Salted Almonds

First I get the nuts and if they need to be shelled I do that. Now I want to get the brown coat off because that is a little bitter, so I put the almonds in a bowl and pour boiling water on till they are covered. I let them stand in the hot water till the skins slip off easily when I rub them with my fingers. The nuts look white and nicer after I have taken off all the brown skin. This is called "blanching" in the cookbooks.

Then I am ready to salt them and so I put them in a pie tin and add a little olive oil or butter. I stir them well and set the tin in the oven till they get a light brown. You must not put them in a very hot oven or they will brown too much and if you forget them a little too long that is bad, because they aren't very good if they get real brown.

When I take them out I sprinkle a little salt on them and let them cool. It is a good plan to stir them once in a while when they are browning.

One tablespoon of oil or butter is enough for a cup of nuts.

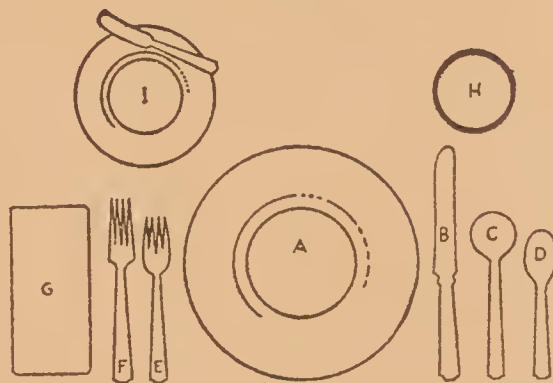
Bananas Baked in Cranberry Sauce

I usually make these when mother has cranberry sauce left that I can use. If there isn't any cranberry sauce ready, cook some clean cranberries till they are soft and press them through a strainer with a spoon. Sweeten the strained cranberries with almost as much sugar as you have cranberry sauce.

Take 1 banana and cut it in quarters, once



How to Place the Silverware and China



- | | |
|---|------------------|
| A. Plate. | E. Salad Fork. |
| B. Dinner Knife. | F. Dinner Fork. |
| C. Soup Spoon. | G. Napkin. |
| D. Teaspoon. | H. Water Goblet. |
| I. Bread and Butter Plate and Spreader. | |

When setting the table, little cooks can place the plates more evenly if they set them around so there is the same distance between each plate. The lower edge of the plates should come one inch from the edge of the table.

Now place the knives and forks. Put knives on the right side of the plate and the forks at the left side. The sharper edge of the knife should go next to the plate.

Soup spoons go next to the knife on the right side and teaspoons to the right of the soup spoons.

If there are no soup spoons, the teaspoons go next to the knife.

Salad forks go to the left of the dinner plate and to the right of the dinner fork.

Water glasses or goblets go at the tip of the knife.

Bread-and-butter plates, if used, go above the plate and a little to the left, almost at the top of the fork.

Napkins are placed at the left of the forks.

A vegetable dish (for corn or tomatoes, etc.) would be placed at the top of the plate between the water glass and the bread-and-butter plate.

If bread-and-butter plates are not used and the salad is served with the main course, place the salad plate where the bread-and-butter plate would be.

Coffee is placed at the right of the teaspoons.

the long way and once across. If it is a large banana, maybe half would be all you could eat.

Put the banana quarters in a small glass baking dish or an old saucer and pour about four tablespoons of the cranberry sauce over them. Bake slowly for about 20 minutes.

If the banana seems to get dry, pour on another spoonful or two of the cranberry sauce.

Date Cake

This is the time when dates are always seen in the stores and they do not cost much at this time either, so let's make a date cake. Your mother will like this recipe because it uses so little butter and only one egg.

Small Recipe

- 1/4 cup brown sugar.
- 1 tablespoon of beaten egg.
- 3/4 teaspoon butter.
- 1/4 cup boiling water.
- 1/4 teaspoon vanilla.
- 2 tablespoons dates.
- 1/4 cup plus 2 tablespoons flour.
- 1/4 teaspoon soda.
- Pinch salt.
- 2 tablespoons nuts, cut fine.

Large Recipe

- 1 cup brown sugar.
- 1 egg.
- 3 tablespoons butter.
- 1 cup boiling water.
- 1 teaspoon vanilla.
- 1/2 cup dates stoned and cut fine.
- 1 1/2 cups flour.
- 1 teaspoon soda.
- 1/2 teaspoon salt.
- 1/2 cup nuts cut fine.

First, I get the dates stoned and cut fine and then I pour the boiling water over the dates and let them stand in the water till it is cool. While this is cooling, I have time to cut up the nuts. Then I beat the egg and add the sugar, stirring well. Next I add the butter, melted, and stir again. Then I add vanilla and salt and then the dates and water when cooled.

I sift the soda and flour together and add them. I beat and stir well with my spoon, and last of all I add the nuts. I bake this in a medium oven, that is, not very hot or very cool, you know.

If you want to frost this cake, you could make a brown sugar frosting:

Brown Sugar Frosting

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 cup brown sugar. | Pinch salt. |
| 1/2 cup cream. | 1 teaspoon vanilla. |

Cook the sugar and cream and salt till it is quite thick, then test it in cold water. If a drop forms a ball in cold water, it is done. It should make a soft ball, not a hard one.

Cool, and beat till it is almost stiff, add vanilla and spread it on the cake.

Mocha Frosting

I make this with powdered sugar and cold coffee and butter. Moisten the powdered sugar, just enough to spread, with the coffee. Melt and brown a tablespoon of butter in a small saucepan. Add the butter and spread the frosting on the cake.

Johnny Cake

One little cook wrote and asked me if I wasn't going to tell how to make Johnny Cake? I certainly am! Here it is:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 cup yellow corn meal. | 3/4 cup sour milk. |
| 3/4 cup flour. | 1 egg. |
| 1 teaspoon soda. | 1 tablespoon melted butter. |
| 1 teaspoon salt. | |
| 1/4 cup molasses. | |

Beat egg. Add the molasses, milk and melted butter. Sift flour, soda and salt together. Add the corn meal and then the dry ingredients sifted. Beat well with your spoon. Pour into a greased cake pan. Bake in a hot oven 30 minutes. Eat this while warm.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		1.70
2A Fluid Cream	1.86	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.11	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	1.90	1.60
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

NOTE—The Class one price in the Metropolitan area was dropped 47 cents effective December 8. This makes the League class 1 price in New York, \$2.90 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield Producers, \$2.70 for 3% milk.

The Class 1 League price for December 1929 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

Butter Regains After Further Losses

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 13, 1929	Dec. 20, 1929
Higher than extra	30 1/2-31	33 -35 1/2	41 -
Extra (32 lb.)	30 -	32 1/2-	40 -
84-91 score	24 -28 1/2	26 1/2-32	30 -33 1/2
Lower Grades	23 -23 1/2	25 -26	26 -29

The third week in December saw the butter market hit another low spot, the likes of which we have not seen in twenty years. On Monday, December 15, prices slipped another 1 1/4c and the entire butter market was featured by a lack of confidence on the part of all concerned. The easy tone continued on Tuesday and prices fell off another fraction. Supplies were liberal and the demand was not sufficient to keep offerings clear, in spite of the fact that a good deal of stock was held off the market. Most of the large

buyers failed to take hold because the situation was so unsettled and values were expected to go lower. On Wednesday, the market suffered another sharp break and became utterly demoralized. Creamery extras went down to 29 3/4c.

On Thursday, there was a broader buying interest and the market developed a steadier tone with creamery extras established at 30c. It appeared that the market felt that it was time to buy and the whole situation seemed to be working into a better position. However, there was plenty of butter available and everyone was in the mood to move stock. This situation continued over into Friday with that market moving firmer. There was a little less stock available at 30c for creamery extras and Chicago reported a sharp advance above par with New York. This gave the New York trade considerable confidence in the situation, something the trade has lacked for several days. It gives the market a tone at the close that speaks well for next week's market. However, we look for no prolonged up-turn in prices because there is plenty of butter available and the consuming market is none too good. Production is reported to be on the increase, which further complicates the situation.

Cheese Loses Ground

STATE FLATS	Dec. 19, 1930	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 20, 1929
Fresh Fancy	19-20	20-21	22 -
Fresh Average			21 -
Held Fancy			26 -26 1/2
Held Average			23 1/2-24 1/2

The fresh cheese market lost a cent during the third week in December, the reduction coming on the 18th. Cured cheese has held rather firmly although outside prices are somewhat extreme. The cheese market has been a very slow, uninteresting tale to report for many weeks, and at the lower rates the situation has not improved. It is fortunate that very little fresh cheese is coming to New York City for the demand is very limited.

Eggs Slightly Improved

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 19, 1930	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 20, 1929
Hennery			
Selected Extras	34-37 1/2	32-35 1/2	63-65
Average Extras	31-33	29-31	61-62
Extra Firsts	28-30	27-28	56-60
Firsts	26-27	26-27	52-55
Undergrades			
Pullets	20-21	20-21	-50
Pewees	17-19	17-19	47-49
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	36-39	35-37	65-66
Gathered	26-35	25-34	50-63

The egg market closed on December 20 approximately 2c over the close of the week previous. Low retail prices have evidently stimulated a demand for and resulted in a larger use of fresh eggs. Receipts have also shown some shrinkage which has helped the situation. The improvement came during the latter half of the third week in December. For one thing, the supply of Pacific Coast whites is a little more limited while the offerings of nearby fresh whites are considerably lighter. If it were not for the supply of Pacific Coast whites the market on fancy nearbys would be something to crow about. As the market draws to a close on the 20th the trend is upward and it cannot go too far to suit eastern poultrymen. However, we do not look for any prolonged advance due to the plentiful supply available both of fresh and refrigerator stock. If the trend would just keep up and business continue to roll along it would be a great deal better than short jumps up and then stagnation.

Live Fowl Market About Same

FOWLS	Dec. 19, 1930	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 20, 1929
Colored	17-22	18-22	25-31
Leghorn	12-16	14-16	20-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	16-21	18-21	24-25
Leghorn	16-18	15-16	19-20
BROILERS			
Colored	33-40	30-40	29-36
Leghorn	28-33	25-30	27-30
OLD ROOSTERS	12-13	12-13	-14
CAPONS	30-35	-30	38-45
TURKEYS	32-40	20-30	32-35
DUCKS, Nearby	21-25	20-22	22-24
GESE	17-20	18-20	23-26

The live fowl market is substantially the same as it was at the close last week. Receipts have not been over-plentiful but poultry has been more or less draggy. Chickens in contrast to fowls have been showing up firmer and higher except in larger sizes which have been running very staggy. Rock broilers have not been selling any too well, Leghorns and Reds, on the other hand, trend upward, with Leghorns in some cases experiencing

some scarcity. The market has been looking for fancy capons. Turkeys are the one bright spot in the market. If the situation continues next week, everything is going to be all right. At this writing, on December 20, fancy turkeys are bringing 40c and we have heard of a few premiums. The market is closing entirely in the seller's favor. Some poor turkeys are with us and they are only bringing 32c.

Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—One load medium Ohio steers about steady at \$9.50. Cows and bulls steady. Common to medium cows \$4.00-5.50. Low cutters and cutters \$2.00-3.50. Cutter to medium bulls \$4.25-6.25.

VEALERS—Scarce, steady. Good to choice \$11.00-13.00; medium \$7.50-10.50; cull and common \$5.50-7.00.

HOGS—Irrregular; 220-300 lbs. \$8.00-8.25.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs slow, about steady. Small lot good lambs \$8.00; few mediums \$7.50. Ewes steady, \$4.00 down.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts moderate to liberal all the week. Demand slow all through and carryovers daily. On Friday trading was very slow and prices were lowered. Market weak and not cleaned up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 12-13c; fair to good 11-12c; small to medium 8-10c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts too liberal for the demand and stocks being carried over daily. Small sales, good to fancy, each, \$7.00-9.00, imitations, each, \$3.30-5.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED PIGS—Receipts moderate all the week. Demand slow all through. Per pound: Roasting, 12-15 lbs. 20-22c; Pigs, 15-20 lbs. 16-18c; 22-23 lbs. 14-16c.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts moderate during the week but stock accumulated. Demand slow all through. Market weak. By the coop, 12-18c.

Fruits and Vegetables

The market on Maine potatoes has been barely steady, 150 pound sacks bringing \$2.75 to \$3, with bulk goods bringing 50c more per 180 pounds. Long Islands generally average 25c above Maine prices. Southern potatoes continue to drag heavily.

Business has not been any too good in the barrel and basket apple market. In some quarters the situation has been favoring the buyers. Basket goods range from 50c to \$1.50 per basket, with the exception of McIntosh which reach \$2.

Cabbage from New York State continues to drag heavily. Bulk goods bringing from \$17 to \$22 per ton.

State celery is steady to firm, bringing from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per crate. Hearts have been bringing \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen bunches.

White turnips from nearby have been bringing from 50c to 65c per bushel. Rhubarbs have been bringing from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred.

Nearby Marrow squash closed at \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel, while nearby Hubbard brought \$1. to \$1.75. Hubbard squash from Missouri has been bringing from \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel, something for our nearby shippers to think about.

The fruit and produce market is reported daily by Radio. Tune in every noon at 12:30 to get the latest market news from WEAF.

Furs

MINK—Northern New York mink have brought anywhere from \$6 to \$12 for No. 1 skins depending on size. No. 2's bring from \$3 to \$8, poorer stuff sells as low as 25c. Other sections generally bring from \$3.50 to \$7.50 for No. 1 and \$3 to \$5 for No. 2. Lower grades as low as 25c.

RACCOON—No. 1's \$2.50 to \$6.50; No. 2 \$2 to \$4; poorer 25c to 50c.

RED FOX—From Northern New York. No. 1 \$5 to \$12 depending on size. No. 2 \$4 to \$8, No. 3 \$1, poorer down to 25c. Other sections No. 1 \$4 to \$8; No. 2 \$3 to \$6, poorer down to 25c.

SKUNK—Medium No. 1 \$1.50, No. 2 \$1.10, poorer down to 40c.

GREY FOX—Medium No. 1 \$3, No. 2 \$2.

MUSKRAT—Anywhere from 20c to 70c depending on condition.

Hay Closes Steady

The hay market closed fairly steady, on December 20, after a week of fair buying and moderate demand. Most of

the small bale supply was from Canada grading No. 3 which sold readily at \$23 per ton. There was good inquiry for hay of fancy quality. Timothy easily brought anything from \$23 to \$28, depending on grade. Sample sold from \$15 to \$20. Mixtures containing grass or clover brought \$26 for the best and ranged down to \$19 for the poorest. The demand for straw has been slow in the face of fairly liberal supplies. Wheat and rye straw have brought \$14 while oat straw is lower at \$12.

No Change in Beans

There has been no change in the bean market of late. Jumbo marrows still bring from \$6.50 to \$7.25, while average marrows bring \$5.50 to \$6.25. Pea beans are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50; Red Kidneys \$9 to \$9.50; White Kidneys \$7 to \$8; Round Cranberries \$5.75 to \$6.50.

All eastern markets are reporting reductions on fluid milk. At Philadelphia, the Interstate Milk Producers' Association announced that the basic milk price had been reduced 40c a hundred weight effective December 13.

The Connecticut Milk Producers' Association reduced the price of fluid milk from 9 1/2c to 8 1/2c a quart, delivered at the market center, beginning December 16.

The New England Milk Producers' Association, effective Monday, December 8, reduced the price of milk from 9c to 8c a quart, delivered at the market. The retail prices were also reduced. As was announced last week, the Dairymen's League and Sheffield Producers' Associations have made reductions in the class one price, approximating one cent a quart.

The New York cream market is reported as easy and unsettled with production maintained well and supplies in excess of demand. The same report comes from Boston with the addition that concessions were probably made to buyers in many cases. Philadelphia states that supplies of milk and cream continued considerably in excess of trade requirements.

CATTLE

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Canadian Cows Registered Holsteins & Ayrshires. Jan. & Feb. calves fully accredited \$110. Apply Murdic A. McLennan, Lancaster, Ont. Can.

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6-8 weeks old, \$3.75 8-10 weeks old, \$4.00
Choice Chester pigs, 6-7 weeks old, \$4.50. Will ship C.O.D. on approval or send check or M.O. Crates free.

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A choice lot of feeders that will grow well and fill the pork barrel—Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & Chester, Poland China & O I C Crossed—

6-8 Wks. old \$3.50 each
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Shoats 3 months old 6.00 each

Selected Chester White pigs two months old boars and unrelated sows \$5.00 each. Service Boars, Gilts and Bred Sows for sale. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Express prepaid on orders of 20 pigs or more. No crating charge.

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Collie Puppies Also black & white collie puppies. Natural breeders, \$5 up. Ship C.O.D. RUSSELL METZ, Route 10, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS FOR XMAS, Beauties—Males \$15-\$20; Females \$10. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

Cocker SPANIEL PUPPIES, brown or black. Males \$9; Females \$4.50. C. Soper, Elizabethtown, N.Y.

For Sale 20 choice select coonhounds cheap on trial. Revil Kentucky Kennel, Bill, Revil, Ky.

Chinchilla Rabbits, Choice bucks at reasonable prices. Spring Brook Fur Farm, Williamston, N.Y.

PUPS FOR SALE Collie & Shepherd mixed. Males \$3.50. Females \$2.00. Two month old. FRANK THORP, Cohocton, New York

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Ship Your Eggs TO R. BRENNER & SONS
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GOOD OUTLET for PULLETS
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EGG CASES Good used egg cases complete, carlots & less carlots, also good used hold-lite cup flats, fillers, excelsior pads, and lids.
LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

GOATS

GOATS—Heaviest milkers from world's best registered Thoroughbreds. Goldsborough's Goats, Mohnton, Pa.

Farm News from New York

Milk Prices Down in All Eastern Markets

A LETTER from a subscriber mentions some resentment toward the Dairymen's League because of the recent drop in milk prices. In this connection, it may be of interest to note the situation in other Eastern markets.

The New England Milk Producers' Association reports that metropolitan Boston and many of the secondary markets in Massachusetts and Rhode Island made a reduction in the fluid milk price, effective December 8. The reduction was from 9c to 8c a quart, delivered at the market. This was followed by a reduction

a statement that the executive committee of the Association met on December 11, and reduced the price of fluid milk from 9½c to 8½c per quart delivered at the market centers, beginning December 16. The bulletin says:

"The action of your executive committee in making this change is the result of long and careful study of the markets which we serve and of the general situation throughout the country. The factors which have made this reduction not only advisable but absolutely necessary are: competition from independent, cut-price dealers; the constantly decreasing consumption due to general business depression, unemployment and lack of buying power; competition of condensed and evaporated milk; competition of other foods and decrease in most of the factors which enter into the cost of producing milk."

It is the belief of the A.A. staff that every one of these associations is vitally interested in maintaining milk prices at the highest possible level and that, without these producers' associations, the drop in prices would have come sooner than it did.

Appropriation Bill for U.S.D.A.

AN appropriation bill carrying \$213,043,000 for the maintenance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was reported to the House December 16, by the Appropriations Committee. This sum is \$51,516,000 greater than for the current year. The increase is due primarily to an increase from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000 in authorized annual outlet for Federal Highway Aid.

A sidelight on this appropriation bill was revealed when Dr. Duvell, chief of the Grain Futures Administration, advocated authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to control short selling in grain by the Federal Government.

It is generally believed that this comes as a consequence of the recently disclosed Russian transactions on the Chicago pit. It seems that the Department of Agriculture wants a larger group of confidential inquirers to secure information

and prosecute those responsible for irregular transactions on the country's grain markets.

Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission Meets

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT has asked the members of his Agricultural Advisory Commission to serve in a similar capacity for the coming year. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist, will again act as chairman of the Commission. The first meeting of the Commission this winter was held Friday evening, December 19, at the Executive Chambers.

Other states are coming to regard New York State as the leader in legislation helpful to agriculture. Much has been done, but the Advisory Commission and the Governor are not resting on their laurels, but are looking ahead to see what still remains to be done.

Holstein Men to Meet

THE New York Holstein-Friesian Association will have its annual meeting at Utica, 10 a. m., January 7. One item of business to be transacted at the meeting will be a proposed amendment having to do with choosing the board of di-

rectors. Anyone wishing additional information about the meeting should get in touch with W. D. Robens, New York State Master Farmer, and secretary of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association. Mr. Robens' address is Poland, New York.

Good Holsteins Still Sell

THE recent Holstein sale at Earlville went off in a manner very satisfactory to all concerned. The average for the sale of \$304. is especially interesting to Holstein breeders at this time because it indicates that in spite of the business situation it is still possible to sell good cows for good money.

Mr. R. Austin Backus, who had charge of the sale, said that the crowd was the largest ever present at an Earlville sale. One animal, Ormsby Sensation 45th, was sold for \$2125.

News Writing Contest

A FEW issues ago we mentioned a news writing contest for high school students in vocational agriculture. There are few rules. American Agriculturist is offering a monthly prize for the best local news article sent to us by a student in vocational agriculture and in addition to that will pay space rates for all items published.

New Jersey Master Farmers Honored

(Continued from Page 5)

miles from New Brunswick. It has been built up over a period of years and to a state of productivity which has created a name for itself in that section. The elder Mr. Smith is still very active in the conduct of the farm at a time when he might well be pardoned for taking things pretty easy. Those who have known Mr. Smith for years are well aware of his interest in all activities pertaining to the benefit of agriculture. It is by no means necessary that a man take his son into partnership in order to achieve the distinction of Master Farmer but we cannot help but feel that it is particularly fitting when this is done and the family name is carried on a farm from one generation to another.

* * *

Mr. W. S. Hibler's farm in Newton, has been in the Hibler family for five generations. It is a hilly farm and for that reason not especially adapted to modern production methods where machinery plays such a big part, yet Mr. Hibler, by careful planning, has been able to adapt modern methods to the farm in a very successful way.

New Jersey has many types of farming and Mr. Hibler has made his mark as a dairyman. As everyone knows, it requires endless patience and work to breed a herd which will produce on an average of around 9,000 pounds. This accomplishment alone would not have won a Master Farmer medal for Mr. Hibler. As he himself says, "I could have made more money if I had made that my sole aim but along with making money, we have wanted to live." As an example of this point, Mr. Hibler has supplied a considerable number of calves to youngsters who have become interested in 4-H Dairy Clubs.

It is certainly surprising to find how much time a busy man finds to give to community work. Mr. Hibler has been for years Director in the Farm Bureau and is a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Experiment Station. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hibler are active in church and community work.

Augusta Hibler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hibler is a graduate of Russel Sage College and has been taking work in child study at Cornell for a Master's Degree.

The Master Farmer viewpoint is frequently illustrated by the balance between farm and home so far as labor saving devices are concerned. Mr. Hib-

ler's farm is well supplied with trucks, tractors, and all the labor saving devices that go with them. The home, however, has not been neglected. Here we find a furnace, an electric refrigerator, a bathroom, a radio and electric lights and appliances.

This is the Master Farmer combination, a productive farm, a comfortable up-to-date home, a contented family and a real interest in helping the community.

After the program, the group broke up reluctantly. A number remained to shake hands with the visitors, to congratulate the new Master Farmers and their wives, and to tell how much they had enjoyed the entire program. Not one, we are sure, left the meeting without a feeling of inspiration and a firmer conviction that agriculture is the noblest occupation of all.

New York County Notes

COLUMBIA COUNTY—This has been a week without snow or ice. The 4-H Girls Club of Stuyvesant held an Achievement Day and gave a fine demonstration of their skill in sewing and cooking. At the Hebrew Community Center, Troop 3, was given a demonstration of first aid methods by Deputy Scout Commissioner A. W. Coons. The Campfire Girls of Germantown gave a two-act comedy in Grange Hall which was excellent. Dr. Parker, county veterinarian, gave a summary of the county bovine tuberculosis eradication work at the annual Farm Bureau meeting. R. A. Dyer, 4-H Club agent gave his report. Mr. Buchholz, Farm Bureau County Agent, gave a summary of the year's work. George Hieber of Chatham was a new director, elected at the meeting. Eggs bring from 30c to 40c a dozen, butter 39c a pound in trade at country store.—Mrs. C.V.H.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Light showers and melting snows of December brought relief from the dry weather of the late fall. Up to then, nearly all the streams flowing through the valleys as well as springs and wells in the greater part of the county were dry. Although the farm people are not jobless and are not seeking employment in vain, nevertheless the pinch of the depression is felt in the lower returns for milk and eggs, with only slight reductions in feed prices. Corn silage is poor in quality and hay prices higher than in former years.

There is an abundance of good cheer and the farm folks are to enjoy a good Christmas dinner and young and old a visit from good old St. Nick with a spirit of optimism in looking forward to good crops, between rain and sunshine the coming season.—M.M.S.

TIOGA COUNTY—It was decidedly cold the 15th and 16th with a slight sprinkle of snow. Condemnation actions are being instituted to acquire the rights of land for highway purposes, near the end of

the Owego-Endicott new strip, which is being made to avoid so many curves and turns and thus avert danger to life.

There are many fires. Not enough care is taken in many instances and incendiaryism is suspected in some cases. There is some chicken thieving, as the holidays approach. Eggs have not been as low in many years, as at the present time. Shippers are paying 24c a dozen for the large white eggs and only 18c for pullet eggs.

The housewives who had depended on the sale of the eggs in the fall and early winter do not realize enough from their sales to feed other fowls and are killing the flocks off in quantities. Meats keep high in price. Potatoes are retailing around \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel and were carrying for 70c to 75c. Onions keep low; fine, sweet, mild ones can be purchased 10 lbs. for 25c and less by the quantity.—C.A.A.B.

ERIE COUNTY—The December Erie County Pomona Grange was held at Lawtons. State delegates were chosen, four candidates obligated and Pomona officers elected. At the open meeting in the evening a fine program was given.

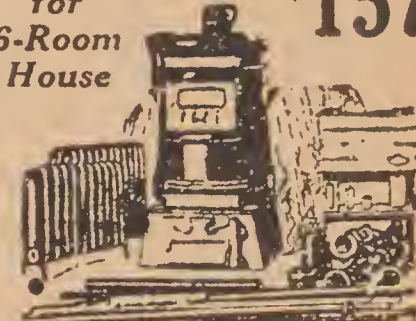
A movement is on foot to hold two big apple celebrations in Niagara County in 1931, a mammoth apple blossom festival in the spring and an annual national observance in the fall to boost western New York apples. A committee of nine men has been appointed to work out details.

Thawing of the heavy snowfall of the last week in November, with subsequent rains, has filled wells and streams so there is no longer a water scarcity.

December, to date (December 15) has been mild and considerable plowing has been done, which is unusual. Coon hunters seem to be having little success but a few muskrats are being trapped. On account of the low price of milk some farmers are drying off a part of their dairies. Potatoes are low in price and moving slowly. Eggs ditto.

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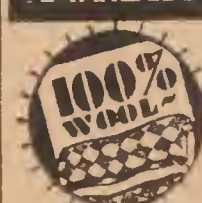


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The New Teacher in the Rural School

Encouragement and Cooperation Bring Far Better Results than Destructive Criticism

IN visiting the rural school fairs, one learns that a large number of our rural schools are in charge of new teachers this year. "Is the new teacher going to be a success or not?" This is a very important question to the many parents who are anxious that their children make great progress. Are the majority of parents endeavoring to assist the teacher in reaching that goal? Do we for a moment realize the all-important part we play in making the teacher either a wonderful asset to the community or what might be termed a failure? As one listens to the average conversation concerning the new teach-

What do you think of the fair? It certainly takes an awful lot of time and then it isn't fair the way they help the children that they want to win, and I don't think the judging is fair either. I don't believe they have done a thing the last week but get ready for this fair and I'll tell you that won't put them through their examinations. Why they were actually outside the school the other day in the middle of the afternoon parading around. Old Jim Case that lives over there said he saw them and he wasn't going to pay taxes to keep a teacher to amuse the children."

Mrs. Green—"John heard that, too and Betty said her father and mother told her just to tell the teacher she wasn't going in the parade for her father and mother wouldn't let her. She had to stay in and study. Yes, and Betty said a lot of the children said their parents were going to see the trustees about it and the inspector too for they weren't sending the children to school for such nonsense."

4. Mrs. Crab—"Well, what do you think of our teacher not having a parade this year and our school taking the prize every other year. Isn't that some idea? I just think she was too lazy to bother herself. Why Miss Simpson wouldn't think of such a thing as not having one. She thought it was good training for them."

Mrs. Bright—"Yes, but, of course, Miss Simpson was here a long time and this girl has had a very short time to get ready and I don't suppose she would know all their names yet, forty pupils, and then she wouldn't have time to discover which were capable of taking different parts. I know what it is to train children for concerts in the church."

Mrs. Crab—"Oh yes, but she could have made an attempt at it anyway."

5. Miss Prim—"I am so glad to see you people. Isn't that a terrible crank we have in the school? Why my

nephew is just terrified to go to school. The other morning he was up in the class and just happened to say something to one of the boys and because he did not know the lesson she kept him in after four. Now Willie never deserved such treatment, and he can't stand staying in after four for he needs the fresh air, and he is tired by four o'clock. You know Willie isn't a stupid boy at all. Then some of the boys trailed lime in on the floor and she strapped them because she said the floor was freshly varnished. Now they couldn't help that and oh, Robert Stephenson was wild because she whipped Art. He is going down to the school to-morrow and last night I was at Mrs. Snobbs for tea and the girls were telling us that she whips the children for no reason at all and Mrs. Snobbs said for them to just come home and not take the whipping and their father would see about it."

In this particular school was a new teacher who was compelled to restore order as the parents had interfered so much with the previous teacher that she had let the pupils become so unruly that she lost entire control of the school and was disheartened. Next appeared on the scene Mr. Munroe, an interfering character in all community affairs.

"Well, ladies I hear you have a pretty strict teacher in your school this year. Just wish we had one like her. Our teacher hasn't order at all. I said to Joe tonight. Well what pranks did you play on the teacher to-day and he told me the wild time they are having. They will soon have her out."

Now in the majority of these schools were young women who were making every effort to conduct the school in a creditable manner and who were trying to do the very best for the various types of children in their charge. Naturally when a strange teacher arrives children are curious but if parents are in sympathy with her in her work the boys and girls will try to conduct them-

selves in a proper manner and assist the teacher by carrying on as best they can. The most of the trouble begins at home when parents begin questioning children and criticizing the teacher in their presence. If we do not approve of some of the teachers' methods, wouldn't it be better to wait and see the outcome and impress upon our boys and girls the fact that if they do what is right they will get along and instill in them a respect for law and order and for those in authority over them. If we would ponder this matter and show the teachers in our rural schools that we are their friends, sympathetic and anxious to help them in their efforts to mould noble characters from these boys and girls so that in the future years we will have

Smart Sophistication



2881

Dress pattern No. 2881 is just the thing for the young girls and is delightful when made up in patterned wool crepe, covert cloth or wool jersey. It has real style and is just as practical as it is stylish. The pattern cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 35-inch contrasting. Price 15c.

er one's sympathy extends to the young lady who has selected this noble profession as hers.

Following are a few conversations overheard at county school fairs:

1. Mrs. Jones—"Well, what do you think of the new teacher?"

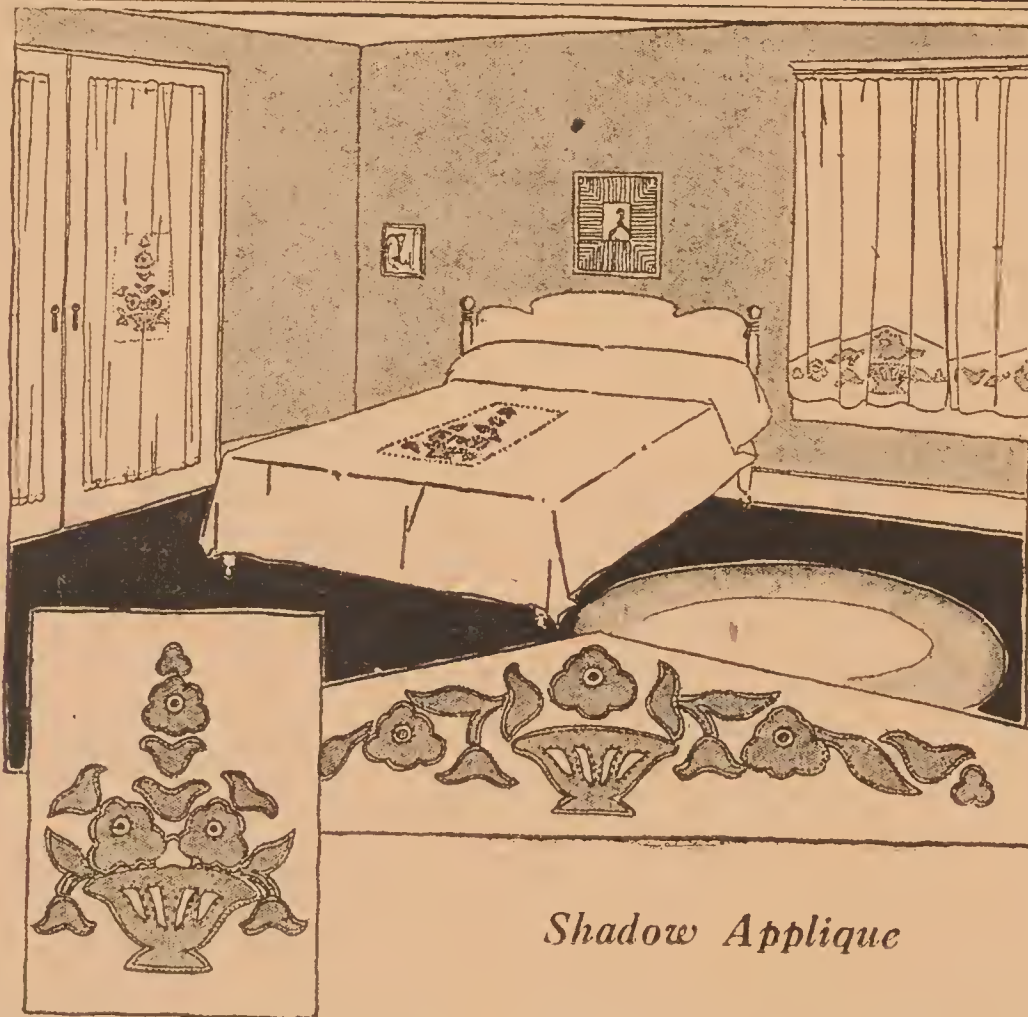
Mrs. Smith—"If she would give them more to do in school and less homework it would be better. I don't know what she is doing all day. They don't seem to be learning anything."

Mrs. Jones—"That is just what my husband said. I think she spends the time singing and playing with them."

2. Mrs. Brown—"Why how are you, Mrs. Jay? I just wanted to see you. Say, what do you think of that bird we have in the school now? Why Mary doesn't seem to have a thing to do at night and before she always had her lessons and took such an interest in them. Now she never brings home a book and she has nothing to do."

Mrs. Jay—"Just what we were saying. That will never do, for I want Jim to pass this year. We cannot afford to send him to school for nothing, and I think I'll send her a note and tell her if she doesn't do better I'll see the trustees."

3. Mrs. Watson—"Hello Mrs. Green.



Shadow Applique

THE new shadow applique is simple to do and practical to launder. It gives to sheer glass curtains the most colorful transparency that one can possibly imagine. Between two thicknesses of marquisette, voile or organdy, the designs of flowers, leaves, and urn are placed, basted, then sewed with even running stitches in two strands of floss, either in black or in the colors of the materials. No edges are turned on these, which of course simplifies the work and gives a like finished appearance from both sides. Design spots must be of a firm weave.

The design itself is worked in four colors, rose-pink, blue, yellow, and green, suitable for almost any bedroom or living room. A pleasing variety of hue, with perhaps a dominant one, around which the harmony is planned, is more favored

today than the extreme oneness of color once stressed in a room's furnishings.

Placed in a vertical panel, as shown, the posies solve the problem of French doors or a single door panel. It may be centered on a sheer bedspread over some plain tint undercovering. Horizontally placed for glass curtains, the same units are in a hem which graduates from about 4 to 9 inches at the center as shown in the sketch. In either placing, the veiled color, with light shining through, assures curtains that will prove a constant joy.

M227—Pattern for shadow Applique curtains 20 cents

M228—Material for applique, at 35c.

M229—4 8-inch marquisette, per yard 45c.

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Embroidery picture No. B3762 is a little Japanese boat scene to be worked in colored floss on the hand tinted canvas. The package includes the canvas, floss, picture-frame, glass and mat. Price, \$1.00. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

men and women in our country who respect law and order and who will stand by right and justice at all times.

Our boys and girls are losers when we take the critical, fault-finding attitude. The loss is greater than we can ever estimate for if we help our teachers to do their best and trust them they will take fresh heart and in the majority of cases return to the district services of inestimable value.

Under present conditions in many districts these young women are heartbroken and wasting their very energy in worrying and are unable to carry on their duties to the best advantage. Not only do they find all these difficulties but in many a community the parents treat this valuable instructor as an outsider, never entertaining her in their home or showing her a glad hand in any way.

As a result many a one feels that she is ostracized and in a short time secures a position in the town or city where the boards of education are ever on the lookout for the most efficient teachers and the country loses what might have proved a great blessing to the whole community.

Let us start this year by taking a new friendly interest in the school and the teacher and instead of begrudging her the salary she is receiving for her work, make her realize that we are her friends, anxious to see her happy in her work and let us look for something to eulogize. If we wish to have a talk concerning any of our children, have it privately, and not air our troubles all around the section.

Don't let us spend our evenings discussing how much the teacher is receiving unless we think she should receive more for we have not the slightest conception of the many waking hours she spends out of school planning how best to develop the powers of our little ones and help them to make progress in this old world. The extent of her work cannot be measured in dollars and cents, and it is certainly unpleasant for her to hear the amount of her remuneration discussed as if she were some one dealing with a piece of machinery instead of a human soul. Is it not true that many of the most eminent statesmen, clergymen, and other professional and business men have traced the foundation of their success to the efforts of some rural teacher who devoted her life to the upbuilding of character?

—M. V. WYE

Notes for Home Milliners

The Matron Trims Her Hat with the Cloth of Her Coat

IT is very new and very smart this year to match one's hat with the rest of the costume not only in color, but in material as well. There are hats of broadcloth, tweed, velvet, fur-cloth, and even fur, in the shops and on up-to-date heads now that winter is here, all matching as nearly as possible the material and color of one's coat or suit.

With this in mind, our hat for the matron will be trimmed with the material of her winter coat, or of a cloth as nearly approaching it as possible. First, get out the old felt hat that

each side so that the ends of the strip extend below the crown line at a point in back of the ears. Then, tack the strip to the hat about three inches from the knot on each side, and your hat is finished.

Note: Descriptions of novel ways of trimming hats according to latest imports from Paris seen on Fifth Avenue will be given in an early issue.—C.V.S.

Black Leads Parade

BLACK is leading the parade of fashionable colors for both day-time and evening wear this winter, Miss Hazel Hill, extension clothing specialist, University of New Hampshire, pointed out recently in an interview on the trend of women's fashions for the next few months. No radical departures from last year's styles will be noticeable, she said.

Length of skirts remains about the same—three or four inches below the knee for daytime wear, with the length increasing as the day progresses, she said. The even hem-line is a new feature. Skirts continue to have their fullness below the hip-line and the high or normal waist line is very much in evidence, but should be adjusted, to the individual.

Coats are as long as the daytime dresses. Many are fitted, although the clothing specialist sees some straight ones. Materials will include both smooth and crepe broadcloth, tweeds, camel's hair, and novelty weaves.

Suits in broadcloth, tweeds and knitted goods are very popular, Miss Hill explained.

Among dress materials, satin and velvet seem to hold the front rank for dress occasions, while travel and

canton crepes seem to be favored for daytime wear. Many woollens are being shown, such as wool crepe, wool lace, georgette, silk and wool printed crepes and tweeds of all kinds.

Brown shades, wines, lighter-than-

New Year Lullaby

L. M. THORNTON

Merrily the bells are ringing,
Sleep, my baby, sweetly sleep;
Glad the message they are bringing,
While my vigil here I keep.
Low and sweet the song I'm singing,
In the flickering candle light;
While the New Year bells are ringing,
Sleep, my baby, sleep tonight.

Cheerily the bells are ringing,
Sleep, my baby, smiling sleep;
Joyous bells, their notes are flinging
Over plain and woodland deep.
Prayers and praise are upward winging,
Stars are shining clear and bright,
While the New Year bells are ringing,
Sleep, my baby, sleep tonight.

navy blue, and greens follow black as the leading colors for fall and winter wear, Miss Hill states. Black and white and brown and white combinations are especially good.

Tested Recipes

French Pork Loaf

Season two pounds of ground pork with summer savory, salt and pepper. Combine with one-half cupful of milk, two beaten eggs, one teaspoonful chop-

ped onion, one teaspoonful chopped parsley, and two cupfuls fine bread crumbs. Form in loaf shape and bake in roasting pan in slow oven for two hours. The last hour put quartered, tart apples about the pork loaf, and fifteen minutes before taking from oven dust apples with brown sugar. Remove to hot platter, put one-half cupful small mushrooms, salted in butter over top of loaf, garnish with bits of parsley and serve.—L. M. T.

Slimming Silhouette



Dress pattern No. 2858 is especially adapted to figures above normal because of its softly rippling rever that cuts the breadth, the snug hip and circular skirt. Patterned wool crepe or canton crepe with the turquoise blue vest would be stunning. The pattern cuts in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/8 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting. Price 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps (do not send coins). Add 12c in stamps for one of the Winter Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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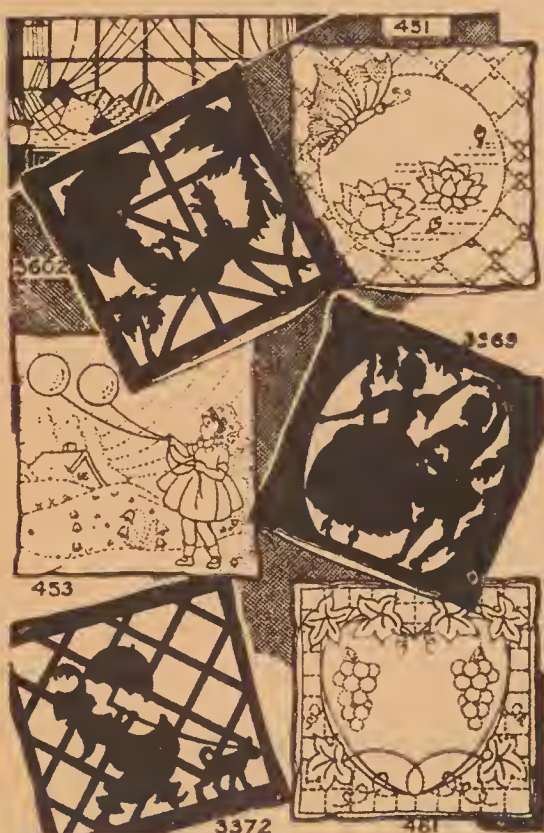
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Two-Faced Pillows



Nos. C3369-C3372 and C3602 are silhouette cut-out designs stamped on all-wool black felt, size 18 x 18. These do not require stitching. Cut the marked portions of felt and use some silk you may have for backing up the cut out parts and for the back of pillow. Nos. C451-C453 and C461 are of rayon taffeta in colors of gold, blue, green, tangerine, orchid, coral or black. These designs you can make with the simple quilting stitch. The price of 50c includes stamped rayon taffeta for front, same material for back and wadding lining. For two-faced pillows use any one of Nos. C3369-C3372 or C3602 then for backing up the cut out and for back of pillow use any one of Nos. C451-C453 or C461. If one of each group is used one side of pillow will show silhouette cut out and the other will show quilted design. Price for any one number is 50c, postpaid. Lustrous rayon taffeta not stamped can also be had for completing cut outs in tangerine for No. C3369; green for No. C3372 and rose for No. C3602 at 50c extra. When ordering two-faced pillows send \$1.00 and state the two numbers, one number of cut-out and one number with quilting stitch design, and the color of silk wanted. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

matches this year's coat. If you feel that you can wear the extreme new style, most of the forehead exposed, cut the brim of your hat according to the directions given in our notes on a hat for the miss, in the November 29th issue. However, a small brim is always more becoming to older women.

Spotted or soiled felts can be cleaned by rubbing them well with sandpaper or a stiff brush. If the outside is very soiled, turn the hat inside out and you will have a brand new one.

Cut two strips, fifteen inches long by five inches wide, of the material you have chosen. Sew the lengthwise edges together on the wrong side. Then pull this tube-like length inside out. Turn in the edges at each end and stitch together. You have a long strip of material, doubled, that resembles a sash.

Next, tie a loose knot in the middle of the strip. Put your hat on. Measure on your hat in the middle of the front where approximately an inch above the hairline of your forehead would be and place a pin to mark it. At that place, tack the knot of the strip to the hat from the inside.

With your hat on, draw each end of the strip down to the crown line at

mean?" An' she said she "most particularly wanted an edition of Shakespeare complete in one book." Well, I was going to get that an' I just happened to think it wouldn't be much of a surprise after her telling me that very one. So I got "Treasure Island" for her, instead. She says the bookcase in the living-room is a bit crowded anyway an' I can keep that book with my other ones, in my room. An' boy, it's a darn good book too!

Well, I got Jean a tractor, one of the new kind just like Dad's big one. It'll pull the heaviest things! An' believe it or not, she doesn't appreciate it one bit! Never played with it at all. It just set on the floor in the corner till I thought it'd be wore out for lack of use, so this afternoon I used it with the rest of our farm an' barn outfit. An' it works great.

I got the swellest punching bag for Jack. Lucky I did, too, 'cause Dad got us some boxin' gloves for this Christmas and we can both use the punching bag.

I didn't know what to get for Peg but I finally found a peach of a printing set. It's a daisy! Peg has used it a lot already. I wanted to trade something for it but she won't trade, so far. I've offered her my best marbles, an' a pretty good Jack-knife, an' my sling-shot, an' a bean-shooter. But she won't trade for any of 'em. Funny, too.

But Peg thinks she's smart anyway, 'cause she's in third grade an' can spell most as good as I can. I think I did some swell choosing of the family's presents, but I got discouraged when I came to get for Aunt Mary an' Uncle Henry—the only things left that I wanted myself was a bike an' some new skates built right on shoes, like the champions have but my money wasn't holding like I expected so I gave each of 'em a couple of bran' new handkerchiefs and called it square.

Take it all together it's been a pretty good Christmas. But I think I'll try to save still more money next year an' maybe next Christmas will be a still better one.

Bill's Christmas Gifts for the Family

By Bill Himself, on the Night After Christmas

I SAVED up money most all year for buying things for all my folks this Christmas an' I had quite a lot—for me. I figured on getting everyone of 'em something pretty nice. Then I begun to wonder how I'd know what to get so's they'd all be pleased. I asked mother and she said to try to get each one something he or she wanted—I asked her if that was what she was going to do 'cause if it was I wanted to help her along by telling her some of my biggest wants, but she smiled and said to "never mind."

Then I asked Dad, he said better get folks some things they needed an' if I wanted to do that I could start in by getting him a new suit an' a couple tires for the "ark." That was all off, in his case anyway, 'cause my dough wouldn't have held out.

So I asked Aunt Mary an' she told me a good plan would be to get something I'd like myself. That sounded best yet, so I started in on the list. There was Dad an' mother and Jean (she's twelve) and Jack (he's eight) an' Peg (she's six) and Aunt Mary an' Uncle Henry that I wanted to buy presents for. I bought a swell present for each one of 'em an' this is what I picked out:

First, a dandy air-rifle for Dad—it was something I'd have liked myself, all right. But mother had been making me wait 'cause she said I was too young. But I knew she wouldn't mind if Dad had one. You ought to have seen Dad's face when he saw the card and knew the air-rifle was his. After he looked it over, I told him that in case he didn't have time to use up all the shot there was with it, I'd help him out any time he needed me to. An' he said, "Sure, son, I imagine you'll have to see that it's exercised some every day so it won't get stiff and rusty."

I hadn't been able to decide what to get for mother. Her present seemed to be 'specially important too, so I'd finally asked her, "Say, mother, if you was going to buy a new book what would you choose, for yourself, I

Just David--By Eleanor Porter

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David is considered a real problem by Mr. Holly. The boy hears him say that no one wants him and goes to the barn loft where he can feel that his father is near him. He is missed by Mrs. Holly who cannot resist telling him that she does want him. David is happy again, but Mr. Holly feels that it is just another mouth to feed with the mortgage coming due at the bank soon.

David's latest escapade is the release of a crow that Perry Larson had captured by endless patience and staked out in the cornfield to keep other crows away.

* * *

Silently the Lady in Black knelt, listening, looking after him. When she rose some time later and left the cemetery, the light on her face was still there, deeper, more glorified.

Toward boys and girls—especially boys—of his own age, David frequently turned wistful eyes. David wanted a friend, a friend who would know and understand; a friend who would see things as he saw them, who would understand what he was saying when he played. It seemed to David that in some boy of his own age he ought to find such a friend. He had seen many boys—but he had not yet found the friend. David had begun to think, indeed, that of all these strange beings in this new life of his, boys were the strangest.

They stared and nudged each other unpleasantly when they came upon him playing. They jeered when he tried to tell them what he had been playing. They had never heard of the great Orchestra of Life, and they fell into most disconcerting fits of laughter, or else backed away as if afraid, when he told them that they themselves were instruments in it, and that if they did not keep themselves in tune, there was sure to be a discord somewhere.

Then there were their games and frolics. Such as were played with balls, bats, and bags of beans, David thought he would like very much. But the boys only scoffed when he asked them to teach him how to play. They laughed when a dog chased a cat, and they thought it very, very funny when Tony, the old black man, tripped on the string they drew across his path. They liked to throw stones and shoot guns, and the more creeping, crawling, of flying creatures that they could send to the far country, the happier they were, apparently. Nor did they like it at all when he asked them if they were sure all these creeping, crawling, flying creatures wanted to leave this beautiful world and to be made dead. They sneered and called him a sissy. David did not know what a sissy was; but from the way they said it, he judged it must be even worse to be a sissy than to be a thief.

And then he discovered Joe.

David had found himself in a very strange, very unlovely neighborhood that afternoon. The street was full of papers and tin cans, the houses were unspeakably forlorn with sagging blinds and lack of paint. Untidy women and bleary-eyed men leaned over the dilapidated fences, or lolled on mud-tracked doorsteps. David, his shrinking eyes turning from one side to the other, passed slowly through the street, his violin under his arm. Nowhere could David find here the tiniest spot of beauty to "play." He had reached quite the most forlorn little shanty on the street when the promise in his father's letter occurred to him. With a suddenly illumined face, he

raised his violin to position and plunged into a veritable whirl of trills and runs and tripping melodies.

"If I didn't just entirely forget that I didn't need to see anything beautiful to play," laughed David softly to himself. "Why, it's already right here in my violin!"

David had passed the tumble-down shanty, and was hesitating where two streets crossed, when he felt a light touch on his arm. He turned to confront a small girl in a patched and faded calico dress, obviously outgrown. Her eyes were wide and frightened. In the middle of her outstretched dirty little palm was a copper cent.

"If you please, Joe sent this—to you," she faltered.

"To me? What for?" David stopped playing and lowered his violin.

The little girl backed away perceptibly, though she still held out the coin.

"He wanted you to stay and play some more. He said to tell you he'd 'a' sent more money if he could. But he didn't have it. He just had this cent."

David's eyes flew wide open.

"You mean he wants me to play? He likes it?" he asked joyfully.

"Yes. He said he knew 't wa'n't much—the cent. But he thought maybe you'd play a little for it."

"Play? Of course I'll play," cried David. "Oh, no, I don't want the money," he added, waving the again-proffered coin aside. "I don't need money where I'm living now. Where is he—the one that wanted me to play?" he finished eagerly.

"In there by the window. It's Joe. He's my brother." The little girl, in spite of her evident satisfaction at the accomplishment of her purpose, yet kept quite aloof from the boy. Nor did the fact that he refused the money appear to bring her anything but uneasy surprise.

In the window David saw a boy apparently about his own age, a boy with sandy hair, pale cheeks, and wide-open, curiously intent blue eyes.

"Is he coming? Did you get him? Will he play?" called the boy at the window eagerly.

"Yes, I'm right here. I'm the one. Can't you see the violin? Shall I play here or come in?" answered David, not one whit less eagerly.

The small girl opened her lips as if to explain something; but the boy in the window did not wait.

"Oh, come in. Will you come in?" he cried unbelievably. "And will you just let me touch it—the fiddle? Come! You will come? See, there isn't anybody home, only Betty and me."

"Of course I will!" David fairly stumbled up the broken steps in his impatience to reach the wide-open door. "Did you like it—what I played? And did you know what I was playing? Did you understand? Could you see the cloud-boats up in the sky, and my Silver Lake down in the valley? And could you hear the birds, and the winds in the trees, and the little brooks? Could you? Oh, did you understand? I've so wanted to find some one that could! But I wouldn't think that you—here—" With a gesture, and an expression on his face that were unmistakable, David came to a helpless pause.

"There, Joe, what'd I tell you," cried the little girl, in a husky whisper, darting to her brother's side. "Oh, why did you make me get him here? Everybody says he's crazy as a loon, and—"

But the boy reached out a quickly silencing hand. His face was curiously alight, as if from an inward glow. His eyes, still widely intent, were staring straight ahead.

"Stop, Betty, wait," he hushed her. "Maybe—I think I do understand. Boy, you mean—inside of you, you see those things, and then you try to make your

fiddle tell what you are seeing. Is that it?"

"Yes, yes," cried David. "Oh, you do understand. And I never thought you could. I never thought that anybody could that didn't have anything to look at but him—but these things."

"Anything but these to look at!" echoed the boy, with a sudden anguish in his voice. "Anything but these! I guess if I could see anything, I wouldn't mind what I see! An' you wouldn't, neither, if you was—blind, like me."

"Blind!" David fell back. Face and voice were full of horror. "You mean you can't see—anything, with your eyes?"

"Nothin'."

"Oh! I never saw any one blind before. There was one in a book—but father took it away. Since then, in books down here, I've found others—but—"

"Yes, yes, Well, never mind that," cut in the blind boy, growing restive under the pity in the other's voice. "Play. Won't you?"

"But how are you ever going to know what a beautiful world it is?" shuddered David. "How can you know? And how can you ever play in tune? You're one of the instruments. Father said everybody was. And he said everybody was playing something all the time; and if you didn't play in tune—"

"Joe, Joe, please," begged the little girl. "Won't you let him go? I'm afraid. I told you—"

"Shucks, Betty! He won't hurt ye," laughed Joe, a little irritably. Then to David he turned again with some sharpness.

"Play, won't ye? You said you'd play!"

"Yes, oh, yes, I'll play," faltered David, bringing his violin hastily to position, and testing the strings with fingers that shook a little.

"There!" breathed Joe, settling back in his chair with a contented sigh. "Now, play it again—what you did before."

But David did not play what he did before—at first. There were no airy cloud-boats, no far-reaching sky, no birds, or murmuring forest brooks in his music this time. There were only the poverty-stricken room, the dirty street, the boy alone at the window, with his sightless eyes—the boy who never, never would know what a beautiful world he lived in.

Then suddenly to David came a new thought. This boy, Joe, had said before that he understood. He had seemed to know that he was being told of the sunny skies and the forest winds, the singing birds and the babbling brooks. Perhaps again now he would understand.

What if, for those sightless eyes, one could create a world?

Possibly never before had David played as he played then. It was as if upon those four quivering strings, he was laying the purple and gold of a thousand sunsets, the rose and amber of a thousand sunrises, the green of a boundless earth, the blue of a sky that reached to heaven itself—to make Joe understand.

"Gee!" breathed Joe, when the music came to an end with a crashing chord. "Say, wa'n't that just great? Won't you let me, please, just touch that fiddle?" And David, looking into the blind boy's exalted face, knew that Joe had indeed—understood.

CHAPTER X

THE LADY OF THE ROSES

IT was a new world, indeed, that David created for Joe after that—a world that had to do with entrancing music where once was silence; delightful companionship where once was

loneliness; and toothsome cookies and doughnuts where once was hunger.

The Widow Glaspell, Joe's mother, worked out by the day, scrubbing and washing; and Joe, perforce, was left to the somewhat erratic and decidedly unskillful ministrations of Betty. Betty was no worse, and no better, than any other untaught, irresponsible twelve-year-old girl, and it was not to be expected, perhaps, that she would care to spend all the bright sunny hours shut up with her sorely afflicted and somewhat fretful brother. True, at noon she never failed to appear and prepare something that passed for a dinner for herself and Joe. But the Glaspell larder was frequently almost as empty as were the hungry stomachs that looked to it for refreshment; and it would have taken a far more skillful cook than was the fly-away Betty to evolve anything from it that was either palatable or satisfying.

With the coming of David into Joe's life all this was changed. First, there were the music and the companionship. Joe's father had "played in the band" in his youth, and (according to the Widow Glaspell) had been a "powerful hand for music." It was from him, presumably, that Joe had inherited his passion for melody and harmony; and it was no wonder that David recognized so soon in the blind boy the spirit that made them kin. At the first stroke of David's bow, indeed, the dingy walls about them would crumble into nothingness, and together the two boys were off in a fairy world of loveliness and joy.

Nor was listening always Joe's part. From "just touching" the violin—his first longing plea—he came to drawing a timid bow across the strings. In an incredibly short time, then, he was picking out bits of melody; and by the end of a fortnight David had brought his father's violin for Joe to practice on.

"I can't give it to you—not for keeps," David had explained, a bit tremulously, "because it was daddy's, you know; and when I see it, it seems almost as if I was seeing him. But you may take it. Then you can have it here to play on whenever you like."

After that, in Joe's hands lay the power to transport himself into another world, for with the violin for company he knew no loneliness.

Nor was the violin all that David brought to the house. There were the doughnuts and the cookies. Very early in his visits David had discovered, much to his surprise, that Joe and Betty were often hungry.

"But why don't you go down to the store and buy something?" he had queried at once.

Upon being told that there was no money to buy with, David's first impulse had been to bring several of the gold-pieces the next time he came; but upon second thoughts David decided that he did not dare. He was not wishing to be called a thief a second time. It would be better, he concluded, to bring some food from the house instead.

In his mountain home everything the house afforded in the way of food had always been freely given to the few strangers that found their way to the cabin door. So now David had no hesitation in going to Mrs. Holly's pantry for supplies, upon the occasion of his next visit to Joe Glaspell's.

Mrs. Holly, coming into the kitchen, found him emerging from the pantry with both hands full of cookies and doughnuts.

"Why, David, what in the world does this mean?" she demanded.

"They're for Joe and Betty," smiled David happily.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Just David

(Continued from Opposite Page)

"For Joe and—But those doughnuts and cookies don't belong to you. They're mine!"

"Yes, I know they are. I told them you had plenty," nodded David.

"Plenty! What if I have?" remonstrated Mrs. Holly, in growing indignation. "That doesn't mean that you can take—" Something in David's face stopped the words half-spoken.

"You don't mean that I can't take them to Joe and Betty, do you? Why, Mrs. Holly, they're hungry! Joe and Betty are. They don't have half enough to eat. Betty said so. And we've got more than we want. There's food left on the table every day. Why, if you were hungry, wouldn't you want somebody to bring—"

But Mrs. Holly stopped him with a despairing gesture.

"There, there, never mind. Run along. Of course you can take them. I'm—I'm glad to have you," she finished, in a desperate attempt to drive from David's face that look of shocked incredulity with which he was still regarding her.

Never again did Mrs. Holly attempt to thwart David's generosity to the Glaspells; but she did try to regulate it. She saw to it that thereafter, upon his visits to the house, he took only certain things and a certain amount, and invariably things of her own choosing.

(Continued Next Week)

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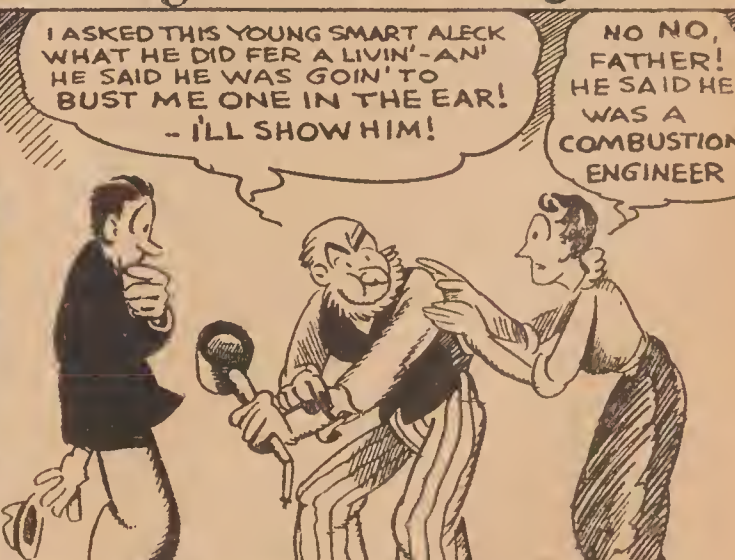
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With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

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(Continued from Page 3)

postage, insurance, return postage and deterioration of the container. We will be glad to give addresses of manufacturers of parcel post containers to anyone who is interested. Parcel post shipments can and should be insured as this takes away the possibility of loss from breakage.

Packing eggs for parcel post shipments is a little different process than it is where they are shipped wholesale. Usually each egg is wrapped in paper in order to prevent breakage. There are, however, some containers which are designed to hold each egg very firmly and to prevent rattling around and possible breakage.

There are certain advantages of parcel post marketing both to producers and consumers but there are also certain disadvantages. The chief advantage to the shipper is that he does get a good price for his eggs. On the other hand, it requires a lot more work to ship by parcel post than it does to sell wholesale. There is the question of a little more careful packing, the question of wrapping up and addressing a large number of containers, the necessity of keeping accounts with each customer and sending bills to them, and there may also be the possibility of a little more trouble with collections than there is if you ship to an absolutely reliable wholesale receiver.

The advantage to the consumer is primarily one of receiving fresh eggs. It is no joke when we say that many city consumers do not know what a fresh egg should look like and taste like. This is the chief and perhaps the only advantage to the consumer. Consequently, if a shipper becomes careless and ships poor eggs, the consumers' interest in this method of buying will not last long. In fact, the advantage to the consumer must be so great that it over balances the disadvantages, and there are several. First, the consumer does not always use the same number of eggs every week. When buying from a groceryman, he can buy as many as he wants; when buying parcel post, he has to order a certain number to be delivered at regular intervals. Then, where returnable containers are used, they have the bother of taking them to the Post Office and shipping them back to the producers.

Summing up the whole situation, it seems to us that this is a possible method of marketing for the man who is willing to take pains and who does not expect too much from it. It takes time to build up a satisfactory list of customers but we know that a certain number of poultrymen have been successful. Write us your experiences and we will be glad to pass them on for the benefit of others.

The Sixth Week at Storrs

THE trend of egg production in the Storrs contest has turned upward. For the last three years the birds have slackened the pace in the fourth week, eased a bit more the following week, and then climbed more or less steadily until the first week in March.

Thus, in the sixth week of the current contest the birds came through with 256 eggs more than for the previous week and 281 better than in the sixth week of last year. The total production for all pens was 4,524 eggs, or a yield of 64.6 per cent.

Leghorns Vie With Reds

An English pen, entered by Tom Barron of Catforth, has the only birds that have succeeded so far in crowding the Reds off the front page. This team of ten pullets came through with a tally of 65 points to place first for the week. Donald I. Goodenough's pen of Reds that have so consistently set the place for the first five weeks was in second place with a score of 63 points.

Reds and Leghorns continued the scrap

by tying for third place. Homestead Farms at Newtown, Conn., sponsoring Reds, and Mount Hope Farm of Williamstown, Mass., backing Leghorns, each scored 61 points. For fourth position three pens tied with 59 points each. These include two Massachusetts pens of Reds owned by Globus Poultry Farm at Attleboro and Scott Poultry Farm from Groton. The third pen in the group was Australorps entered by Jerseyland Farms of Point Pleasant, New Jersey.

Leading Pens

White Wyandottes

	Eggs	Pts.
Ebenwood Farm., W. Bridgewater, Mass.	227	206
Jack Wrennall, Preston, Eng.	172	163

White Rocks

E. A. Hirt, So. Weymouth, Mass.	309	279
Kalerok Farm, Westford, Mass.	283	278
Davidson Bros., Upton, Mass.	234	234

Barred Rocks

James Dryden, Modesto, Cal.	335	298
R. Walter Bishop, Guilford, Conn.	319	293
Lewis Farms, Davisville, R. I.	301	278

Rhode Island Reds

Donald I. Goodenough, Torrington, Conn.	374	367
Globus Poultry Farm, Attleboro, Mass.	345	317
Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.	327	312
Homestead Fms, Newtown, Conn.	337	309

White Leghorns

Alfred J. O'Donovan, Katonah, N. Y.	350	325
Mt. Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass.	359	322
J. A. Hanson, Corvallis, Ore.	329	299
St. John's Poultry Farm, Oronogo, Mo.	329	295
Tom Barron, Preston, England	308	294

Dry House Helps Prevent Colds

"I have a 20x20 ft. chicken coop and 100 White Rock pullets that seem to be droopy. I noticed this morning that there was one pullet that refused to eat and on examining her I found she had sort of a rattling in her throat. I think she has taken cold although I haven't noticed any of the others affected in that way.

"Do you think ventilators would help and where would you advise placing them? I was told keeping front curtain up all the time would do away with most of the dampness. It has helped somewhat but has failed to take care of this difficulty as I feel it should."—WHS., New York.

KEEPING the cloth curtains and K windows open in a shed-roof poultry house will not keep the house dry unless there are other openings at the highest point in the building to let the moist air out. If you will open up the spaces between the rafters and above the front plate all the way across the front I believe you will be able to keep the house dry. Your birds are not crowded.—L. E. Weaver.



This **REMINGTON SHEATH KNIFE** is just what you need for hunting, fishing or camping trips. It has a 4¼ inch forged blade with strong, durable, keen cutting edge. Bone Stag handle and leather sheath. We will send you this knife

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of charge on receipt of only \$1.00 for a two-year subscription to Hunting & Fishing Magazine, a 52-page monthly magazine, crammed full of hunting, fishing, camping and trapping stories and pictures, valuable information about guns, revolvers, fishing tackle, game law changes, best places to get fish and game, etc. Clip this adv. and mail today with \$1.00 bill to

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104 Transit Bldg., Boston, Mass.





Reliable Advertising

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a member of the National Better Business Bureau. Along with a recent pamphlet entitled, "Protecting the Public Confidence in Periodical Advertising," Mr. Alfred C. Fuller, President of the National Better Business Bureau, writes us the following letter:

I doubt that any report could adequately describe the thorough manner in which publishers have undertaken the elimination of deceptive advertising in magazines.

The advertising which has been eliminated is that which not only distresses the legitimate advertiser whose message must compete with it but is the sort that decreases the reader's confidence in all magazine advertising.

The progress which the magazine industry has made is an outstanding example of successful business self-government.

I hope you are satisfied with the part it has been the privilege of the National Better Business Bureau to play and that the Bureau will have your continued co-operation and support.

We would welcome an expression of your interest."

We have received excellent cooperation from the National Better Business Bureau in all complaints which we have called to their attention and we believe them to be an important force in maintaining the ethics of business on a high plane.

Trespassers Fined—Sentence Suspended

AN ULSTER COUNTY subscriber recently asked our aid in prosecuting John Post and John Watzka for hunting on his property, which had been legally posted. We referred this to the Conservation Department who cooperated in bringing these men to trial. A hearing was held before Justice Alexander Speers in the town of Ulster.

The men were convicted and a fine of \$25.00 was imposed. So far the story is entirely satisfactory. However, the sentence was suspended and the men were dismissed with instructions that hereafter they should keep off posted land. This we fail to understand. The men were convicted and so far as we know, made no defense that they did not know the lands were posted. It would seem that they merely ignored the signs and it is our belief that a few good stiff fines would do more than any other one thing to cause a little more respect for posted land.

The State Conservation Department did all they could in this case and have signified their willingness to follow any cases of trespassing which we care to bring to their attention.

Settles for Stolen Hickory Nuts

We received your letter and acting on your advice, we had a warrant sworn out for larceny and trespass. We had a Constable serve it. The party settled and paid all costs. We wish to thank you for your advice, also for the kind interest you took in the case.

WE certainly appreciate the above letter. Our subscriber originally wrote us, telling about a party who stole some hickory nuts off their farm and who refused to go when ordered to leave. Our subscriber took a record of the license number and we advised him to take the matter up with the Pennsylvania State Police. Captain William Clark of Troop "B" advised them to get a warrant from their local Justice of the Peace, charging the offender with larceny and trespassing, and have the Constable serve it. This was done with the result shown in our subscriber's letter.

It is our belief that such prompt action will go a long way towards stop-

ping the nuisance of farm stealing. In this case, we congratulate the Troopers on the part they took in getting this settlement.

Help in Appraising Trees

A SUBSCRIBER recently asked for our opinion as to the value of trees which had been cut on his property by a person who had no right to do this. Inasmuch as this reply was to be used as the basis for an action of damages, we referred it to the New York State College of Forestry of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. We received a very courteous reply from Professor Henry Francis of the college asking for additional information which would help them to make a correct appraisal. We are telling you about this, in order that anyone who wishes an appraisal on trees for this or some other purpose, may know where to go for it.

Professor Francis also stated that it would be possible to have a technical forester visit his property if he wished to do so and that the college would be glad to send him a list of reliable men qualified to appraise the trees.

New Jersey Licenses Commission Men

Can you give us information about the law requiring that New Jersey commission men be licensed and bonded?

THIS law, which became effective recently, provides that buyers of farm produce on commission take out a bond for the protection of shippers for a minimum sum of \$3,000. If they go out of business or fail to make returns, this bond can be used to settle with shippers.

Buyers of farm produce who pay at the time they buy, are not required to take out a license; neither do they have to have a license if they buy only in amounts valued at less than \$25; neither does it apply to duly incorporated farmers' cooperative associations.

If you wish to get a copy of the law

which goes a little more in detail, you may get it by writing to the New Jersey Department of Markets, Trenton, New Jersey.

Boston Entertains A.F.B.F.

(Continued from Page 3)

C. E. Huff of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation; C. A. Ewing, President of the National Live Stock Shipping Association; C. W. Holman of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Association; E. F. Creekmore of the American Cotton Co-operative Association; and Miss Elsinger, Director of Organization in the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and others. On Tuesday, talks were given by Mrs. Edward Young of New York; Morgan McKay, President of the National Association of Agricultural Agents; Miss Mary Mims of Louisiana; Earl Smith, President of the Illinois Agricultural Association; R. W. Blackburn, President of the California Farm Bureau Federation; and Edward O'Neal, President of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. At this time the announcement of the Distinguished Service Medal Award was made by the committee. Three medals were bestowed this year, being received by Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson of Albia, Iowa; Dudley Myers of Mendon, Illinois; and Professor T. L. Haecker of Lincoln, Nebraska. Mrs. Richardson is chairman of home and community work in Iowa Farm Bureau Federation and has given largely of her time in the development of the organization in her State, is the mother of two boys, and maintains her own farm home on a high plane. Mr. Myers, a modest, unassuming dirt farmer was largely responsible for the establishment of Adams County Livestock Shipping Association, the largest county unit in Illinois, and a model for many similar associations throughout the mid-west and far-western country. Professor Haecker is known to most farmers as "the father of the cooperative dairy system in Minnesota," but his outstanding service to agriculture has been his research work.

New York State Sends Speakers

One of the high spots of Tuesday afternoon's session was the address given by Mark Graves, Commissioner of Taxation in New York, who spoke on "Taxation and its Relation to Agriculture." As taxation is one of the principal problems of our people and as Mr. Graves is one of the foremost authorities in the United States on this

subject, his talk was considered one of the most instructive of the meeting. On Wednesday morning, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri, delivered his talk and again the Grand Ball Room was crowded to capacity, there being over two thousand people to hear his clear-cut statement of present day conditions. Dr. Warren of Cornell University also gave a very helpful and optimistic talk on "The Economic Outlook for Agriculture in America." Secretary Winder of the American Farm Bureau Federation next gave his annual report, which showed the national organization to be in the best condition it has ever occupied and the report in book form is well worth keeping for its fund of information relating to the various State Farm Bureaus.

Resolutions Approved

Among the resolutions of particular interest to New England farmers were those relating to Muscle Shoals and the tariff in general, but specifically the stand for increased tariff protection for our growers of pulp wood. The Federation will sponsor a bill to allow Muscle Shoals to be leased to a cooperative made up of representatives of agriculture, and if this can be brought about a saving of at least twenty-five per cent can be made in the price paid by our farm people for fertilizer.

No mention has been made of the numerous teas, dinners, luncheons, etc., that were served to different groups, neither can we give the necessary space or time to tell of the pageant that was staged after the banquet and depicting the first agricultural demonstration ever put on in the early Colonial days. Special trips to the Navy Yard, to Plymouth, to the great shoe factories of Brockton, and the ship building plant at Quincy, were enjoyed by great numbers after the convention was brought to a close.

Old Ties Renewed

One of the most interesting events of the meeting occurred early in the gathering, when an old gentleman living in Massachusetts came to us and inquired if we knew where "Charlie Hearst" was. We happened to know that Mr. Hearst of Iowa was busy with the resolutions committee in a certain room on the fourth floor and upon being told this the inquirer said "Never mind, I guess I won't bother him". Upon being questioned, he admitted that he really would like to see him, so we piloted him to the committee room and on the way he told us that he had seen in the previous day's paper that Mr. Hearst was in town and that over forty years earlier he had known Hearst and his people and had not seen any of them since. Upon coming to the door, Mr. Hearst looked inquiringly at us, and the little old gentleman asked "Are you Charlie Hearst?" Upon being assured that he was, he replied, "Well, my name is So and So," but that was as far as he got. Hearst, who is a large man, fairly fell upon him and nearly smothered him in his hearty greeting, and thus we left them for their reunion.

No story of this great gathering from the country at large would be complete without mention being made of the splendid work of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation in arranging the innumerable details for the entertainment of the visitors. Howard S. Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau bore the brunt of this work and the success of the many pleasant features of the week was largely due to his untiring work, not only during the meetings, but for several weeks previous. He had a hospitality committee of one hundred and twenty-five Farm Bureau members who were divided into relays and met all incoming trains at both stations, assisted strangers in getting to the hotels and were on constant duty at the main registration desk to answer the thousand and one questions that were being asked on all sides. Massachusetts, as a host, and the entire Farm Bureau, in the role of guests, have established a record that any other state, or any other convention, will find difficulty in surpassing.

Service Bureau Claims Settled During November 1930

NEW YORK			F. J. Striegel, Sangerfield		
Chas. P. Dygert, Hammond	.....	\$17.00	(Pay from commission merchant)	.....	108.23
(Part pay for eggs)			Claud A. Catlin, Morristown	.....	35.05
Arthur J. Lewis, Brasher Falls,	.....	8.51	(Refund on stove)		
(Insurance claim settled)			PENNSYLVANIA		
H. E. Jarrett, Hamilton	.....	20.75	O. M. Stevens, Wysox	.....	25.00
(Return on produce)			(Refund on dog)		
Mrs. Frank Childs, Rensselaer Falls	.....	7.50	Charles Hartman, Gratz	.....	35.00
(Pay for eggs)			(Refund on dog)		
Charles A. Wayne, Burlington Flats	.....	10.10	NEW JERSEY		
(Pay for eggs)			Woolford Bros., Port Norris	.....	14.37
J. M. Craft, Smyrna	.....	40.00	(Returns from commission merchant)		
(Balance pay for cabbage)			Mrs. V. Michel, Trenton	.....	340.28
George Peck, Schuylerville	.....	22.00	(Claim on sale of turkeys settled)		
(Pay for lambs)			MAINE		
Mrs. Frank Waltz, West Falls	.....	75.00	Mrs. Florence Churchill, Crouseville	.....	3.50
(Part claim paid)			(Refund on order)		
E. R. Gelser, Dalton	.....	23.00	ILLINOIS		
(Collection on protested check)			Joe Morris, Thompsonville	.....	8.00
Mattie York, Hubbardsville	.....	6.90	(Refund on order)		
(Pay for eggs)			TOTAL		
Sam Smith, Hempstead	.....	10.00			\$838.19
(Loss claim adjusted)					
Elmer Warnhouse, Clymer	.....	14.50			
(Duplicate check procured)					
Clark A. Bacher, Penn Yan	.....	13.50			
(Claim adjusted)					

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK		Ralph Hamilton, Mooers Forks	
Mrs. Eugen Clough, Windham	.....	(Damage claim adjusted)	
(Order filled)		M. Edson Carr, Stephentown Center	.....
Mrs. Fred Owen, Grooville	.....	(Order filled)	
(Part order filled)		Wm. Stone, Central Square	.....
J. M. Rouse, Leeds	.....	(Credit on order of plants)	
(Replacement of trees)		Mrs. B. J. Taylor, Franklin	.....
H. A. Smith, DePeyster	.....	(Complaint adjusted)	
(Order filled)		Mrs. Della Uhl, Canandaigua	.....
Fred S. Baker, Hunt	.....	(Subscription complaint adjusted)	
(Replacement on chicks)		Alfred Brandt, Greene	.....
Stewart G. Cook, Newark Valley	.....	(Adjustment of complaint on chicks)	
(Adjustment on claim)		PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. T. N. Evans, Turin	.....	Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Borden, Towanda	.....
(Order filled)		(Adjustment on machine)	
LeRoy Davis, Olivebridge	.....	MARYLAND	
(Registration papers procured)		Mrs. Florence B. Grove, Hagerstown	.....
Frank E. Taylor, Owego	.....	(Replacement on order of dog)	
(Claim for insurance adjusted)			
Mrs. Ida J. Harvey, Ontario	.....	
(Premium procured)			

Before you



WITHIN the next few months, thousands of farmers who are now reading this advertisement, are going to build new or remodel their old Barns, Poultry Houses or Hog Houses.

One year from now some of these same farmers will be saying, "I wish I had consulted Jamesway about my buildings — there are so many things about it that I'd like to have different."

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It makes no difference how large or how small a job you have, Jamesway can show you how to do it better — how to economize on cost and material — how to arrange it so that you are saved dozens of steps every day in the year — how to build so that you will continue year after year to get the greatest return from your investment.

Greater profit from farm animals is best accomplished by increasing the return per animal with the least amount of care and labor. For more than 25 years Jamesway Dairy and Poultry Experts have been working and developing better methods of housing, heating, insulating, ventilating, and equipping for farm stock — how to do it in the best and most economical way.

All of this vast experience has been compiled in this New Book and we now offer to you the most up-to-date, practical and helpful information on the subject that can be obtained. It's yours free for the asking. Mail coupon today.



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When you build you naturally want the *best* building you can get for the *least* money. Jamesway with a quarter of a century experience in planning better farm buildings is the largest and best equipped organization of its kind to help you with your building problem.

Remodel...

Jamesway advice is, "Don't build if you can remodel your old buildings." Many old buildings with the aid of our "know how" experience can be made convenient and entirely satisfactory at a fraction of the cost of a new building.

Ventilate...

If you are keeping any farm animals, Cows, Horses, Hogs, or Poultry in improperly ventilated buildings, you are losing money every day you continue to do it. Pure fresh air is just as essential to animal life as food and water.

or Equip...

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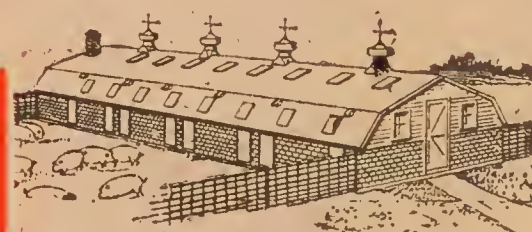
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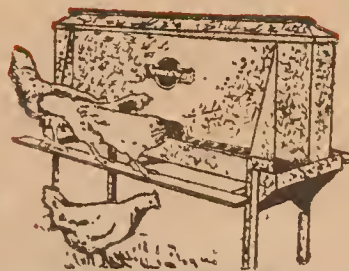
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